PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lois Wright

Address Greensburg Rt. 1, Box 63-O

Length of Residence life Schooling

Date of application June 24, 1964 Time 11: A.M.

Name of Registar Quitman Crouch

Comments Failed to be registered due to one spoil on application, left blank instead of the word none

PARISH St Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Neomia Winfield

Address Box 674, Pine Grove, Louisiana

Length of Residence 30 years Schooling 2 1/2 years completed at Southern University

Date of application June 23, 1964 Time 2:30 p.m.

Name of Registar Quitman Crouch

Comments Mrs. Winfield wrote the name of her city in the blank asking for the name of the householder at her present address.

PARISH : St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Gladys Spears

Address Route 1, Box 65 a, Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence since 1925 Schooling 7 years

Date of application June 23, 1964 Time 11:50 a.m.

Name of Registar Quitman Crouch

Comments Mrs. Spears said she was nervous and got confused on the blanks of the LR-1 form that ask for the birth date and age in years, days, and months

PARISH St. Helena Parish

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Beatrice Leonard

Address Rt. 1, Box 54, Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence Life Schooling 10th Grade

Date of application June 23, 1964 Time 3:45

Name of Registar Quitman Crouch

Comments Made Mistakes, didn't exactly know where.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mattie Mae Seals

Address Box 674, Pine Grove, Louisiana

Length of Residence 32 years Schooling 6 years

Date of Application June 23, 1964 Time 3:25 p.m.

Name of Registar Mr. Quitman Crouch

Comments Mrs. Seals wrote the name of the state in a blank asking for the name of the parish.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name MRS. MAY HELEN RICHARD

Address BOX 66, RT. 1, AMITE LOUISIANA

Length of Residence Life Schooling

Date of Application June 22, 1964 Time 3:15

Name of Registar Quitman Crouch

Comments Made a mistake, but did know answers

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Polly Murray

Address Rt. 1, Box 247, Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life (54 years) Schooling 5 years

Date of Application June 23, 1964 Time 1:55 p.m.

Name of Registar Guitman Crouch

Comments Mrs. Murray said that the registrar told her she had put the wrong information in one of the blanks, but he did not specify which blank.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name MR. LEROY RICHARD

Address RT. 1, Box 66, AMITE LOUISIANA

Length of Residence life Schooling

Date of application June 22, 1964 Time 2:20

Name of Registar Guitman Crouch

Comments Made a mistake on the application.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Hannah Foreman Barry

Address Route 3, Box 91, Greensburg, Louisiana
Ward 2

Length of Residence Since birth - 1914 Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 8:45 A.M.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch

Comments Mrs. Barry put "none" for "1914" on the line asking how long she'd resided here. She asked for a certified copy of her errors & was refused.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lula Brumfield

Address Route 4 Box 41 Greensburg, Louisiana. Ward 3.

Length of Residence Since birth - 1897 Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 1:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Quitman Crouch

Comments Mrs. Brumfield failed to mark 3 of the "have - have not" statements.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Handy Wicker

Address RT 2 Box 32 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 32 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 11:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I failed to write 1963 by one of the dates on the affidavit.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Charlie Tucker

Address RT 3 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 64 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application July 29, 1963 Time 1:05 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I feel I filled out forms correctly. I don't recall any mistakes.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name BERNICE B. HALL

Address Star Route 2 Box 12 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 52 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 3:45 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I filled out all the forms properly. I can't recall any mistakes.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary E. Davis

Address RT 1 Box 186 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 41 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I cant recall any mistakes. I think I filled it out properly.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Clevia C. Jones

Address P.O. Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 75 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application July 30,1963 Time 2:55 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well but my writing is a bit shaky because of my age.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Erma L. Mallory

Address RT 1 Box 49 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 40 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 10:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I can't think of any mistakes I made but the registrar said I made only a small mistake.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Anna R. McClinton

Address RT 2 Box 102 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 11 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 2:35p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I answered all the questions. I don't know any mistakes I could have made.

PARISH ~~ST. HELENA~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ~~Alex Pickes Jr.~~

Address ~~RT 1 Box 284-B Amite, La.~~

Length of Residence ~~24 Years~~ Schooling ~~12 Years~~

Date of Application ~~July 31, 1963~~ Time ~~2:00 p.m.~~

Name of Registrar ~~Quitman Crouch~~

Comments ~~I feel I answered every question properly. I answered 5 questions on the constitution test but told the registrar about it befor he corrected and rubbed it out.~~

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Fannie Mae Muse

Address RT 2 Box 50 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1945 Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 29, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I thought I filled out all forms corsectly, including Citizenship Test, # 10. I practiced and knew test completly. This is the fourth time I took the test.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary Patrick

Address RT 1 Box 63 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 45 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I filled it out perfectly. I can't think of any mistakes the registrar told me that we are not being trained right that those people (CORE) aren't here to help you.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ella Muse

Address RT 2 Box 49 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1907 Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application July 29, 1963 Time 2:10 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I filled out the application forms properly. I took my time and answered the test and questions properly.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Juanita Sell

Address RT 1 Box 57 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 35 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 3:40 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well. The registrar said I failed to put a name in one of the blanks.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Annie Ricard

Address RT 1 Box 165 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 44 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application ~~July~~ July 31, '63 Time 11:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did well but the registrar said I Had a mistake.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Olivia Mlaspy

Address Route 1, Box 1098, Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence Since birth - 1898 Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 1:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch (Quitman)

Comments Mrs. Mlaspy put "Greensburg" in a blank which should have read "St. Helena". She asked for a certified copy of her errors to be sent to her & Crouch said "I'll do (over).

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Leola Gordon

Address RT 2 Box 17 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 72 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 2:25 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I made mistakes in spelling at least I was informed of spelling by the registrar.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Johnella Gordon

Address Route 2, Box 58 Greensburg, Louisiana Ward 2

Length of Residence Since birth - 1908 Schooling 6th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 2:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch

Comments Mrs. Gordon put "Louisiana" in the wrong place. She asked registrar for a certified copy of her essay & was refused

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Henry Cries

Address Route 2 Box 24 Greensburg, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 4th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 9 AM.

Name of Registrar Quitman Couch

Comments registrar told him he "got two words wrong."

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mildred Cries

Address Route 2 Box 24 Greensburg, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 8 AM

Name of Registrar Quitman Couch

Comments registrar told he she put "Louisiana" where "St. Helena" should be.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jennie T. Bulter

Address RT 2 Box 66 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1910 Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 29, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Failed to write in St. Helena Parish on the Affidavit.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Curtis Edwards

Address Route 1, Box 214 A, Amite, Louisiana Ward 4,

Length of Residence Since birth 1918 Schooling 6th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 3:25 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch

Comments Mr. Edwards forgot to cross out ~~the~~ three "have-have not" statements. Crouch rushed him as it was near closing time. Crouch said he would send Edwards a copy of his errors, although he refused other applicants (Crouch has known Edwards a long

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Charlie Foreman

Address Route 3 Box 88 Greensburg Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 6th grade

Date of Application July 27 1964 Time 1:30 pm

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Foreman answered "Louisiana" to "I am not now registered in any other Wards or Precinct of this state, except ___." Registrar told him he should have put "1900."

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Helen Edwards

Address Route 1, Box 214 A Amite, Louisiana, Ward 4.

Length of Residence Since 1933 in ward 4. Schooling 6th grade
Since birth, 1921, in state.

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 2:45 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch

Comments Mrs. Edwards put her age (years, months & days) in the wrong place. When she asked registrar for a copy of her errors he said he would send it. (He is an old acquaintance of her & her husband.)

PARISH St Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Leon Leonard

Address Route 1 Box 61 Independence, La.

Length of Residence life Schooling 4th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 3:30 pm

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments registrar told him he misspelled words

PARISH ~~St. Helena~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ~~Bertha Jones~~

Address ~~RT 1 Box 60 Greensburg, La.~~

Length of Residence ~~48 Years~~ Schooling ~~9 5th Grade~~

Date of Application ~~July 31, 1962~~ Time ~~3:00 p.m.~~

Name of Registrar ~~Quitman Crouch~~

Comments ~~I think I made a mistake on spelling on the application form, other than that I feel I did very well.~~

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Zola Johnson

Address RT 2 Box 107 Gnipole, La.

Length of Residence 1958 Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 3:15 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on dates and some spelling but I know I did well on questions.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Olevia E. Jackson

Address RT 1 Box 63-D Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 40 years Schooling 9th Grade (C18)

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I filled out all the forms correctly but the Registrar circled a part of the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Myrle Jackson

Address RT 1 Box 63 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 57 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I feel I filled all forms correctly. He told me I had one little mistake, but I can't recall what it would be.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Alton E. Jackson

Address RT 1 Box 63 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 58 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I passed on section which required lenth of time in parish and state, the rest I feel I filled out properly.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ira Hall

Address RT 3 Box Greensburgs, La.

Length of Residence 45 years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 1:45 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I feel I did well but I got maxed up on the constitution. I also mispronuced a word in the preamble.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Vilma Watson

Address Route 1 Box 258 A Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 4th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 1:30 PM

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments registrar told her she misspelled four words

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mattie Stewart

Address Route 2, Box 37, Greensburg, Louisiana, Ward 3

Length of Residence Since birth - 1916 Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application July 29, 1964 Time 8:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Mr. Crouch

Comments Mrs. Stewart put "January" instead of "July" for the date & failed to sign her name on a line where it was asked for.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name John W. Stewart Sr.

Address RT 2 Box 37 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 49 Years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application July 29, 1963 Time

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I failed to write Sr. on one of the Blanks which called for my signature.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Joanne Seals

Address Route 1 Box 147A Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application July 27, 1964 Time 2:30 - 3:00 PM

Name of Registrar Quitman Couch

Comments registrar flunked her because she put "St. Helena" rather than "Louisiana" where form asked for state of birth.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Hazel Salsbury

Address Route 1 Box 206A Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 11 AM

Name of Registrar Quitman Couch

Comments registrar told her she put name of parish where it asked for name of state on application

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Clarence Robinson

Address Star Route 2 Box 17 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 54 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 30, 1963 Time 8:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments On my application form I wrote St. Helena one Line instead of bringint the Helena Down to the next line. The registrar told me he cant tell me why I failed.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Viola Pitts

Address Route 1 Box 206 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application July 28, 1964 Time 10 AM

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments registrar told her she had put wrong address and put name of Parish where application asked for name of state.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Hilda Pikes

Address Route 1 Box 204B Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence life Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application July 27, 1964 Time 3:30 PM

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments registrar told her she put some answers (on application) in wrong place.

PARISH ~~St. Helena~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ~~Carl Rase~~

Address ~~RT 2 Box 50 Greensburg, La.~~

Length of Residence ~~1925~~ Schooling ~~7th Grade~~

Date of Application ~~July 29, 1963~~ Time ~~1:30 p.m.~~

Name of Registrar ~~Quitman Grouch~~

Comments ~~I feel I missed on the dates, (years, months, and days) and I failed to cross out country.~~

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Betty McClinton

Address RT 2 Box 102 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 11 Years Schooling 13 Years

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 3:15 P.M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I put my address rather than my father's name under the name of the householder.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ella Jackson Green

Address RT 1 Box 630, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 69 Years Schooling

Date of Application Augsut 9, 1963 Time 1:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Creuch

Comments I think I missed a few things on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Charle s Hall

Address RT 2 Box 16 Greensburg, Louisiana

Length of Residence 44 Years Schooling 11th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 2:50 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I missed one of the questions on the constitutional test.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Etta Hall

Address RT 2 Box 16 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 67 years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 2:05 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I skipped a line on the application form.

PARISH St Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louise Hall

Address Rt. # 2 Box 18 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1928 - 1963 Schooling 11 years

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 3:25 PM

Name of Registrar Quitman Croven

Comments I know I did well but was marked wrong because I failed to mark through Country when writing state of Louisiana.

PARISH

ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Louise Hall

Length of Residence RT 2 Box 18 Greensburg, La. Schooling

Date of Application 35 Years Time 11 Years

Name of Registrar August 12, 1963 8:50 a.m.

Quitman Crouch

Comments

I wrote too big on the application form and did not have enough room to fill out the blanks.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Earnice D. Harrell

Address RT 1 Box 124-A Kentwood, La.

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 9:55 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I failed to cross out country and county on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Idella Hickerson

Address RT 1 Box 134-C Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 42 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I failed to cross out country and county on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rona Mae Hitchen

Address RT 1 Box 80 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 13 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 1:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I know I did very well but was marked wrong for leaving out none in filling out past registration.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rona Mae Hitchens

Address RT 1 Box 80 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 35 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 10:25 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on the Democratic party.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rufus Hitchens

Address Rt. 1, Box 115, Greensburg, La

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I was registered and lost it. He wouldn't Help me this time and I couldn't do it alone."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Samuel Hitchens

Address RT 1 Box 80 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 45 Years Schooling 3rd Grade

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 11:15 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed a few blanks on the Application form.

PARISH

ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Lillie M. Hughes

Length of Residence RT 1 Box 9 Greensburg, La. Schooling

Date of Application 38 years Time 14 Years

Name of Registrar August 5, 1963

Quitman Crouch

Comments

I though I passed but was marked wrong for putting no instead on none on last registration in ward and precinct.

PARISH ~~ST. HELENA~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ollie Hutton

Address RT 1 Box 37 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 53 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 3:20 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was marked wrong on the application form.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ollie Hutton

Address Rt. 1 Box 37 Greensburgh, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 16, 1963 Time 10:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was told that the only thing wrong was I gave the wrong date.

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Doratha Jackson

Address RT 1 Box 60 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 33 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 11:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I forgot to cross off a "have" on the questions on the appleciation form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ase Lee Johns

Address RT 2 Box 236 # B Denham Springs, La.

Length of Residence 26 Years Schooling 12 years

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 9:50 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I made a mistake on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louise M. Johnson

Address RT 3 Box 50 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 43 Years Schooling 16 Years

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was told I missed a question on the constitution test. This was my only mistake.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louise Johnson

Address Route 3 Box 50 Greensburg, La

Length of Residence 1943 Schooling finish college

Date of Application August 24, 1963 Time 9:00

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Fail on the application form. one question

St. Helena

PARISH Aselee Jones

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Rt. 2, Box 236B, Denham Springs

Name

Address August 21, 1963 3:30

Length of Residence Quitman Crouch Schooling

Date of Application "I just missed one question on the test." Time

Name of Registrar

Comments

PARISH ST. HELANA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Pearl Knighten

Address RT 2 Box 82-C Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 32 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 11:50 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I wrote a different year in the precinct and ward than I did for residence in state and parish.

St. Helena

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Pearl Knighten

Name Rt. 2, Box 820 Greensburg, La. 9 AB

Address ~~10 Years~~ 1931

Length of Residence Aug. 14, 1963 Schooling 2:30 P. M.

Date of Application Quitman Crouch Time

Name of Registrar "I think I failed somewhere on the application form."

Comments

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Peter Knighten

Address RT 2 Box 82-C Greensburg, La

Length of Residence 65 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 11:50 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was told I missed a few question on the application.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Charlie Kedrick

Address Rt. 2, Box 54, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence lifelong (1913) Schooling 12th grade

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Failed on haves and have nots.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Shirley Leonard

Address Route 1, Box 61, Independence

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 24, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments Failed on application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lance Leonard

Address RT 1 Box 58-A Independence, Louisiana

Length of Residence 60 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I thought I did well but I might have missed out on spelling.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Silas Lewis

Address Box 173, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence lifelong (1909) Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Crouch said he was 22 days and I figured he was 28 days of age.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Thedora Lewis

Address Box 55, Independence, La.

Length of Residence since 1946 Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments The form was different from what we had been taught.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Thedora Lewis

Address RT 1 Box 55 Indepencence, La.

Length of Residence 17 Years Schooling ~~10th~~ 9th Grade RR

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 2:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I ~~mistakebly~~ put parish when I should have put state on the application form.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Wilford Marshall

Address Rt. 1, Box 205 Amite, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 16, 1963 Time _____

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I forget the haves on the application."

(He was kept an hour fifteen manuets overtime-while the Registar kept telling him he had more time to go) Gordon Harris.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary McClinton

Address RT 3 Box 80 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 60 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I made some mistakes on the application form otherside I thought I did well

St. Helena

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Mary McClinton

Name Rt. 2 Box 80, Greensburg, La.

Address

Length of Residence August 21, 1963 Schooling 11:10 a.m.

Date of Application Quitman Crouch Time

Name of Registrar put "Louisiana" in the right place.

Comments

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mildred McKnight

Address RT 3 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 33 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 10:25 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I put none instead on years for last registration.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Victoria Montgomery

Address RT 1 Box 37

Length of Residence 61 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 1:50 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well and knew the test but I mispelled a few words.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Bonnie Morris

Address Rt. 1, Box 47, Amite, La.

Length of Residence 1894 Schooling 11:30

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time 5 years

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I made a mistake on the changing of my name.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Bennie Morris

Address RT 1 Box 47 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence 69 years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 2, 1963 Time 2:10 p.m.

Name of Registrar XXX Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did well but was marked wrong for failing to put full name & address on Affidavit.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louise Morris

Address RT 1 Box 47 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence 67 Years Schooling 12 Years

Date of Application August 2, 1963 Time 1:50 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did well but was told I mixed up state and parish.

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Willie Merton

Address RT 1 Box 74 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 25 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 1:15 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I forgot and answered all the questions on the citizenship test.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Carl Muse

Address RT 2 Box 50 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 38 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I failed on my birthday years, days and months.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Columbus Muse

Address Rt. 1, Box 11 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1930 Schooling 5 Years

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time 9:30

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I failed on the application form concerning Louisiana.

PARISH ST. HELANA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name FANNIE MAE MUSE

Address RT 2 Box 50 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 18 Years Schooling 6th yr. (PP)

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 3:45 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well and was prepared for the test but forgot and put parish instead of state.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Fannie Mae Muse

Address Route 2 Box 50 Greensburg

Length of Residence 1945 - 1963 Schooling 7

Date of Application August 20 Time 11:05

Name of Registrar QUITMAN CROUCH

Comments "I Can't remember what I did to fail but I do believe I did something wrong."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Leola J. Overton

Address RT 2 Box 38 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 8:45 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well but I think I put Louisiana where St. Helena should have been.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Matty Patrick

Address Rt. 1, Box 163 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 1893 6 Years

Date of Application Aug. 14, 1963 School 1:00 P. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch Time

Comments "I think I missed putting my age."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Elnora Pitts

Address RT 1 Box 157 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 23 Years Schooling 12 Years

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 9:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did very well but I put St. Helena where I should x have written Louisiana.

PARISH ST. HELANA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James Pitts

Address RT 1 Box 157- C Amite, La.

Length of Residence 15 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 9:25 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well and knew all the questions but failed to mark out "or" by county. I crossed out parish becaused I was born in a county in Mississippi.

PARISH ST. HELANA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Leola Pitts

Address RT 1 Box 157- C Amite, La.

Length of Residence 15 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on my birthday by a few days.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Climon Richard

Address Rt. 1, Box 166 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 1927 Schooling 6 years

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time 10:25 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I believe I failed somewhere on the affidavit."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Clarence Robinson

Address RT 2 Box 16 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 54 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 10, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on the application from by not spelling route and state. I might have missed the have and have nots.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Josephine Robinson

Address Rt. 1, Box 2, Independence, La.

Length of Residence since 1935 Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments The form was different from what we had been taught.

St. Helena

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Pearl Romack

Name Rt. 2, Box 99 H Greensburg, La.

Address 1938 12 Years

Length of Residence Aug. 14, 1963 Schooling _____

Date of Application Quitman Crouch Time _____

Name of Registrar _____

"I think I made a mistake on the application form

Comments but I can't recall what it was."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Joannie M. Sell

Address RT 1 Box 52 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 49 Years Schooling ~~13 Years~~

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time ~~2:10 p.m.~~

Name of Registrar ~~Quitman Crouch~~

Comments ~~I did well but failed to put correct word in the a-~~
~~pplication form.~~

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louise Self

Address RT 1 Box 56 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 54 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 1:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I put the year of my birth where I should have put none.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louis Selp

Address RT 1 Box 56-C Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 21 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 2:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I didn't circle the form number on the citizenship test.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Annie Sims

Address RT 2 Box 50 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 30 years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 10, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I made mistakes on the application form.

Name St. Helena

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application Time

Name of Registrar Genave Spears
Rt. 1, Box 48 Amite, La.

Comments 1939 6 years

Aug. 15, 1963 3:20 P. M.

Quitman Crouch

"I think I made a mistake on the affidavit, but I can't recall what it was."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ruby Spears

Address Box 203 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 54 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 1:30

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well but was told I missed out on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Floria Thomas

Address RT Box 37

Length of Residence 25 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 1:40 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did very well but was told I missed question # 3 on test # 7 of the constitution.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Yvonne Thompson

Address RT 3 Box 7 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 28 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 2:35 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I put Democratic Party where I should have put name of Householder.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary Tillery

Address RT 2 P.O. Box 163 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 61 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 1:15 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I made some mistakes on the application form

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Essie Turner

Address RT 1 Box 123-A Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 1:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I made a few mistake on the application.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Dan Hicker

Address RT 2 Box 32 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 41 Years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 9:25 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I put male in blank asking for race.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Fred Wicker

Address ~~Rt. 2, Box 178~~

Length of Residence since 1929 Schooling ~~12 years~~

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time ~~1:00 p.m.~~

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I put Louisiana in the space where St. Helena should have gone."

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James Wicker

Address RT 1 Box 186 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 75 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 10:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I listed the date as July Instead of August on all forms.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lillie May Wicker

Address RT 2 Box 25 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 52 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 9:45 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I made a mistake on my birth-day.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James Wicker

Address ~~Rt. 1 Box 186 Greenburgh, La.~~

Length of Residence 1888 Schooling

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 8:30 A.M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Misplaced year and month of birth on application.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Nancy Bryant

Address RT 1 Box 36, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 61 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 1:35 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well but was marked wrong for putting the wrong ward on the application for.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Emma Brown

Address RT 3 Box 17 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 65 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 3:10 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I know I made a few mistakes on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mabelle Brown

Address RT 2 Box 109 Osaka Miss Route

Length of Residence 40 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed writing ward and preeinct on the application form. I was under the impression the registrar would do it.

PARISH ~~St. Helena~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ~~Manassa Brown~~

Address ~~Rt. 2 General Delivery, Greensburg , La.~~

Length of Residence ~~1959~~ Schooling ~~4 years~~

Date of Application ~~August 14,~~ Time ~~9:23~~

Name of Registrar ~~Quitman Crouch~~

Comments ~~Failed to spell Mississippi on the affidavit.~~

St. Helena

PARISH

Cleveland Bennett COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Route 2, Box 199, Amite, La.

Address

since 1907 4 years

Length of Residence August 19, 1963 Schooling

1:40-2:20 p.m.

Date of Application Quitman Crouch Time

Name of Registrar

~~I think I made a mistake in adding up my age.~~

Comments

St. Helena

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Martha Bell

Length of Residence ~~Rt. 3, Box 112, Greensburg, La.~~ Schooling

Date of Application ~~lifelong (1900)~~ Time 3 years.

Name of Registrar August 23, 1963 9:35

Comments Quitman Crouch

~~Failed on the application form, on the haves and have nots.~~

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address St. Helena

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Mable Wright

Rt. 1, Box 30, Greensburg, La.

Comments lifelong (1914) 12th grade

August 22, 1963 2:40

Quitman Crouch

Failed on application form.

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address St. Helena

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Florence Arel

Route 3, Box 112, Greensburg, La.

Comments lifelong (1933) 12th grade

August 22, 1963 11:35

Quitman Crouch

Failed on age. Everything else was correct.

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address St. Helena

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Mable Wright

Rt. 1, Box 30, Greensburg, La.

Comments lifelong (1914) ~~12th grade~~

August 22, 1963 ~~2:40~~

Quitman Crouch

Failed on application form.

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address St. Helena

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Florence Arel

Route 3, Box 112, Greensburg, La.

Comments _____

lifelong (1933) 12th grade

August 22, 1963 11:35

Quitman Crouch

Failed on age. Everything else was correct.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Josephine Baker

Address Rt. 1 Box 61 Independence, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 9:30 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I just missed one of the questions.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Josephine Baker

Address Rt. 1 Box 61 Independence, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 9:30 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I just missed one of the questions.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lillie M. Micker

Address RT 2 Box 25 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 52 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I misspelled and misplaced the state and parish on the application form.

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jeffrey Womack

Address Rt # 2 Box 105 C Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 38 years Schooling 6 years

Date of Application August 2, 1963 Time 3:00 PM

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I missed out on the application form but I feel I didn't make serious mistakes

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Walter Womack Jr.

Address Rt. 2 General Delivery, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1941 Schooling 12 Years

Date of Application Aug. 14, 1963 Time 11:30 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I missed one question on the affidavit."

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Felicia W. Wright

Address Rt. 3, P. O. Box Gen. Del. Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1957 Schooling 8 Years

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I missed one word on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELANA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Wilson Williams

Address RT 2 Box 12 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 35 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 10, 1963 Time 8:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments I crossed thru the wrong have on the questions on the application Blanks.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Wilson Williams

Address Rt. 2 Box 12, Greensburg

Length of Residence since 1938 Schooling 1 semester college

Date of Application August 24, 1963 Time 10:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Grouch

Comments "I thought I had it right, but he told me my mistake and said not to tell anyone.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ora Willimas

Address RT 1 Box 160 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence 65 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 2, 1963 Time 11:55 A.M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed a question on the constitution and application test. I was allowed 1 hour and 20 minutes to take the test. Crouch told me to take my time yet later told me I took too mush time.

PARISH

St. Helena COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address J.C. Williams

Length of Residence Pine Grove, La. Schooling

Date of Application lifelong (1923) Time 7th grade

Name of Registrar August 22, 1963 11:00 a.m.

Comments Quitman Crouch

Failed on age and haves and have nots.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Irene Williams

Address RT 2 Box 12, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 38 Years Schooling 15 Years

Date of Application August 10, 1963 Time 8:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on the have and have not questions on the application form.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary Tillery

Address Route 1, Box 163

Length of Residence since 1903 Schooling 7 years

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 1:40 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I don't recall making any mistakes."

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Neomia Winfield

Address P.O. Box 674 Pine Grove, La.

Length of Residence 30 Years Schooling 14 Years

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I forgot to write the month I was born on the application form.

St. Helena COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address St. Helena

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application Time

Name of Registrar Miss. Mary Ella Davis
Rt. 1, Box 186 Greensburg, La.

Comments 1922 7 years

Aug. 15, 1968 3:00 P. M.

Quitman Crouch

"Registar said that I didn't read close enough, but I can't see anything I did wrong." "I have been coming down for about fifteen (15) times."

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name V.V. Crye

Address Rt. 1, Box 37, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence lifelong (1926) Schooling 11 years

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 2:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Filled out everything. Felt that she did not fail on anything or make any mistakes.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Martha Crier

Address Rt. 2, Box 121, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application August 21, 1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments He (Crouch) wouldn't tell her what she failed on.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James Morris Cooper

Address Rt. 2, Box 114 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1942 Schooling 12 Years

Date of Application Aug, 14, 1963 Time 11:00 P. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I passed everything."

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Clara Butler

Address Rt. 3, Box 48 Greensburg, La

Length of Residence 1938 Schooling 8th

Date of Application August 24, 1963 Time 9:00

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments Miss on the application but was not allowed to see where.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name John C. Bennett

Address RT 2 Box Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 32 Years Schooling 10th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 10:30a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did very well and don't know of any mistakes I could have made.

PARISH

ST HELENA COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Cleveland Bennett

Address RT 3 Box 199 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 18 Years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 11:35 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I fell I did well and should have passed.

St. Helena

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

George Alvin

Name Rt. 1, Box 180, Greensburg, La.

Address _____

Length of Residence August 21, 1963 Schooling 11:50 a.m.

Date of Application Quitman Crouch Time _____

Name of Registrar _____

He (Crouch) wouldn't tell me what I did wrong.

Comments _____

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Mitchel Wyre

Address Rt. 2, Box 82-F Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1911 Schooling 5 years

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time _____

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I don't recall making any mistakes."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Sealena Woolrich

Address RT 1 Box 205 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 56 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 2:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I can't think of any mistakes I made on the forms. I was well trained studied it and feel I passed every thing.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lee Williams

Address RT 1 Box 160 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 52 Years Schooling 2nd Grade

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did not know of no mistakes I made.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Estelle E. Williams

Address 1451 Allen St. Plaquemine, La.

Length of Residence 36 Years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar Ella Billings

Comments Come back in ten days.

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name St. Helena

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Leona Haliday

Date of Application Time

Rt. 3, Box 92, Greensburg, La.

Name of Registrar

Comments August 21, 1963 1:30 p.m.

Quitman Crouch

"I don't know what I could have made a mistake on."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Charlie Forman

Address RT 3 Box 88 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 55 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 2:55 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well but might have missed out on the applicea tion form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Anna Fisher

Address RT 1 Box 55 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 51 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 11:45 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well. I erased a few times but I feel I filled out the forms properly.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Christine T. Donahue

Address Rt 3 Box 90 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 54 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 9:45 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did very well but I might have missed some of the spelling.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Bernice Hall

Address RT 2 Box 12 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 52 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 9, 1963 Time 3:05 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I did well and can't think of any reason why I failed.

St. Helena

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Olivia Jackson

Address Route 1, Box 63 D, Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence lifelong (1937) Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 9:30

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments States she failed on the affidavit.

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Pearl Johnson

Address RT 1 Box 265 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence 1918 Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 11:15 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well in all the forms. I cna't think of any mistakes.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Dennis Lee

Address RT 2 Box 210 Denham Springs, La.

Length of Residence 43 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 1:40 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well and I don't recall any mistakes.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Sam Lathers

Address P. O. Box 674 Pine Grove, La.

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 12 Yrs.

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 10:07 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I can't think of any mistakes. I think I did well.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lela B. King

Address RT 2 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 70 Years Schooling 16 Years

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 8:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did well.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Silas Lewis

Address RT 1 Box 173 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 55 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 3, 1963 Time 10:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did very well and can't think or was told of any mistakes.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Shirley Leonard

Address RT 1 Box 61 Independence, La.

Length of Residence 14 Years Schooling 12 Years

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 11:10 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was told I missed a question on the constitution test. It was test # 3 question # 1, I feel my answer state is correct but It was marker ~~was~~ wrong.

St. Helena

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Irvin McClendon

Name Rt. Gen. Del. Greensburg, La.

Address 1915-48 7 years

Length of Residence Aug. 14, 1963 Schooling 3:05 P. M.

Date of Application Quitman Couch Time

Name of Registrar "I can't recall why I failed."

Comments

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Gladys McClandon

Address Rt. 2, Box 2 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1930 Schooling 7 Years

Date of Application Aug. 14, 1963 Time

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I can't recall missing any of the questions."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name EDWINA MATTHEWS

Address P.O. BOX "L" GREENSBURG, LA.

Length of Residence 38 Years Schooling 10th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 3:15 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I can't recall any mistakes

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lewis Morris

Address Rt. 1, Box 47, Amite

Length of Residence 1953 Schooling 12 years

Date of Application Aug. 15, 1963 Time 10:55

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments "I think I failed on the application form."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Serlenon Miller

Address RT 1 Box 155 Amite, Louisiana

Length of Residence 32 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 2, 1963 Time 10:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Ella Billings

Comments I know I did very well but was informed I missed a question on test 4 of the constitution test.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Bessie McKnight

Address RT 1 Box 152 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 36 Years Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I know I did well very well but was told I failed.

PARISH ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Doratha Reese

Address RT 2 Box 100-C Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 17 Years Schooling

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 9:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I feel I did very well and know of no mistakes I could have made.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary Randolph

Address RT 1 Box 270 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 63 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did very well but I was told I had some mistakes on the application form.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Nancy Bryant

Address Rt. 1 Box 36 Greensburgh, La.

Length of Residence 1912 (Birth) Schooling 6 years

Date of Application August 16, 1963 Time 9:30 A.M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed one citizenship question and forgot to sign my name.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Della Z. Chaney

Address Box 211 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 45 Yeard 45 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 2:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think I did very well on my application form I wrote St. Helena on one line instead of two and was marked wrong.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name William Coleman

Address RT. 1 Box 123-A Kentwood, La.

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 9:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I think a misspelledaa word on the application form.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Leroy Freeman

Address RT 1 Box 231 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 58 Years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application August 10, 1963 Time 9:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I missed out on my age.

St. Helena

PARISHLeroy Freeman

Rt. 1, Box 231, Amite La.

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name lifelong (1905)

Address August 23, 1963 4th grade

Length of Residence Quitman Crouch 10:15 Schooling

Date of Application Time

Name of Registrar failed on the application form.

Comments

PARISH

ST HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Marie Gordon

Length of Residence RT 2 Box 35 Greensburg, La. Schooling

Date of Application 26 Years Time 10th Grade

Name of Registrar August 8, 1963 10:00 a.m.

Comments Quitman Crouch

I marked through "have not" instead of " have" on the questions on the application form

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Gertrude Stewart

Address RT 2 Box 108 Osyka Miss Route

Length of Residence 20 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 1:35 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments She said he could'n accept Miss as my address though it is my route.

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Celestes Jackson

Address RT 1 Box 142 Amite, La.

Length of Residence 14 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 2:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I was bosm in Pike county and was told by the register it was not accdptable.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mattie East

Address Box 91, Rt. 1, Holden, La.

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application August 19, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments The Registrar claimed that I was not born in St. Helena, as I said I was born here!

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary Jane Brown

Address Rt. 2 General Delivery Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 1959 Schooling 4 years

Date of Application August 14, Time 10:30 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rebecca Spears

Address RT 1 Box 62 Independence, La.

Length of Residence 60 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 2:10 p.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I can't recall any mistakes and know I did well. The registrar constantly told me to take my time and reread my application.

PARISH St. Helena

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Evelyn Smith

Address Rt. 1, Box 39 Independence, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application Aug. 16, 1963 Time 11:00 A. M.

Name of Registrar Quitman Couch

Comments "He adked me to write "establish this ordinance (sic)" on the test for writing and I couldn't find it. I also feel that his anger at you (the CORE worker) had something to do with it. The reason he gave for failing me is You just have no comment."

PARISH ST. HELENA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Earl Brown

Address RT 2 Box 17 Greensburg, La.

Length of Residence 64 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 9:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Quitman Crouch

Comments I made a few mistakes on the application forms.

FIELD REPORT - ST. LANDRY PARISH NOV. 22, FRI - '63
BROWN & SEXTON

1) AREA - OPELOUSAS, LA.
THE LARGEST TOWN IN ST. LANDRY PARISH OPELOUSAS IS LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE PARISH AT THE JUNCTION OF HWYS. 190 & 91. THE MAJORITY OF THE PARISH POPULATION IS SCATTERED, HOWEVER THE LARGEST CONSENTRATION OF PEOPLE IS WITHIN A TRIANGE FORMED BY THE CITIES OF, OPELOUSAS, EUNICE AND ~~[illegible]~~ SUNSET. — SUNSET IS SOUTHEAST, 30 mi APROX, OF OPELOUSAS AND EUNICE IS DIRECTLY WEST APROX. 30 mi.
OPELOUSAS IS THE ST. LANDRY PARISH PARISH SEAT.
THERE ARE SEVERAL OIL ~~[illegible]~~ FIELDS IN THE PARISH THIS BRINGS WORKERS FROM OUT OF STATE INTO THE AREA. THE FARMERS RAISE COTTON & SWEET POTATOS. THIS PARISH ALSO ATTRACTS MANY HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN ID A TORIST OR VACATION CAPICITY.
A LARGE PORTION OF NEGRO COMMUNITY CASIAN.

2) CONTACTS — MARION OVERTON WHITE - ATTOURNEY - 1520 MARKET ST., OPELOUSAS, LA. PHONE - 982-3027 RESIDENCE PHONE 826-3238. SECRETARY OF PARISH WIDE NAACP CHAPTER. HAS WORKED WITH OTHER NEGRO LEADERS IN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT DESEGREGATION, VOTING JUSTICE AND FAIR EMPLOYMENT. HE HELPED ORGANIZE THE PRESENT NAACP CHAPTER. QUITE MILITANT. INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH CORE. SOUTHERN GRAD. OF "MOORE" VINTAGE.

3) TABULATION SHEET — NONE —

4) OPINIONS — IT APPEARS THAT LOCAL LEADERS WILL WORK WITH AS LONG AS WE DON'T GET OUT OF PLACE AND EVERY THINGS REMAINS CALM. I EXPECT VERY LITTLE OPOSITION FROM THE WHITE POWER STRUCTURE BECAUSE

FIELD REPORT
BROWN & SEXTON

NOV. 22 - FRI - '63

4) OPINIONS (CONT) BEFORE THIS THEY ALWAYS DEPENDED ON TOMS TO KEEP THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN ORDER. THEY ARE ALSO TRYING TO HOLD THE NEGRO VOTE WHICH IS ARROX. 1/3 THE TOTAL VOTE. THE NEGRO LEADER, MANY OF WHOM, SEEM LESS THAN MILITANT AND MAY PROVE TO BE A ~~[illegible]~~ PROBLEM.

5) REPRISALS — NONE -

6) — SEE PARISH SCOUTING REPORT ~~[illegible]~~ OF NOV. 22 — FOR DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GEO, ECO. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ATTITUDES AND STRUCTURE OF PEOPLE INVOLVED. - WOOD-

7) LEGAL PROBLEMS - NONE -

8) ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES - MET ATLEAST ONE MILITANT PERSON IN THE FORM OF OVERTON WHITE. HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION ARE MAJOR DIFFICULTIES.

9) COPY (MEMO, & FLYERS, AND LETTERS) - NONE -

10) FUTURE ACTIVITIES IT WOULD BE WISE TO STAY OUT OF THE POLITICAL PICTURE IN OPELOUSAS UNTIL WE FIND OUT WHO OUR REAL FRIENDS ARE. A VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE. USING CANVASSING AND CLINICS SHOULD DOMINATE OUR WORK FOR THE NEXT WEEK. WED - NOV 27 - 63 I WOULD LIKE TO SCOUT EUNICE. IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT THIS WILL BE DONE BY BUS. ALSO SUNSET SHOULD BE ATLEAST CONTACTED SOON.
- THERE IS A NAACP MEETING ON THE FIRST TUES. IN DECEMBER WE SHOULD BE THERE.
- WE MUST MEET THE SHERIFF AND REGISTRAR OF VOTERS ON TUES - NOV. 27 - 63.

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT - OPELOUSAS,
ST. LANDRY PARISH
NOV. 22 - FRI - '63
SEXTON & BROWN

Parish- St. Landry

I. Key Towns - Opelousas, Eunice

II. Stastistics: Total Population — Votting age pop.
Negro vot.age pop. — 45% White v.a.p. — 55%
Negro registered — 10,960 ~~Negro~~ white reg. — 22, 952

Total registered 33, 912

Other pertinent statistics: large num er of Negro illiterates

III. Local Leaders:

Marion Overton White- 1520 N. market St., Attourney
phone- 982-3027, residence phone- 826-3238
Secretary of local NAACP group which has been attempting to negotiate for jobs with the local officials
quite militant , interested in forming a core group
probably willing to work

IV. Comments on geographic, polictical, and economic conditions.

Geographic- population concentrated in and around Opelousas and Eunice and between them, but there are a number of towns with about 1,000 people in the parish

Political- Negroes running for police jury-
Reverend Joshua Frank of Eunice, 6 ward
Louis Butler of Opelousas, 1 ward

White politicians display false interest in Negroes all progress seems to habe been blocked by local toms NAACP group made upmostly of persons under the age of 35. White said it is very possible that the group would try to move through direct action if they recieved no concrete progress from the local whites.

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure- the "good" colored folks are recognized and given a little power power that is, to help sustain the system, and other favors.

B. Problems in the Negro Community- The toms are crawling all over the place, there is much apathy. I mean there is <u>much</u> apathy. A local Negro minister, Rev. Gillian has three churches and a radio program on which and in which he preaches segregation. Has much influence for a Negro, of course, because he is the pet of the power structure.

VI. Voter Registration:

VI. Voter registration- 1952- 1963

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems.
1952 - small NAACP group broke the ice, obtained and retained the right to vote.
the white citizens counci l attempted to set up operations, but by t at time the local officials were making hay by "befriending" the negroes and helping them to register and thereby keeping votes the citizens council was run out of town sort of.
Everybody remembers how gad Opelousas used to be and all the negroes seem to think that the new Opelousas is the promised land, and they have proceeded to sit down very firmly.--- local NAACP tried to talk to whites but the toms broke it up.

B. Complaints to Federal Government and suits pending;

None at present--suits were filed in 1952
most of the local "leaders" who heard about complaints didn't seem to think they were necesdary

C. Fasibility of vot reg drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:
VEP might be very healthy for local Negro community it will give strenthg and unity, of course education will have to be carried out in order to show them that the whites are only acting for thier own gain, I really wonder how many of the local Negroes think of themselves as oppresed. Drive will be important because up until now if negroes registered it was through the help of the officials and they feel indebted, this way they will be registered because of the Movemant.

D. How manh money can be raised to support vot reg. program?
impossible to say

E. Techniques of voter reg.
past- in schools and homes
present- none
suggested- canvassing(never done) and clinic, homes if necessary

VIII. progress toward desegregation- none visible

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re.

A. Voter reg. possibly, but not likely of necessary
B B. D wegregstion- yes but should take back seat to jobs
C. Job opportunities yes,
D. Other areas

chances for direct action seem actually pretty poor zt this poent because the people here seem more apathetic than even Plaquemine people

IX. Attitudes toward CORE group and chapter development

IX. Attitufes toward CORE and chapter development
NAACP secwhite very much in favor of a core group feels such a group is necessary to promote a succesful direct action campaign must sound other leaders first, but they seem to be in favor or us only so long as we behave

X . Housi g and board arrangementsfor CORE workers- n nexistant spent night in a rooming house an Academy street would not do permanently($1.50 per night) wil try to find house for rent in Negro areas.

XI. Personal Reactions(comment on how you promoted voter registrqtion while you were the e, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

Proceed with caution and a smile- trust God, yourself and no one else will scout Eunice by bus Wednesday

MANUFACTURING & PROCESSING PLANTS
OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA
(Excluding Cotton Gins & Wood Using Industries)

Firm Name, Address, Principle Officer	Date Estab'd	Number of Employees	Distribution	Products
American Compress & Warehouse Div. of Frost-Whited Co., Inc. Washington Road Box 876, Phone 942-4906 F. D. Russell, Supt. Home Office: Box 3387, Shreveport, La. F.T. Whited, Pres., E. F. Whited	1960	50-99	Statewide	Cotton
Andrepont Printing Co. 606 N. Main St., Phone 942-6285 Roy Andrepont	1954	5-10	Parishwide	Printing
Bodemuller, The Printer 139 E. Bellevue St. Box 29, Phone 942-5712 M. H. McLeod, Owner	1891	5-10	Several Parishes	Commercial Printing
Cary Iron Works, Inc. 630 N. R. R. Ave. Box 469, Phone 942-2876 Russell E. Shafer	1948	10-24	Statewide	Machine work special machinery Mfg.
Clover Farm Creamery 659 W. Vine, Phone 942-9741 C. J. Bertinot, Owner	1944	10-24	Several Parishes	Dairy Products
Concrete Service, Inc. 551 W. Grolee St. Box 748, Phone 942-6555 Paul J. Mayne, Pres.	1953	10-24	Parishwide	Ready-mix concrete and concrete products
Continental Laboratories 864 Walnut St. Box 850, Phone 942-4976 Vernon Schwartzenberg, Partner	1952	5-10	Several Parishes	Perfumery
Cotton Products, Inc. North Railroad Ave. Box 591, Phone 942-3566 J. P. Barnett, Sr., Pres.	1919	100-249	International	Cooking Compounds, cottonseed products, food specialties.
Dezauche & Son, Inc. 308 Railroad Ave. Box 70, Phone 942-2651 J. F. Dezauche, Pres.	1933	100-249	International	Canned Foods Sweet Potato Products
Dore Machine Shop Old Port Barre Road Phone 942-3021 Charles Dore	1946	5-10	Local	Machine work

Firm Name, Address, Principle Officer	Date Estab'd	Number of Employees	Distribution	Products
Four-D Products Co. 1220 W. Vidrine St. Box 508, Phone 942-9258 Steven Dupuis, Gen. Mgr.	1958	5-10	Statewide	Insecticide Pesticide Disinfectant
Humble Oil & Refining Co. Box 792, Phone 942-7513 E. G. Copley, Dist. Supt. Home Office: Box 2180, Houston 2, Tex. Morgan J. Davis, President	1949	25-49	National	Natural gas, butane, Iso-Butane, and Propane
Sanders Bakery 149 E. South St. Phone 942-4296 David J. Sanders, Owner	1951	5-10	Local	Bakery Products
Keller's Bakery South Market St. Phone 942-2071 Joseph Keller, Owner	1947	5-10	Local	Bakery Products
Dewey Ledoux & Son Route 2, Box 90 Phone 942-9376 Dewey Ledoux	1919	5-10	Several Parishes	Brooms and mops
Layton Ledoux's Slaughter Hse. Box 47, Phone 942-6025 Layton Ledoux, Owner	1930	5-10	Statewide	Meat and meat products
Marcann Outdoor, Inc. 1361 W. Landry St. Box 661, Phone 942-3562 W. T. Galyean, Pres.	1934	25-49	National	Outdoor Advertising
Mobil Oil Co. Box 512, Phone 942-7190 E. N. Weaver, Prod. Foreman Dist Office: Box 1901 OCS, Lafayette A. H. Massad, Dist. Supt.	1954	10-24	State	Distillate Liquified Petroleum Gas
Niagara Chemical Division Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. Washington Road Box 588, Phone 942-5782 John Camara	1961	25-49	Intra-state	Agriculture Insecticide
Oaklawn Farm 650 E. Bellevue St. Phone 942-3585or 942-9564 Charles Mayer, Owner	1940	5-10	Parishwide	Dairy Products and Beef
Opelousas Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., 136 E. Vine St. Box 147, Phone 942-2582 Andrew Moresi, Jr., Pres.	1890	5-10	Local	Beverages

Firm Name, Address Principle Officer	Date Estab'd	Number of Employees	Distribution	Products
Opelousas Concrete Co. 514 W. Grolee St. Box 69, Phone 942-3294 John K. Boelens, Owner	1948	10-24	Parishwide	Concrete Products
Opelousas Ice Service Co. 272 South R. R. Ave. Phone 942-2792 Chas. F. Evans, Mgr.	1933	10-24	Parishwide	Ice
Opelousas Scrap Material Co. 657 N. Court St. Box 769, Phone 942-2674--942-2675 Vernon A. Schiff	1937	10-24	International	Ferrous Iron, Non-Ferrous Metals
Southern States Drug, Inc. 529 N. Lombard St. Phone 942-4311 George L. Dowden, Pres.	1960	25-49	Louisiana & Adjacent States	Pharmaceuticals
Washington Road Matress Fact'y RFD 3, Phone 942-3580 Allen Pommier, Owner	1942	5-10	Several Parishes	Matresses
W. A. Welch Outdoor Adv. 862 S. R. R. Ave. Phone 942-7384 W. A. Welch, Owner	1947	5-10	Several Parishes	Outdoor Advertising
World News Co., Inc. 127 S. Market St. Box 351, Phone 942-4971 John R. Thistlethwaite, Publisher	1939	50-99	Several Parishes	Daily Newspaper Newspaper type publications
ST. LANDRY PARISH, OTHER THAN OPELOUSAS				
Bertrand Machine Shop Box 66, Phone 942-2883 Lawtell, Louisiana Irvin Bertrand, Owner	1920	5-10	Local	Machine work
Canal Refining Co. Box 518, Phone MU 4-5423 Church Point, Louisiana Coty R. Dupre, State Sales Mgr. Home Office: 714 Atlas Life Bldg. Tulsa, Okla., R. E. Mockley, Pres.	1949	25-49	State of Louisiana	Gasoline, Tractor fuel, Kerosene, Butane & Diesel Fuel
Eunice Iron Works, Inc. 311 Park Ave., Eunice, La. Box 386, Phone GLendale 7-3221 Leo Heinen, President	1929	10-24	State	Machine Works
Estate T. C. Gibleins, Inc. Washington, La., Phone 6166 W. B. Nicholson	1945	10-24	State	Syrup

Firm Name, Address Principle Officer	Date Estab'd	Number of Employees	Distribution	Products
Gulf Oil Corp. Box 427, Phone 566-3525 Krotz Springs, La. E. J. Sablatura, Cycling Plant Supt. Home Office: Box 1590, New Orleans, La. R. A. Payne	1955	25-49	National	Natural Gas Condensate Propane Butane
Kelly-Weber Co., Inc. Box 111, Phone GLendale 7-2251 Eunice, Louisiana S. C. Rozas, Manager Home Office: Lake Charles, La. Voris King, President	1933	10-24	District	Fertilizers
Rex Rice Co., Inc. 140 E. Magnolia, Eunice, La. Box 832, Phone GLendale 7-3391 N. J. Amy, Treas. & Gen. Mgr.	1954	10-24	International	Milled Rice Rice Bran Rice Polish
River Brand Rice Mills, Inc. Box 908, Phone GLendale 7-2286 Eunice, Louisiana J. P. Kearney, Manager Home Office: Houston, Texas	1946	50-99	International	Rice Mill
Sohio Petroleum Co. Box 38, Phone 826-7311 Washington, Louisiana Karl Norman, Plant Supt. Home Office: R. E. Johnson, Box 1468 OCS Lafayette, Louisiana	1956	10-24	Louisiana & Adjacent States	Distillate Condensate crude oil, Butane, Propane Iso Butane

March 24, 1961

St. Landry 163

CITY GOVERNMENT

The city of Opelousas is operating under Act 136 of 1698, known as the Lawrson Act. This act, as amended, serves as the Charter for Opelousas and for all other communities which have adopted it as their charter.

Under the provisions of this act, the City of Opelousas operates under a [redacted] form of government. This act provides that cities shall be divided into at least 4 wards, and at least one alderman shall be elected from each ward, and one from the city at large. A municipality which does not have a population of 5000 or over is a town or a village. A town must have a population of 2500 or over. It is optional with the alderman of a town or village whether it shall be divided into wards, if it is operating under the Lawrson Act.

Opelousas is classed as a City and is divided into frour wards. Main Street is the boundary line running North and South, and Landry Street is the boundary running East and West.

The governing authority of Opelousas is the Mayor and five alderman, called the Board of Aldermen. They are elected every 4 years, for a term of four years. The City election is usually held on the first Tresday in April every four years.

One alderman is elected from each ward, and one from the City-at-Large. He is called the alderman-at-Large, The Alderman from each ward must be a resident and a registered voter in that ward. The Mayor and Alderman-at-Large must be a resident of the City and a registered voter.

The [redacted] appoints a [redacted] for two years and a [redacted] for one year and [redacted] for one year. It may also appoint a [redacted] and [redacted] for one year. It also appoints an [redacted] for one year and a [redacted] for two years, which latter is always a bank. The city business is divided into departments. A head of each department and the employees are appointed by the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen also elect a [redacted]. He must be a member of the Board of Aldermen. He acts for the Mayor when he is sick or absent from the city and presides at the meetings in the Mayor's absence.

At the municipal or city election, a City Marshal, usually called [redacted] is elected also. He, too, serves for 4 years. These city officials take office on July 1st. All of these city officers are paid salaries which are fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Opelousas [redacted] meets once a month, on the Second Tuesday of each month. They meet in the City Courtroom of the City Hall at 7:30 P.M. These meetings are open to the public. They hold special meetings at the City Hall for special purposes at such hour as the Mayor fixes. In order to have a special meeting, the Mayor must notify each alderman of the date, hour, place and purpose of the meeting. They must be served with these notices by a police officer at least 8 hours before the time of the meeting. These meetings are also public. The meetings are presided over by the Mayor or the Mayor Pro-tempore in the absence of the Mayor.

When the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen meet, they must have a quorum to transact business. A quorum consists of three of the five aldermen present. At the meeting they must transact the business of the city and adopt motions, resolutions and ordinances relating to the city's affairs. A majority vote of the Aldermen present is necessary to decide any question or to adopt any resolution, motion or ordinance. The Mayor does not vote unless there is a tie. He then votes to break the tie. If the business is not finished at the meeting, the Board of Aldermen can continue the meeting to another day in the same month by a majority vote. The Mayor may veto an ordinance, law or resolution, and it requires a three-fourths vote of the council to over-ride his veto.

If any of the city officials die or resign during their term of office, the Governor appoints someone to replace him until the next election. The city officials can succeed themselves in office as long as they are elected.

The City of Opelousas is financed by revenues from the Electric Light and Water Plant, taxes on real estate and some movable property, licenses, permits, court fines, parking meters, etc. It receives some revenue from the State Tobacco Tax and for maintaining the State highways running through the city. Some larger improvements are financed by special taxes levied to finance bond issues, and by revenue bonds backed up by the excess revenues of the Light & Water Plant.

At the city election there is also elected a [redacted] consisting of four people, one from each ward. They serve four years without pay. They meet every four years and call the city election, setting the date, the date for qualification of candidates, and other matters relating to the election. The candidates for the city offices submit names of people to serve as [redacted] on election day. From these names the Executive Committee draws five commissioners names out of a hat or other receptacle for each precinct at the election. Those whose names are not drawn serve as official watchers at the polls.

The candidates for city offices submit their applications as candidates to the Executive Committee within a certain time before the election. After the dead-line has passed, the committee certifies their names as candidates for the various offices to the Secretary of State, who assigns numbers to each candidate, and puts their names on the voting machines to be used in the election. In all election in Louisiana, except tax elections, voting machines must be used.

VOTING

Only voters who are registered to vote in the city election with the parish Registrar of Voters can vote for city candidates. They can register only up to 30 days before an election. If a person is to be out of the city on election day, he can vote an absentee ballot at the Clerk of Court's Office within 10 days before the election.

The next election to be held in Opelousas will be on December 7, 1963. 22 candidates are running for the 7 city's offices. The city now has 10 [redacted] There is one in the first ward, three in the second ward, four in the third ward, and two in the fourth ward.

If a candidate does not receive a majority over his opponent, or all of his opponents, there will be a second primary for that office to be held within a month after the election, unless those who are lower withdraw as candidates.

If only one candidate for each office qualifies, there is no election called, and the committee certifies those who have qualified to the Secretary of State as elected to that office. If some are opposed and some are not opposed, those unopposed are certified as elected and are not voted on. Those opposed are voted on. After the election the committee certifies the winners.

Under the present State laws, the voting precincts in Opelousas open on election day at 6 A.M., and close at 8P.M. When the polls are closed, the commissioners open the voting machines and tabulate the votes for each candidate. These tabulations are sent to the Secretary of State, the Clerk of Court and the Executive Committee. The Committee meets within 6 days after the election, compiles and tabulates the returns and certifies the results to the Secretary of State.

Some cities in Louisiana operate under a Commission form of government. These cities are not divided into wards as the City of Opelousas is. These cities do not elect aldermen. Instead, they elect a Mayor and Commissioners from the City-at-Large. In some cities the Commissioners are Called "Trustees." These cities usually elect and are governed by Commissioners or Trustees of Finance, Public Safety and Utilities, in addition to a Mayor.

The City of Opelousas is located in the First Police Jury Ward of St. Landry Parish. It is also the Parish seat. This Parish is divided into various [redacted] but all of the First Ward, except a small area in the extreme western and northwestern part, comes under the jurisdiction of the Opelousas City Court. The voters of Opelousas and the rest of the City Court or Justice of the Peace Ward for the Opelousas City Court elect a [redacted] and a [redacted] These officials are elected for six years. Their elections fall in July every six years, at the same time as that of the [redacted] and [redacted] and the [redacted] from this district. They take office at the beginning of the following year.

The City Judge and Marshal are paid partly by the City and partly by the Parish. The Legislature sets a minimum and maximum salary for the Marshal, and fixed salary for the City Judge.

The duty of the Marshal is that of Bailiff of the City Court. He serves subpoenas, citations and other processes. He is also a peace officer and can make arrests.

The Judge of the City Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge over many matters of a minor nature, such as misdemeanors, traffic violations, etc. He is also a [redacted] However, all crimes involving felonies, and cases involving divorce, real property, or amounts over $500.00 are out of his jurisdiction and must be heard by the District Judge.

The City Court is now a Court of record and has a [redacted] appointed by the Judge, and paid by the City and Parish. The City Judge holds Court the year around, except when he is on vacation. He makes his own court rules as to when sessions will be held. They are usually held beginning at 9 A.M. on certain week days.

The City Judge is also a committing magistrate. That is he receives criminal complaints, issues warrants for arrest, and sets bond or bail.

The City Judge of Opelousas must be a lawyer. He can succeed himself as long as he is re-elected.

May 3, 1965

Miss Delores Gailes
Assistant to
Marion Overton White, Secretary Sec Branch NAACP
1520 N. Market Street
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear Miss Gailes:

In Mr. Farmer's absence from the office, I am taking the liberty of replying to your letter of April 27th.

On behalf of Mr. Farmer I want to thank you for your invitation for him to speak at your rally in Opelousas. The two dates you mentioned are filled on Mr. Farmer's calendar, but perhaps at some later time, he will be able to visit you.

We are forwarding your letter to Ronnie Moore, who is organizing CORE activities in Louisiana and setting up Mr. Farmer's schedule. As soon as we hear from him regarding possible suitable dates, we will let you know.

Again, many thanks for your invitation to Mr. Farmer.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM:RER

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

May 27, 1965

Rev. C.N. Frank
550 Beulah Street
Eunice, La.

Dear Rev. Frank,

We are very interested in the work you are doing and hope that we will be able to join with you in continuing and extending that work.

We would like to put an interracial team of 2 or 3 workers in Mamou. Our summer project begins with the training session on June 17, and the workers will go to their assigned parishes on June 21. CORE is in rather desperate shape financially, so it will be necessary for local people to provide housing for these workers, and if at all possible to provide transportation for their daily work - perhaps through a car pool system.

Two of our workers came through Eunice today and attempted to get in touch with you to discuss these matters. I'm sorry that they weren't able to reach you.

Please let me know what success you are having in finding housing and transportation, as well as any other thoughts you have on the matter.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best Regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

RM/mb

1

Clear 1965

St. Landry Branch of NAACP
Rev. Joshua Frank, President
Rev. Edward Harris Jr. local pastor
Shiloh B.C.

Opelousas is the parish seat.
Problems: Discrimination in private and public employment
Segregation in public accommodations and public facilities
Voter registration
Segregation in public housing
Methodology Suggested: Direct action
Workers needed in Opelousas and Marrow

— Ronnie Moore

C. St Landry.

Plaintiff's

Attorney Richard Milspaugh.

Dr. Terrance.

* Mr. Dauphine - Manager Williams Service Insurance Co.
Left at 1st light 2 blocks on left.
See Mr Dauphine for other contact in other areas.

Wats Line Report

St Landry

Opelousas
6-25-65
Joel Rubenstein: The four of us were stopped in Eunice and questioned pertaining to the tire rim which I have inquired about many times.
No incident

6-26-65
9:30am
We are going to desegregate a church in Opelousas with a member of the NAACP.. ill be going to Belview for a meeting with farmers after mass.
All four of us will be going to a meeting with the Crusade for Justice in Latwell.
e still have no phone; will have to call in.

6-29--65
8:40pm
Community Action program being discussed, eppecially Titile II and coop. Our new mailing address is 210 South St George St
Eunice, La.
CORE workers suggested products local Negro farmers might be interested in producing in the co-op: frozen crawfish, armadillo meat, puffed rice, rye bread. Most of staff agreed upon rye bread.

6-30-65
4:15pm
Eunice
We'd like a doctor for a medical survey in Eunice. The people object to the colored signs in the doctor's waiting room. Is there anything we can do about this.
What kinds ob books are avilable for high school discussions on the egro in american history and literature, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglas, W.E.B. DuBois, etc.?
Today we visited the Headstart installation in Eunice. There is a parents' meeting set up for July 26th; we're trying to move it up. We still await information on Title II of the Anti-poverty Law.
The name of the rye bread produced by the coop will be "Judah P. Benjamin Olde Confederacy Rye Bread".
Community meeting has been set up formMonday night. Today we canvasswd farmers around hhe Washington area.
jr

WATS LINE REPORT

7/1/65

St. Laundry: 7:15 pm

Jack Watly wants an appointment with Dr. Smith for very early Wed. morning. We want 10,000 lbs. of caraway seedds.
No report.

km

11:55 a,m, 7/2/65

Sherriff Jim Clark of Selma is speaking tonight in Opelousas, sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

Joel and co, are going, accompanied by Mr. Norton, head of the local NAACP. Wants office to hurry up with the carroway seeds - a nd a tire rim for the car.

LR

7/2/65

8:50 pm
We continued distributing leaflets for a meeting to be held Thrs. Some members of the project went to hear Sherrif Clark of Selma, Ala. speak. They are there now.
km 9:15 Returned in a hurry but safely.

7/3/65 7:20 pm

Canvassed onASC. Set up meetings and speaking engagements.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

St. Landry: 11:50 am

John Zippert: Everything is quiet.

icd

7/5/65 11:05 pm

There was a community meeting in Eunice last night and 150 people were present and seemed enthusiastic. They talked a good deal - for three hours - and decided to break up into five committees which will meet again on Thursday at 8pm. The committees are: (1) Recreational facilities, (2) Schools, (3) Rates of pay for domestic help, (4) Jobs in general, and (5) doctors and hospitals.
They would like a doctor to be present on Thursday night for the medical committee meeting.
They would also like to know about books on Negro History.
lr

7/6/65

5:30 pm

John Zippert: Went to Opelousas;parish ASC board. Talked about conference. Got all information that we needed. ~~Convenced~~ Convinced parents of a girl who attends Southeast U. for fellowship (the girl seem to be very interested). Two meetings tonight: NAACP in Opelousas and Farmer ASC in Belview. Talked to doctor to come to St. Landry (Eunice) concerning segregated offices and hospitals. Joel wants to go to Bogalusa. Meeting in Eunice to follow up meeting of last meeting.

icd

7/7/65

7:05 pm

Distributed notice for community meeting for Thursday night. ~~Came-to~~ Going to meeting at Elton on community meeting.

KM/icd

~~7/8/65~~

WATS LINE REPORT

7/8/65

St. Landry: 10:48 am

Joel Rubenstein: Went to Elkton for NAACP meeting. Going to integrated churches Catholic Church with NAACP. Community meeting tonight canvassing for it today.

KM/icd

10:20 pm

Still awaiting

~~Would like~~ 10,000 pounds of carroway seeds. Meeting went well tonight.

LR/icd

7/9/65 12:55 pm

Jack Watlington: Had a community meeting last night. We broke up into four sub-committees.

1. Jobs--sent out about 10 people to apply for jobs under Title VII
2. Maids and cooks--considering a boycott
3. Hospitals and doctors--investigating desegregation of hospital facilities
4. Recreation and schools--will talk to the recreation department

KM

St. Landry
7/12/65

12:30 pm
John Zippert: We are now working on integrating doctors offices. We have a promise from one that he will integrate as soon as all the others do.

km

8:00 pm
Joel Rubenstein: They want the form letter for ASCS - and also his tire rim. Will be here on Wednesday am at 8. There is a meeting tonight in Eunice concerning building a recreation center. Tomorrow the workers are going to the White park in Opelousas to swim.
LR

ST. LANDRY#

1/15/65

3:30 ppm.m

Joel Rubenstein: Had a faboulous meeting last night---one person showed up. Talking to people today. Another meeting is set for tonight.

ST. LANDRY PARISH
(Opelousas)

July 17, 1965

11:30 am
Joel Rubenstein: Had meeting Thursday night - in Eunice. If the community doesn't hear from National Food Store by Tuesday, they will picket.
The committee went to the mayor about hiring people to work with the staff of the Negro recreation center to fix it up. It needs many repairs.
There is a meeting Sunday at 2 pm concerning ASCS. The group will have to leave the staff meeting early to be there.
The Baton Rouge office called New Orleans about getting John Zippert's tire rim from the garage. Ed Hollander said he would see about it and have someone bring it to Plaquemine tomorrow.
lr

St. Landry Parish
(Opelousas)

July 19,1965

11:10 am
Joel Rubenstein: We will be canvassing all day on ASC.
/km

11:30 pm
John Zippert: We went to the ASC office with ten sharecroppers. They did not receive the information from Mr. Forey, the ASC agent here that other farmers received. Mr. Forey said he would mail information and ballots only to owners and operators. The ten are writing complaints to both the state and Federal agricultural departments. They also filed ten petitions for ASC elections from the first and sixth wards. Ward seven has one man running, and farmers got together in the fourth ward on their own and filed three petitions. We had a meeting with forty people in ward 3 who chose three candidates. Some of them also have complaints against Mr. Forey and we are encouraging them to file them with state and Federal authorities.

Sunday we are co-sponsering a barbeque with the local NAACP in the white park.
km

ST. LANDRY PARISH 4
(Opelousas)

July 20, 1965

4:10 pm
John Zippert: There is a farmers' meeting tonight in the northern part of Ward 1, Lawtell.
There is a meeting tomorrow night at 11 in Plaisance of farmers of Ward 5.
The deadline for handing in ASCS petitions in St. Landry is tomorrow at 4 pm.
3 petitions have been handed in for Ward 3, 3 petitions from Ward 2. Tonight also there is a community meeting in Eunice.
15 Negroes went to the white park to swim in Opelousas. The park was then closed by officials, as was the swimming poolof the Negro park. Atty. White and Mr. Norton, Pres. of the NAACP, John and Joel, went to the Mayor. He showed them a financial report stating that both parks have been running $3,000 in debt. He said they were closed because of that. It was suggested to him that he open one park and he refused, saying that the city would lose money anyway.
lr

ST. LANDRY PARISH
(Opelousas)

10:32 am July 21, 1965

Joel Rubenstein: We had a meeting last night at Eunice. People decided to take a letter to the management of National Food Store explaining their grievances. Another meeting is scheduled for Thursday night. Picketing will probably begin Friday.

We had a meeting last night on ASC. Only one person attended. It was raining heavily. One farmer is running for ASC.
km

4:15 pm
Joel Rubenstein: Rev. Mott (from Washington, La.), his three and seven year old daughters, Miss Manero (white) from the NAACP, and Mrs. Johnson and her five year old son, all sat in at J. W. Low Deptartment Store lunch counter. They were not served. They then wentg to the White Park which the Mayor closed yesterday. The pool was open (the Negro pool is still closed) but was closed when they saw Rev. Mott and the other Negroes. Atty White called the Mayor's office to ask why the white pool was open and the secretary said that if people were swimming there, they were swimming illegally.

Mrs. Johnson, who with her son was sitting in at W.J. Low's, has tried for three consecutive days to transfer her son from the Negro Headstart to the white Headstart but has been refused each day. A Mrs. LaPlace from the Community Relations Service of the Anti-Poverty Program has promised to have funds cut off for all the Opelousas Headstart Programs - white and Negro. She has gone to Washington to see about this.

B.R. office will call the ASCS candidates tomorrow to inform them of a candedate's meeting on Friday at 10 am at the Parish Court House Ap 17 (basement) Opelousas.
LR/km

ST. LANDRY PARISH
(Opelousas)

July 22, 1965

1:30 pm
Jack Watlington: Miko Lesser was here last night. Tonight we have a meeting at St. Mathilda's Church in Opelousas to decide on picketing at National food chain. There was to be a sit-in at J.W. Lot's dime store today. None of us went so we don't know what happened yet.
km

ST. LANDRY PARISH
(Opelousas)

July 23, 1965

12:25 pm
Jack Watlington:, We had a meeting with the District manager of National Food Chain, Mr. James Bowem, from N.O. Father Sullivan served as mediator. He made the Negroes sit upstairs at the meeting and would not let them talk. National agreed to hire one part-time Negro in the store. H e may change his mind. We will have someone apply there again.
km

ST. LANDRY PARISH
(Opelousas)

July 24, 1965

8:15 pm
Joel Rubenstein:Talked to farmers for ASCS in Eunice. Jack went to stand in in front of the National Food Store in Opelousas. There were no incidents.
Joel is broke and is coming to Baton Rouge with MikeLesser tomorrow.
lr

[1965, June - July]

/

ST. LANDRY

Opelousas, Mamou, Evnageline

The main contact there is Atterney Marion Overton White 1530 North Market St. Phone 942-3027.

Mr. White is the Legal Council for the Southwest Branch of the NAACP which is spreaded over four parishes. St. Landry, Evangeline, Allen and part of Jefferson Davis. The branch is broken up into several chapters. I made contact with 3 of these. The one in Opelousas and the one in Mamou. All chapters depend very heavily on Atterney White for guidence and program. The chapter in Opelousas is beginning to pickett a downtown store over employment, and has recently desegregated a Catholic Church. It is beginning to move.

The main contacts are:

Miss Gails Ph. 2-6800

Mr. Haywood Pres. NAACP

Mr. Norton Ph. 942-3757

Ella Mae Brown Ph. 942-2737
788 N. Union 942-2610

The branch has its exec. meetings in Atty. White's office on Monday nights.

Housing:

Mrs. Rainac, Ph. 942-7750 N. School (right side off road past school off from road) - 2 people.

Miss Boxie, 659 E. Jefferson, will take 2 or 3 persons.

Mrs. Lucille Richards, 113 Prudhomme, Ph. 942-4290 (will take workers if she's in town, she may leave).

Important contacts for both St. Landry and Evangeline parish are Rev. Coslton Frank, Eunice, Ph. 457-4934. Rev. Joshua Frank, Ph. 475-5607, Eunice. These men are very dynanic leaders in the area especial Rev. Coslton who has been involved in demonstrations all over the area and

who went to Selma. Rev. Joshua Frank was fired from his position as school principle.

Mamou is 22 miles from Opelousas. The NAACP there has been picketing a movie theater and has been testing public accomodations and is planning to integrate hospitals and the little League ball park. Contacts:

Ruby Thomas Ph. 468-5537	Barbara Thomas Ph. 468-5537	Linberg Gelbury Ph. 466-3682

Both of these parishes have little industrial business. The main economy is farming on the plantation scale. The main concern of the people I spoke to was jobs. This doesn't seem to be the concern of the NAACP they seem to be more interested in symbols and aren't doeing a good job in removing this for instance, the parish court house in Opelousas still has signs on the rest rooms "White and Colored". The scouting was not arrived out in depths so it would be presumptious to suggest more than a program in jobs aid and attempt to attack bus symbolic and more concrete areas of discrimination.

St. Landry Parish is run by the Sherriff who is the major political figure in the parish politics his son is Cheif of Police. It is also Camel Gravel's home town so beware of mediators.

The Northside Community Center is available for meetings. It's owned by city so see what they'll allow.

[1965]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes imvolving ASCS Elections, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self supporting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and /or People Conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

ST. LANDRY PARISH

1. COULD USE MORE PEOPLE SINCE JACK HAS LEFT AND TE WILL BE LEAVING SOON. JOHN IS NOT SURE.

2. ONE CAR IS SUFFICIENT NOW, BUT TE IS LEAVING WITH HIS.

3. THE NAACP IN ST. LANDRY IS TAKING CARE OF ALL SUITS AND HAS PRESENTLY SUITS GOING AGAINST VARIOUS LUNCH COUNTERS, RESTAURANTS AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.
POSSIBLE SUITS INVOLVE THE CLOSED SWIMMING POOLS IN THE PARKS AND MORE SUITS ON PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

4. THE GREATEST MEDICAL NEED THERE IS THE DESEGREGATION OF DOCTORS' OFFICES THERE. MCHR HAS ALREADY BEEN THERE AND TALKED TO A GOOD MANY DOCTORS WITH NO VISABLE RESULTS.

5. WORKERS HAVE NO SPECIAL FEELING CONCERNING HAVING A MINISTER COME - EITHER WAY IS ALL RIGHT. MINISTERS THERE ARE FAIRLY ACTIVE. CAN'T SEE WHAT VALUE THIS COULD HAVE.

6. THE SCHOOLS HAVE COMPLIED WITHTTHE DESEGREGATION OF THE 1st and 12th GRADES.
THERE IS TROUBLE WITH THE SUPERMARKETS IN RELATION WITH TITLE VII AND BOYCOTTS AND PICKETS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED BY THE NAACP. AS A RESULT, NATIONAL FOOD STORE HAS HIRED ONE NEGRO AS A CLERK. COPIES OF COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN SENT IN THE FIELD REPORTS.

7, THERE IS A DEFINITE POSSIBILITY OF A SELF SUPPORTING PROJECT IN ST. LANDRY.

8. WORK WITH THE FARMERS IN THE PARISH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING NOW. THERE ARE MANY ISSUES COMING UP CONCERNING THE COTTON REFERENDUM AND ALSO FOOD STAMPS. THESE HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED IN DETAIL IN THE FIELD REPORT. FOUR WORKERS ARE SUFFICIENT.

9. DEFINIETLY NO RALLIES PLANNED.

10. A LIST OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS WILL BE SENT.

Halley

Joseph Lee Marlbrough
Rt. 1 Box 461
Churchpoint, La.

17 March 1966

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are sending you copies of a petition that was circulated among the farmers in our community. We feel as did the many farmers who signed this petition that the problem of having no Negro sweet potato inspectors at shipping points and canneries in our area of Louisiana is a very serious one that deserves your immediate attention, concern and remedy.

Nothing we can say can speak louder than the words of our petition: " WE, ALL FARMERS IN THE PARISHS OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA, HAVE NOTICED THAT THERE ARE NO NEGROES EMPLOYED AS FEDERAL SWEET POTATO INSPECTORS AT THE KILNS AND CANNERIES IN OUR AREA. WE KNOW THAT THERE ARE A GREAT MANY QUALIFIED NEGROES WHO COULD FILL THIS POSITION.

WE STRONGLY URGE THAT NEGROES BE HIRED AS SWEET POTATO INSPECTORS AND IN OTHER POSITIONS IN FEDERAL OFFICES CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE."

Please let us know as soon as you take action to remedy this serious problem and bad mark against the United States Department of Agriculture in our community.

Yours for Justice and Equality,
Joseph Lee Marlbrough

Joseph Lee Marlbrough

cc Mr. William Seabron, USDA
Mr. Harold Cooley, House Committee on Agriculture
Mr. Allen Ellender, Senate Committee on Agriculture
Mr. Charles Resnick, House Committee on Agriculture
United States Civil Rights Commission
Mr. McCrorey, Louisiana State Extension Service
Mr. Richard Halley, CORE Southern Regional Director
Mr. Jac Wasserman, National Sharecroppers Fund

April 18, 1966

Mr. John Zippert
412 Westwego Street
c/o Corrville
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear John,

Some time ago I received a carbon of a letter from Mr. Malbrough to Secretary Freeman, speaking of the need for Negro sweet potato inspectors. The first purpose of this letter is to inquire whether Mr. Malbrough ever received an answer; more important, did the farmers get satisfaction from their petition. If nothing has been done up to this time, by all means let me know.

The second question has to do with how the campaign for the runoff is progressing. As you probably know, one man won in Tallulah, one is a runoff candidate in Lake Providence and there is Mr. Bryant in Opelousas. It is obvious that there is not going to be any sweeping changes in office-holding in Louisiana this year; we'll have to work like hell to effect anything beyond the one lone victory in Tallulah.

The matter that is no doubt uppermost in your mind is money. After having lived so luxuriously for so long on the handsome stipend granted you by CORE, you must be suffering greatly from having the total amount summarily cut off. Never fear; we are assured by National Office that great things are in the offing. Truth, unconquered, shall surely rise again.

I hope to come to Opelousas at least once again, if only to try the roast duck. Regards to all.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

P.S. read your article in "The New South Student." Good. Good.

St. Tammany Parish - scouting report - May 25, 1965 - Joel Rubenstein
Sears Buckley

The parish seat is Covington. I spent approximately 1½ days there and was unable to meet any of the people on the contact list. On several occasions I set up appointment to meet with them which they did not keep. In talking to other people in town I learned that these local leaders did not wish to work with CORE. Several people worth talking to were met.

1. Mable Preston, c/o Sippy's Bar
2. Sippy
3. until June 27, Ames Wilson (8920909), when he goes to Vietnam.

I suggest that some of the Bogalusa people who are familiar with Covington be asked to try to find housing there or that the St. Tammany project be based at least for the beginning in Bogalusa. Some of these Bogalusa people are Pat Anchum, Bernie Harris, and Charles Sims.

-Joel R.

[1965, May?]

SUMMER PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

ST. TAMMANY PARISH

Key Towns: Covington (parish seat), Slidell

Statistics:
Total popn: 38, 643 ; Negro v.a.p.: 5,038
White v.a.p.: 16,032 ; Total v.a.p.: 21,070
Negroes regd: 2,642 ; whites regd: 16,327
Total regd: 18,969

(NOTE: Total whites registered exceeds the figure for whites of voting age!!)

Contacts:

1. Willis Reed
   Box 282
   Covington
   892-2157 (phone under wife's name)
   Phone him for directions to home. He lives out in the country.

2. Rev. Atkins
   810 Lee Road
   892-2870
   Phone for directions. We didn't go to his house.

3. Mr. Owens
   Covington-Rosenwald School
   Covington.

Conferences:

1. Mr. Reed is president of the Citizens Improvement Association, which is apparently a relative ly new organization. We found him after two fruitless days of searching. He is a salesman, and likely to be home only in the evenings. His wife teaches, but seems to have nothing to do with his voter registration and political activities. He is not very well informed about either the political structure or voter potential in his area. He is a difficult person to work with, and seems at best to be an opportunist. He has be en accused of taking political bribes in the last election, and we have little reason to doubt this. He is new in t he community and by his own admission ha s little, if any, mass support. He feels that he is able to handle the situation without the assistance of other outside groups.

2. Rev. Atkins is local head of the NAACP Chapter. He is as scared a Tom as we have found in a long time. He resents violently the loss of his position as community leader to Mr. Reed, and consequently he now refuses to do anything. He, too, has been accused of taking bribes, and we again have little reason to doubt this. He will not work with CORE.

3. Mr. Owens is Assistant Principal of the Covington-Rosenwald School, and was interviewed at the school. He is very shaky, and probably would be no help to any voter registration drive in the community.

Economic life:

We were unable to get much information in this area from any of our contacts.

Political life:

Political structure: All-white elected officials, none of whom seem to be particularly sympathetic and at most seem ready to grant only separate-but-equal facilities. There seems to be a good deal of political corruption.

Evaluation of Negro community:

The Negro community seemed to us is fragmented and apathetic. This may be due in part to the lack of honest, dynamic leadership.

Voter registra tion, past and present:

There have been voters leagues in operation for some time, but their drives seemed to have lacked mass community involvement. Galway Kinnell, CORE task force worker, assisted Mr. Willis Reed in setting up a voter registration drive this fall, providing him with advice and material. Mr. Reed, however, requested that CORE not come into the parish at that time.

Federal action, etc.:

None that we know of.

Feasibility of summer project:

We would not recommend St. Tammany for the summer project. The fragmentation in the Negro community, the lack of any outstanding leaders, and the probable corruption in existing leaders make this an impossible parish to work. Moreover, the community is probably too sophisticated for a freedom registration campaign. Because of all these factors, we did not lay any groundwork for summer work.

Progress toward desegregation:

No appreciable progress has been made.

Community at titudes toward CORE:

The white community is afraid of CORE, as in most areas. The Negro community is, as best as we can tell, not ready for CORE, and the Negro leaders seem to view CORE as a threat.

Submitted by,

Loria Davis, Mimi Feingold, and
Howard Messing

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT

Mr. Titus Croson, Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States a
State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of
state, and that his present address is as follows:
801 E. Church St., P.O. Box 472, Hammond, L

2. That he has resided at the above address si
1941.

3. That he has completed 12 years of school
that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qua
established by the laws of the State of Louisiana fo
pation in state and federal elections of the said st

4. That he believes that he has been denied th
to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of t
parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the s
Registrar is named below:
Mr. Dominic A Navarre, Jr.

5. That on March 26, , 196 3 , he
the Registrar of Voters' office of Tangipahoa Parish
State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in
that he might exercise the right to vote granted him
the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitutio
state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him,
he contends that he has been discriminated against b
is a Negro.

Additional comments: Registrar: "you didn't f
Just got to come back"

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality, Wesson

in the presence of : Witness mrs Katie Hil

Witness Nettie Johnson

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Katie Hill deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Booker Settlement, Route 2, Box 154A Hammond

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1960.

3. That he has completed 7 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mr. Dominic F. Navarre, Jr.

5. That on March 26, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of ~~Tangipahoa~~ Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments:

Waited 1 hour + 1/2. White men allowed to register

Complaint filed with _____

in the presence of : Witness Nettie Jackson

Witness Marion Walker

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Nettie Johnson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Booker Settlement, Route 2, Box 152-I, Hammond, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1937.

3. That he has completed 5 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Mr. Dominic A. Navarre, Jr.

5. That on March 26, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Tangipahoa Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Registrar STATED THAT the office was "Running out of time" and when Mrs. Johnson would return in "ten days" he would tell her what was wrong on her form.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Worldon Rougeau, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Marion Walker

Witness Titus Cresson Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT

Gerald Fleet deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 2, Box 183, Hammond, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1941.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Dominic Navarre

5. That on March 26, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Tangipahoa Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Registrar continuosly called applicant "Boy."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality, Weldon Rougeau, Agent

in the presence of : Witness Cooper Tucks Jr.

Witness Phillip McCook

[1963, March]

TO: The United States Department of Justice
BY: Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim T. Mc Cain, Director of Organization
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, CORE's VEP Agent in Louisiana

VOTER DISCRIMINATION IN TANGIPAHOA PARISH

In late March 1963, about 35 Negroes attempted to register and only five were successful. The following names are submitted as plaintiffs against the registrar, Mr. Dominic A. Navarre, Jr. These persons tried several times:

(1) Fritz Cook - Hammond, Louisiana
(2) Clyde Webb - Hammond, Louisiana
(3) Audrey Charles Watson - Hammond, Louisiana
(4) Elsie Jones, 506 Second Avenue, Hammond, Louisiana
(5) Lester Tillis, 1007 N. Apple Street, Hammond, Louisiana
(6) Jessie Hall, 600 Camps Street, Hammond, Louisiana
(7) Julia Espy, 421½ Bonita Street, Hammond, Louisiana

We have already submitted to the United States Department of Justice several long form complaint statements on voter discrimination in Tangipahoa parish. We pray that these additional names may lead to further federal concern.

----- Rev. J. J. Montgomery who is a resident of Hammond, La. will be very helpful in providing additional information on voter discrimination in the said parish.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

PK 3 PD CHG (687-6244) PLAQUEMINE LA 8-8-63 12P

BURKE MARSHALL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON D C

Copy

DEATH THREATS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST OUR VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS IN TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA= SHERIFF STATES HE WILL NOT PROTECT PRIVATE PARTIES IN PARISH= WE REQUEST IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION AND PROTECTION=

GORDON CAREY PROGRAM DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

306 IVEY ST PLAQUEMINE LOUISIANA

PHONE 687-6244=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SS OF SERVICE

is is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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PK 4 PD CHG (687-6244) PLAQUEMINE LA 8-8-63 1201P

SHERIFF TANGIPAHOA PARISH

AMITE LOUISIANA

Copy

DEATH THREATS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST OUR VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS IN TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA SHERIFF STATES HE WILL NOT PROTECT PRIVATE PARTIES IN PARISH= WE REQUEST IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION AND PROTECTION

GORDON CAREY PROGRAM DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

306 IVEY ST PLAQUEMINE LOUISIANA

PHONE 687-6244

THE COMPANY WIL

2nd Field Report
Tangipahoa Parish - L Chaffee + Alice Thompson
September 20, 1963.

Report of Activities from Sept. 11 - Sept. 20, 1963.

F. Voter-registration activity.

We have taken eleven people to the registrar's office in Amite. Eight passed and three failed. Complaint forms enclosed for those who failed.

We have organized another clinic in the Ponchatoula at Rev. Walker's Church (Dasker's Chapel AME Zion, 6th + Ash Sts.). Rev. Badon bowed out of a regular weekly clinic because of bad health. He still plans to teach members of his congregation, though. The schedule now is: Clinics Mon + Wed at Rev. Walker's church, Tues + Thurs at the Masonic Hall on the other side of town. We have taught approximately 25 people in these clinics. Most of them are rather slow + need to be instructed more than once. Besides this, Mr. Taylor has taught about 8-10 people at home.

Since time is short before the books close, we would like to see a united crash program in the city of Hammond. There are 3 Voters' leagues + we would like them to start it, but they are moving very slowly, so we probably will have to start up a series of clinics + try to canvass again those areas which still have

large numbers of unregistered Negroes.

There is a possibility that Mr. Harvey's Voters' league will assume responsibility for Mr. Taylor's car expenses. Unfortunately, they can't seem to get a meeting together to decide (Mr. Harvey is all taken up with the biracial committee).

II. the CORE chapter

Meetings were held on Sept. 11 and Sept. 18. Ronnie Moore alone attended the first (the 11th) and Gordon Carey and Mary Hamilton the 2nd (the 20th). They spoke to the group on its responsibilities as a local action group and a part of a national organization. The group plans a nonviolent workshop with Mary Hamilton on Monday the 23rd. at present the chapter is waiting to see what the new biracial committee will do. the Mayor had originally promised that a CORE representative would be appointed. This was not done, although a director of the local segregationist organization was appointed (and then elected chairman of the ~~group~~ Committee). So there is a possibility of protest there. The group has small problems connected with affiliation + finding a meeting hall, etc. They are planning to include Pondatoula in the jurisdiction.

submitted by
Lois Chaffee

HAMMOND [1963, ca. Sept. 20]

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

CONTACTS

Transportation - Hammond

Bi-Racial Committee [redacted] contacts

Negro: *Lucius Harvey - 345-3977

POWER FIGURE - BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE
100% BEHIND CORE

Rev. Lucian - 345-6414

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE
- SEE FOR MINISTERIAL CONTACT & CONTROL

MATHONE (METHONE)? PRO. METHONE MORRISON

White: Wiley Sharp [redacted]3

PRO-INTEGRATIONIST / CATHOLIC (MORRISON MANAGER 6TH DIST)

CONTACT 345 - 6230

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

SOB: COMM. ON EMPLOYMENT

NEED OF CRISIS

American white man, divided in his feelings on the racial issue, but honest & perhaps useful in - private: (Anglican)

Harold Kellogg (Kellogg's restaurant)

(He's working on getting the white ministers to do something for Negroes.) MONDAY NIGHT

CORE members: Jessie Reeves, chairman (17) 345 - 0874

DELORIS (21) (27) Lester Tillis (head worker, but very dumb) 345 - 6113

FLEET 345-0545

MINISTERS: CLINICS - BUT NO FREEDOM RALLIES

*SEE HARVEY ABOUT MINISTERS

*WED. NITE - BENEVOLENT HALL (OPP. ST. PAUL CHURCH)

SAT: 12:00 O'CLOCK YOUTH GROUP
ST. FRANCISVILLE

GALWAY KRUNCH.
SHEFFIELD, UT.

15.00
402 [redacted]
2.82
2.86
1.00
1.00
4.15
3.00
1.00
2.00
2.40
2.00
4.75
2.00
2.00

Gas + oil

Car repairs:

1.00
25.75
1.25
.50
1.50

Youth Group
St. Matthews Church

Group #5 set progress on street
paving is led by Claude
McGee & Henry Reed.

* McGee has phone.

MONDAY NIGHT -

CORE CHAP.
VEP - CANVASS, TEACH
BOYCOTT: PLACES OF DISCRIMINATION
VS. NEGRO CUSTOMER
- GAS STATIONS
- PICKET POSSIBLY

* SIT-INS MAY UPSET BI-RACIAL

DIRECT ACTION: LIMIT TO PICKET

BI-RACIAL COMM / EMPLOYMENT

TWO: CAN REGISTER

PEACEFUL RESPONSE TO PEACEFUL
DEMONSTRATION

COMMISSIONERS MORRISON
MAYOR - COMM. - WEAK, CALLS STRONG CONVICTION
FINANCE COMM. - AMBITIOUS -
STREET COMM. - " - RACIST, RICH
ANDERSON

COSNER / CATHOLIC, QUICK, LAWYER

BUS. PUB.

11.20
46.05

$96.33
1.50
102.56
$200.39

LEFT ON JOB
GO TO CARTON
LIGHT
SIDE
(MANY QUOTES)
TURN ON RIGHT REFORE
ISELIN - RAHWAY CO.
GO 1 BLOCK

$1.45
.20
1.45
3.00
4.47
1.55
2.00
3.55
2.00
2.76
3.50
2.41
3.00

$0.30
3.00
4.45
85.75
$80.30
33.00
113.30

Report for Tangipahoa Parish Project. - September 11, 1963

I. Voter-Registration Activity

During the first few days, voter-registration work went very well. Then, with the demonstration, our transportation went out the window, and making contacts with people in Hammond became a rather complicated matter. It has become necessary to make these contacts over and over again because the situation is so fluid that people keep changing their minds & we never know which side they're on at any given moment. However, before all this came up we were able to meet two very good contacts in the Ponchatoula, and they have handled things when we couldn't get out there. We have visited 3 clinics, taught approximately 20 unregistered people and about 12 who are not eligible to register or who are already registered, but who are interested in teaching others. This teacher training angle is one of our main objectives. At present we have regular evening clinics three nights a week, and are planning to organize another in Ponchatoula. Attendance has been only fair, but we could improve it if we could get out there and organize some canvassing.

So far, our only publicity for the Clinics has been through some circulars we printed up and distributed in churches and through the Voters' league. So far in Ponchatoula, we have worked with the Rev. W. M. Badon, 140 Canal St., Ponchatoula, La. (386-3751) and Mr. Otis Watson Jr., 645 S. First St., Ponchatoula (386-2134). Each of them has organized one Clinic and has helped teach in it. Mr. Watson is an especially able person, but he is a teacher and will not take any overt action. We hope to organize Clinics at Dashiell Chapel, where Rev. Rob. Walker is the minister. He is out of town now, but he is active in voter-registration work in Ponchatoula, so we anticipate no difficulty there.

II. CORE chapter + extracurricular activity

Although our objectives were very unclear and our plans nil, we have devoted more time to following racial relations in Hammond than we have to voter-registration work. This was, to a large extent, necessary, because the people who normally provide us with transportation were too busy going to meetings to register voters, but it also reflects our own interest in the movement and our feeling that we do

have some part to play even if we haven't figured it out yet. Two facts seem to be most important in the situation here: The Hammond Negro community is deeply divided, with people exhibiting fear and mistrust everywhere, and there is no one in the Negro leadership with any experience in direct action. Most of the community leaders are as afraid of a direct action campaign as the white community is (and we see lots of evidence of their fear, too.). Accordingly, CORE is regarded with more fear and suspicion than I have ever seen in a Negro community. On Thursday, September 5, about 300 student participated in a more-or-less spontaneous march on city hall. We acted as observers, with no part in the demonstration. In the week that has passed, the city council and white community have given every evidence of being intransigent, but the Negro leaders are convinced (I think) of the good faith of the white negotiators. We have heard unending remarks about the progress that is being made, but the only progress we can see is that, for the first time, the white community is listening to the grievances of the town Negroes — and we believe they are using these sessions

as a tactic & delay action by Negroes - so the progress represents no progress at all. For several days after the demonstration the students were eager & demonstrate again, and we thought there was a real danger that they would defy the community leaders (and their own student leaders) and march out from under. This danger seems to be past now, partly because of pressure by parents, teachers, ministers, community leaders, etc., but primarily because the student leaders did not take this opportunity to organize themselves into something permanent. So, the students are pretty thoroughly dispersed now. Some are boycotting the school (to protest the ~~s~~ suspension of those who participated in the demonstrations), some are attending classes, but none are attending the meetings which the leaders are now belatedly calling. Since the moment seems to be past for an independent student movement, we think that the most likely form that student organization can take is the CORE chapter. We're working on it.

The CORE chapter, and some of our CORE members are another major problem.

Besides students, there are several adult members, and these adults, quite frankly, represent an "out" faction of the community which is trying to use CORE to crash "in" to the leadership of the Negro community. Accordingly, they use the term "representative of CORE" very loosely with the regular community leaders. We had one incident where a "CORE representative" made decisions and public statements which, in our opinion, embarrassed CORE and we have seen numerous instances of promises being made for "the student body" by these CORE representatives, which we felt they had no right to make. We finally made a public statement (to the Mayor, press & Negro leaders) that no one in Hammond was officially empowered to represent CORE. This may have caused Rev. Gibson's resignation as Chairman of the CORE chapter.

We have defined our role, so far, in conversations with Negro community leaders, as this: Should the community leaders decide on a program of nonviolent protest action, we will assist in any way we can and we will try to persuade our supervisors in CORE to send in as much additional personnel as

the campaign needs. Also, if a CORE chapter should become affiliated, it will send an official representative to represent local CORE's interest in the community. Until either of these things happens, CORE has no policy-making interest in Hammond, and will seek only to protect itself as a national organization vis-a-vis the press and the white leadership. Besides this we will continue to try to notify Negro leaders, privately and unofficially, if we see splits in the Negro community such as developed last week (between the students and the older leadership).

III. Information requested about CORE chapter.

A. Officers:

Chairman - Rev. B. Alex Gibson, 705 E. Merry, Hammond, 345-0815

Vice-Chairman - Jerry Peters, 121 W. Florida, Hammond, ph. 345-6706 or-7721

Secretary - Naomi Bookers, Gen. Del., Hammond, ph. 345-6031 or-1360

Treasurer - Jessie Reeves, Box 472, Hammond ph. 345-0874

Program Chairman - Herbert Brown, Jr., 509 S. Cedar, Hammond

Finance Chairman - Marvin Taylor, Sr., Rt. 1, Box 16L, Hammond ph. 345-7763

B. CORE spokesman for biracial committee:

Mr. McReynold Wells, 610 S. Mooney, Hammond ph. 345-4315

over ⇒

C. Membership.

1. Terry Peters
2. Naomi Booker
3. Martha Brown
4. B. A. Gibson
5. Marvin Taylor
6. Beulah Taylor
7. Lester Lillis
8. Mitchell Franceway
9. Mrs. Rose Franceway
10. Johnny Harris
11. McReynold Wells
12. Herbert Brown Jr.
13. Jessie Reeves
14. Willie Brown
15. John Jackson
16. Glen Alexander
17. Howard Doakes
18. James Albritton
19. Kedrick Nicholson
20. William Jones
21. Vernell Scott
22. Evelyn Ushe
23. Rosemary Harrell
24. Harrell Robinson
25. Aline Cyprian
26. William Fleet
27. Libby Mae Jackson
28. Myrtis Guy
29. Dyann Dangerfield
30. Bertha Wynn
31. Thelma Hutton
32. Wilbert Lee Washington
33. Johnny Mure
34. Kirby Knighten
35. Robert Addison
36. Otis Watson Jr
37. Titus Croson Jr.
38. Matthew Myers.

Report submitted
by.
Lois Chaffee
Alice Thompson.

Financial report included

final field report, Tangipahoa Parish (for September 20-26). [1963, Sept. 26]
(Written in Plaquemine in the absence of daily voter-registration reports [i.e. from memory.)

I. Voter Registration

A. Report figures: (for Sept. 20 - Sept. 25)

1. Taken down: 18
   Passed: 14
   Rejected: 4

2. Total since Sept. 11.
   Taken down: 122
   Passed: 114
   Rejected: 8.

note: On September 26, approximately 12 people went to Amite to register, bringing our 3-week total to about 20 (most passed), but I don't know the numbers, so I'll ask Galway to include that day in his first field report.

B. Clinics

In Ponchatoula, the Clinic at Tasker's Chapel is very slow — we have taught less than ten this last week - and the people are generally slow. One of the main problems is the Rev. Walker has apparently lost interest, and we have not gone out to Ponchatoula ourselves to get people out to these Clinics. We delivered some leaflets to be passed out in Church, but that's about all (and Rev. Walker didn't pass them around in his Church.). Mr. Watson's Clinic at the Benevolent Hall is much more successful. We taught about 25 there last Tuesday & the week before, & took down those who learned quickly, but most of these people are slow-learners and must repeat. Mr. Watson has talked to some people in Ponchatoula about teaching there, and he says that the Clinic will be self-sustaining after next Tuesday.

We will Continue to supply him with literature & check on his results, we told him. & He'll call us if he runs into problems.

We have three more Clinics in the offing, in various stages of planning. We have heard that some local people in the Squaresville (or Woodhaven) area near Albany are interested in a weekly clinic. They have offered the Church of Rev. T.T. Robertson, who lives in Hammond, but no date has been set that we know of. We tried to contact Rev. Robertson unsuccessfully before we left. The other contact out there is a Rev. Stubbs Square. This Clinic has been described as ~~have~~ being ~~almost~~ self sustaining almost from the beginning. Rev. Square told us that there are several young adults who are high-school graduates and who, after they register themselves, would like to manage the Clinic permanently. If this proves to be as good as he described it, it would be the luckiest break we've had with Clinics. But in the meantime, we can't reach Rev. Robertson. There is another planned Clinic, ~~[redacted]~~ in Hammond. Jerry Peters (CORE Vice-chairman, but inactive) and a Mr. Bloomfield are the lay ministers of the Church of God in Hammond, and they are planning to operate a weekly Clinic there. No date set that we know of, but it's been several days since he described it to us. The third clinic is just talk so far, but Major Daniels told us he'd arrange a time & a place for a clinic at the Wednesday night

Our clinic in ~~Ocola~~ Oceola appears to be dead. For two weeks now, no one has come. The area needs canvassing or ~~Something~~ something.

C. We have several people working with us almost full-time. They are Mr. Marvin Taylor, Mr. Philip Crook and Mr. McReynold Wells. McReynold is not always available, but when he's not, one of his friends or girl-friends is. Besides this, Mr. Henry Reed is very reliable for solving problems that come up at the last minute. (eg. Car doesn't show up to take people to Amite).

D. Other developments of interest are that the Tangipahoa Parish Voters' League (Mr. Harvey's group) decided to help us out. We suggested, and we hope that they decide to assume the financial expenses of Mr. Taylor's car for VR work. Also, the CORE chapter is organizing a big canvass of Ponchatoula for Saturday afternoon.

II. The CORE chapter.

First, the meetings are improving in planning and attendance. The terms of the officers expire around October 9. We suggested that the chapter nominate officers at the next meeting, elect them the week after that, so that they can take office the week after <u>that</u>. Those officers who are inactive are: Terry Peters, Naomi Booker, and Herbert Brown. Rev. Gibson is not very active or very effective. Lassie Reeves and Marvin Taylor have been good officers. I hope they're reelected. The rest I don't care about. We have some quasi-officers - people who have volunteered to take over

necessary functions that others have abandoned - in Johnny Muse and McReynold Wells.

The chapter voted in the September 25 meeting to take on a boycott project (the Parish fair in Amite). It's a very big project - for them, but we hope it will unify the group (still rather divided, though not as badly as before), sift out the dead wood and allow new leaderships to emerge if there is any hidden. The project has strategic ~~reasons~~ value for other reasons, too. The community leadership would almost certainly make a public disavowal of any project the group undertook in the city of Hammond, but hopefully Amite is far enough away. It's a calculated risk, but we felt the group couldn't sit around forever waiting for the Community leaders to get tired of the biracial Committee.

Also in the Sept. 25 meeting, the group endorsed a list of recommendations for the biracial Committee. Some members had approached us and Mr. Taylor, the big question being What does CORE want? in scared tones. So we wrote up a list of things we'd like to see them work on. The soonest it could possibly be considered would be September 26, so Alice & I won't be there to see the response. Anyway, the letter asked for: (star indicates urgency)

* 1. Removal of ~~signs~~ segregation signs on public buildings
2. Desegregation of * Lemurray Park and all other city recreational facilities.
* 3. Desegregation of waiting-rooms and -benches of city bus system
4. " " public recreational facilities (bowling alleys, theaters, etc.)
5. " " downtown restaurants, plus employment of Negro waiters.

6. a. Employment of Negroes as salesclerks in stores for Christmas season, plus
   b. regular, full-time employment of Negroes as sales clerks.
7. Removal of signs in service stations.
8. Employment of Negroes as:
   a. school cross-guards
   b. meter-maids
   c. additional police
   d. stenographic help in city offices.
9. Desegregation of doctors' waiting rooms.
10. Empower the biracial Committee to negotiate actively, subject only to specific veto by Council (now they can only make recommendations to the City Commissioner). and
11. Make membership on the biracial committee elective, beginning with the 1964 elections.

III. Finally, our relations with the community leaders are much better, but those people are still opposed to anything the CORE group does because they believe, rightly or wrongly, that it will develop into some half-baked direct-action project, & thus endanger their biracial committee. They do appear, though, to be ready to give us much more cooperation in voter-registration work. The Tang. Voters' League will probably ask us to teach at the clinics they are going to organize & we hope for financial help. Their sensitivity on the biracial committee can hardly be overestimated. When we suggested that the CORE group could sponsor, as a civic project, a public meeting to explain the situation (What the Biracial Comm. hopes does, etc.); Mr. Harvey vetoed it (by withdrawing his endorsement, & we couldn't get a hall or chairs without his endorsement - He has that town sewed up). This disappointment made us decide not to discourage the CORE kids with the fair boycott. (Mr. Harvey didn't like this either, but he didn't put his foot down, as with the mass meeting.) Galway Kinnel is in this rather sticky situation now; he is a friend of Mr. Harvey, so he can probably get along fine with Mr. Harvey.

Lois Chaffee

Alice Thompson can probably submit a final financial report if notified.

CORE Chapter
Hammond, Louisiana
October 10, 1963

Committee on Community Relations
Hammond, Louisiana

Dear Sirs:

We hereby offer for your consideration a proposal relating to Negro visits to white churches.

Our plans are to make visits in groups of twos to worship services on a given Sunday. These visits will be conducted as tests rather than as demonstrations. The churches will be ntotified in advance but the newspapers will not be. The visits, needless to say, will be conducted in an orderly way and in a spirit befitting the nature of the assemblies.

We hope that a majority of the churches will welcome the visitors and thereby set an example of Christian love and tolerance.

It occurs to us that, in your role as mediator in race relations, you may be willing to act as intermediary in this matter. Our proposal, specifically, is that you inform the churches that CORE intends to conduct church visits and request them at least to accept the visitors and if possible to issue invitations in advance to some Negroes to join them in worshpp on that Sunday. We think this would help the churches to come to the right decision, and that their action in turn could have an important influence in the community.

We believe that if the bhurches are to exercise leadership in this matter, they must act very soon. For this reason we have set the church visits to take place in a matter of weeks.

As this is a matter of some urgency for us, we hope it will be possible for the Committee to let us know after this evening's meeting whether or not it feels it can accept the role of mediator and inform the churches of our intentions.

Yours truly,

Jessie L. Reeves
Chairman, Church Visit Committee

TANGIPAHOA FIELD REPORT October 27, 1963

Voter registration wss slow this week. We finished up the second canvassof Amite and Ponchatoula and beganthe second canvass of Hammond. All of the clinics were small. We willspendthemmonth next week canvassing Hammond.

Copies of our rally program are enclosed.

Copies of the anti-segregation buying sheet are enclosed.

The church visits were put off a week due to the fact that we heard that radicals were hanging around the churches.

Several times prospective plaintiffs were lined up to attempt to enter the park, and each time they begged off at the last minute. We'll try again this week to get some.

The Bi-Racial Committee has taken up the job-seeking program for department stores, supermarkets, etc., and we have taken on ourselves the rounding up candidates for the jobs, should they materialize. The plan is for ten or more stores to hire Negroes simultaneously about December 1.

The trouble with this program is that it will take that many free agents and turn them into persons fearful for their security.

We are trying to form a Property Owners' Committee to request the city to undertake a general cleanup program of the Negro quarters and to integrate them into the rest of the city. The sewer program begins soon, and this committee will ask that street-paving, sidewalk laying, upkeep of streets, and enforcement of minimum standards on home owners and landlords go along with it. Seven men, none of them Bi-Racial Commitee Members, have agreed to join and the first meeting is scheduled for Tuesday night.

A meeting of ministers is scheduled for tomorrow morning to attempt to get them more committed to the movement.

We have been having conversations with teachers in private in an attempt to get their support, but they are very much afraid for their jobs.

It must be evident that the main problem of Hammond, at this moment, is the failure of the Negro community to throw its full support behind the drive for equal rights. The old line leaders are getting more militant, but it is the average citizen who remains unable to see any point in sticking his neck out, be it ever so slightly. Of course I realize that to some extent this is my own failure, for I know that another kind of person could have brought out more fire from the people. Through it all the white community persist in imagining that I am using all my strength to restrain a clamoring multitude.

REPORT FROM TANGIPAHOA OCTOBER 1963

There has been no voter registration to speak of this past week. I have spent my time talking with many people, trying to find out what the situation is in Hammond now that we have a BiRacial Committee.

In the first few days here I felt optimistic. The longer I stay the less so I become. By and large the Negro community is apathetic and afraid. The older Negro leadership has been neutralized by being placed on the Committee. The leaders of the local CORE chapter (there are four of them: one an alcoholic, one a 100% mentally disabled veteran, one a man with a rape case in his background, and one a real phony) can't gain any community-wide support and even haveto pay for their meeting place. The real hope lies, perhaps, with the students. A good number of these broke with CORE (or more exactly distrust CORE) due to the fact that a CORE person ran off with their demonstration, and to the fact that CORE went ahead and picketed the school against the wish of the student leader. They are an unknown quantity. Though the leader professes to be disgusted with the movement, it seems likely they will demonstrate again and, if the CORE leadership changes, get back into the local chapter.

On the white side, the moderates appear to be in pretty good control. There are several whites,ppwerful figures, who are working behind the scenes to bring about some steps toward integration. I judge that the majority of the white leaders would not fight at all on some of the demands, and would not fight very hard on some others, but hope to drag it out over a very long period of time, so they will never get to those other demands that they would fight hard against.

The reason I have spent all my time on these problems, instead of voter registration, during this first week, is that it seemed to me a very great pity to let this Bi-Racial Committee come to nothing and it seemed to me --and still does to a degree--possible that some important progress could be made in the near future by means of the Committee.

The Committee needs far more pressure than anyone is putting on it. But here is where the diffciulty comes. The Committee was formed prematurely, in the sense that it was not demanded by the Negro citizens. It was thought up a day after the demonstration and presented as part of a five-point program all ex post facto. White business leaders, fearful of "another Plaquemine" were the ones who actually demanded it. But this "another Paquemine" threat which the Negro leaders use in talking with the whites is, as all the Negroes know, mostly a bluff at this moment. Thereis the double t ask of building up Negro unity and putting pressure on the Committee. But the rift between the CORE leaders and the old-time Negro leadders makes this difficult. In the effort to disassociate themselves from these persons they don't like the old-time leaders grow more conservative than they would otherwise. Without the old-time leaders with them, the CORE leaders can do very little with the Negro community at large.

With this as the background, here are objectives I have been concerned with:

1. A change in the local CORE leadership. Unluckily most of the people we worked with this summer have dropped out, through dislike of some of the leaders, overprotective mothers, and what not.

2. A parish-wide rally run by the entire Negro community. Last Friday agreement was reached, but I have just heard that some Negroes are trying to put a stop to it, as a step that will undermine the Bi-Racial Committee.

3. Small CORE demonstrations of protest in the event the next meeting of the Committee fails to come up with anything significant, or to show any sense of urgency. These will not be mass marches, and the older Negro leaders will, I believe, see the usefulness of them in getting the Committee to move.

4. I am trying to ease the way of the Committee by holding informal, secret meetings with [redacted] whites in groups and individually, so that in a few cases, anyway, the Committee will know beforehand that it can expect compliance with its suggestions. There is [redacted] reason to think the churches will desegregate very soon, all on the same day. And again progress has been made in the matter of hiring Negro [redacted] salesclerks in the downtown department stores. Agreement has been reached with several of the major stores, and the manager of one of these stores is seeking agreement from others. The bank is also involved. Talks with restaurants, as expected, have broken down completely. All this, needless to say, is being carried on with the agreement of all parties to keep it secret.

5. There is a big park in the center of town, Zemurray Park, with swimming pool, gymnasium, ballpark, etc. It [redacted] dwarfs all the other parks, esp. the Negro ones. All the white leaders I have spoken with agree that this park can be integrated at once, if some face-saving method can be found. Maybe the Committee will go ahead and do this on its own. We will know by this Friday. If not, a demonstration and sit-in would doubtless do the job [redacted] but there is no guarentee there would not be arrests. [redacted] In that case, the threat of "another Plaquemine2 would become more real. I think all of us here would prefer to use the sit-in and demonstration for purposes unobtainable otherwise. In the case of Zemurray Park we think a Federal injunction would be the best way to proceed if the Committee fails to act. There is little likelihood that the city would fight [redacted] such an injunction.

Sincerely,

Gurney Kinnell

TANGIPAHOA FIELD REPORT OCTOBER 20, 1963

The voter registration seems to be going along pretty well. At least last Tuesday we had a very big turnout for our clinics. We do have trouble getting people to let us know if they pass or fail, esp. as it costs them 30 cents to phone down from Amite and the towns around there. And we have been unable to set up clinics in places where we used to have them, particularly Kentwood and some rural areas to the north. It seems that after our summer clinics there were a number of threats made and some pressure applied, and our contacts there refuse to consider any further activity in voter registration.

In Covington a voter registration program--very ambitious if a little late in starting--has just got underway. We instructed a dozen instructors last Monday, some of them very capable. They are printing up a pamphlet and hope to have large clinics this coming week. They are blessed with a registrar who is lenient and who will even help out slow persons if they come in at 5 in the evening.

In response to our letter to the Biracial committee, all the churches have considered how they will respond to visits by Negroes. As far as we can ascertain, all but the Catholic and Episcopal churches will refuse them admittance. The visits are to begin next Sunday.

Also to beginthis week is a boycott of all establishments who discriminate against Negro customers: the movie theatres, the gas stations with "colored" signs, the mart stands with segregated dining rooms, the restaurants with [redacted] back rooms for Negroes.

Unable to get a speaker in time, we cancelled the rally planned for October 26, and agreed to wait for the national office to try to arrange for Jackie Robinson or someone else to come to Hammond and Plaqquemine on the same trip.

The local chapter held elections at its last meeting. Through my own failure to do any electioneering, a man was elected chairman who has a long Chicago police record, in the best tradition of the Hammond chapter.

Zachary Smith

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TANGIPAHOA FIELD REPORT October 12, 1963

We were able to step up the voter registration work this week, with a half dozen small clinics. Our man in Amite reports twenty registrants, which along with our own gives us a good week as far as figures go, though as a matter of fact the attendence at clinics is way down from the summer. About a dozen people are helping out with canvassing and teaching, and the local political leagues are paying Mr. Taylor to keep his car full time at our service.

Otherwise the week has been spent organizing the local chapter in committees to handle the projects: church visits, Zemurray Park desegregation, boycotts, employment, and the mass meeting.

The mass meeting is scheduled for October 26 in the evening. We are in the process of setting up the program.

The church visit committee sent the attached letter to the Bi-Racial Committee. We understand the entire Thursday evening meeting was spent on this matter. We have had no official response and are proceeding on our own. As you can see by the tone of our letter we were appealing to the better nature ofthe ministers. It turns out few of them have one.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Tangipahoa Period Oct. 6-12/63

Specified Areas Ponchatoula, Amite, Oceola

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing								485
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs								50
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								30
Persons Applying for Registration								57
Persons Registered								30
Persons Denied Registration								27

Tangipahoa Oct 12, 1963

TABULATING SHEET

Areas worked: Ponchatoula (two clinics), Amite, Oceola.

Persons canvassed: 485 Persons addressed in churches: 50

Persons taught at clinics: [redacted] 30

Persons taken to courthouse: [redacted] 57*

Persons registered: 30*

Persons rejected: 27*

* These figures include the results of Conway Bulter's clinics in Amite, held at Butler's Teenage Center, which he runs now on his own hook. His figures are 39 taken to courthouse, 20 registered, and 19 failed.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Tangipahoa Period Oct 13-20/63

Specified Areas Amite, Rose Land, Fluker, Ponchatoula

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	37	380	—	51	—	—	—	468
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs							60	60
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	12	76	—	9	—	—	—	97
Persons Applying for Registration	—	2	5	12	11	—	—	30
Persons Registered	—	—	3	5	4	—	—	12
Persons Denied Registration	—	2	2	7	7	—	—	18

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Tangipahoa Period ~~Nov~~ Oct. 27 - Nov 3 /63

Specified Areas Hammond (with Covington & St. Tammany added in at bottom)

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	80	110	—	60	—	—	—	250
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	250
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	16
Persons Applying for Registration	6	2	4	3	2			17
Persons Registered	3	0	3	1	2			9 /59*
Persons Denied Registration	3	2	1	2	0			8

* 50 is the [redacted] estimated no. of people registered in Covington through the Citizen Improvement Drive. I add the figure in at this point, for lack of a better place. Apparently the St. Tammany Registrar is registering everyone, even illiterates if they come in the evening.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Tangipahoa Period Nov 4-6/63

Specified Areas Hammond (with Covington in St. Tammany added as extra)

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	—	—	—					0
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	—	-	—					0
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	3	3	—					6
Persons Applying for Registration	7	15	8					30
Persons Registered	5	12	7					24 // 49*
Persons Denied Registration	2	3	1					6

* I am adding in 25 persons for Covington. Mr. Reed over there just told me they were directly responsible for over 100 registrations. I am cutting this down to 75 to err on the conservative side, & as I put in 50 on last week's report, I added 25 to this week's, to show the total figure.

Tangipahoa Field Report -- November 6, 1963

As for voter registration, we got approximately 83 persons registred in Tangipahoa in this last month. In Covington, St. Tammanym Parish, they got approximately 75 directly, though a good many more Negroes actually registered. I enclose the voter registration leaflet we helped them set up, plus copies of our own. Willis V. Reed is the man to contact there. His phone is 892-2157.

As for the local CORE chapter, it is improving slowly but measurably. Jessie Reeves is now chairman, and she is inexperienced, unused to discussion as a means of reaching a decision, and a little bit phlegmatic. On the other hand, she has intelligence, will, and genuine strength of character, and one day she may make a good leader. The following persons can be counted on--and will go to jail if necessary: Lester Tillis, Alcee Ray, Sidney Reeves, Evalyn Vick, Barbara Johnson, Wilbur Washington, Mac Reynold Wells, Clifton Starwood, William Fleet, and Othello Short. On the other hand, former chairman Rev. Gibson is a phony and a little bit unbalanced, and Marvin Taylor, who has worked so hard, is getting really out of hand with his wild behavior--passing bad checks, claiming he is the new CORE Field Secretary, accepting money from political candidates, hanging out with Murtis Guy, a known crook who sells Negro votes for money, etc. He just came back from a mental hospital in New Orleans--wearing the pajamas of the place, soI think he is AWOL.

As for the projects: (1) Three persons attempted to enter Zemurray Park this afternoon. The Mayor, John Morrison, who had been forewarned, turned them away. Affadavits to this effect have been made out, and we are now requesting the National Office to file suit for an injunction to outlaw discrimination in the park.

(2) Employment. I talked this afternoon to the white man who is the subcommittee of the Bi-Racial Committee concerned with this matter. He assures me that, unless some event should happen to upset everyone badly, the jobs will go through. He has lined up quite a number, and the burden now is on the CORE chapter to come up with candidates. We have printed up job application forms and distributed them.

(3) Boycott. Leaflets specifying the places which diriminate against Negro customers were distributed at the Rally on Saturday night, and will go around from door to door at the latter part of this week. All the reactions we have heard have been good, but we do not, of course, expect any total success. The purpose of the boycott is primarily to arouse the Negroes to stop cooperating with segregation.

(4) Rally. Unluckily the weather shifted and we had a very cold night. We think it would have been a great success if the mild nights had hung on; anyway the speeches were wonderful.

11/6/63

(5) Civic Improvement. The ministers have a guilty conscience about the attitude of their churches to Negro worshippers, and they have proposed to do s mething which they think they can dowithout losing their jobs--that is, press for the renovation of the Negro sections of town. A lot of money will be spent during the sewer project, and they propose to try to get a good part of it spent here. Anyway--dubious as the project sounds on the face of it--we feel that any interracial group is worthwhile in itself, and we have formed a Negro property owners' groupt to meet with these ministers. The meeting is tentatively set for next Monday. A CORE person will be presen as observer. The aim of the group is to get street-paving given top priority in the city planning, and in response to a major move by the city to improve the Negro areas, to start an educational program for the residents of these areas to help them improve their own property, so that physically the Negro quarters will be more integrated into thecity. Of carse it is likely the ministers will get cold feet.

(6) Church visimts. To give the above committee a better chance of a successful first meeting, these have been postponed another week. They will definitely be carried out, however.

As for the old line leaders: there is really only one true leader in Hammond. He is Lavoice Harvey. I admire him very muchm and regard him as a friend. He is the most powerful Negro voice on the Bi-racial committee, and at the same time he is our greatest ally in the community. It is true that in the past, probably, he has been less militanth than he co ld have been. However, every day he is changing -- or so it seems to me--and not out of opportunism either, but out of a growing sense of the possibilities of the movement. [redacted] He can get all the other Negro leaders, even the most conservative, to go along with anything he sets his mind on.

Contacts in other Tangipahoa towns: Ponchatoula: Rev. R.L. Walker, Tasker Chapel. He is the staunchest sup orter of the movement among the clergy of the parish, very articulate and very genuine. Ponchato la is a bad town, and I think it will take a long fight with a lot of voilent resistance, to get anywhere. They won't [redacted] hesistate to use the whole arsenal of prods, hoses, etc. Amite: Conway Butler, at Butler's Teenage Center. Fluker; Simmons Hookfin. Kentwood: Fred Buckhalter.

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Nov. '63 ?

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: Tangipahoa

I. Key towns: Hammond, Amite (parish seat)

II. Statistics: Total population 59,434 ; Voting age pop. 31,712

Negro vot. age pop. 9,401 ; White v/a.p. 22,311

Negro registered 3,194 ; White reg'd 19,368

Total registered 22,562

III. Local leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences

Levoice Harvey - President of the Tangipahoa Parish Voters' League. On the biracial committee, and a powerful figure

Marvin Taylor - Works with the voter registration drive. Wants to be very helpful, but is mentally unstable.

Jessie Reeves - Chairman of the CORE Chapter in Hammond.

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

The parish has two small cities, Hammond and Amite, which have a population of about 10,000 each.

Economic conditions are poor. The main source of income in the Negro community is berry-picking and logging.

Politicially, Tangipahoa is more sophisticated than its neighbors, largely because of the small cities. Hammond boasts a Biracial Committee, one of 3 in the state, although to date the Committee's accomplishments are nil. Like most urban centers, Hammond has several white leaders who consider themselves moderate, or even liberal, on the race issue, a fact which tends to complicate the situation. On the other hand, there are quite a few Uncle Toms, whom the liberals have won over to the idea of negotiations.

V. The Negro community

A. Representation in power structure

Representation is very poor. There seem to be no leaders that can stand out for the community. The parish has two voters leagues which are not active. There is one powerful Negro figure, Levoice Harvey, put reports conflict as to how much he can be trusted.

B. Problems with Negro community

The major problem is the lack of organization in the Negro community. This stems partially from the splits in the community that develop in any urban center.

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems

A highly successful voter registration drive was carried out in the summer of 1963, and continued afterwards on a reduced scale. The drive is being carried on without very much cooperation from the two voters leagues.

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:

Complaints were filed this summer on all persons who failed the test.

C. Feasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re attitude of Negro and white communities:

The feasibility of a voter registration drive now depends largely on CORE's being able to find competent leaders and to reactivate the CORE chapter. There would be little resistance to a drive by the white officials.

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:

Unknown at this time.

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past: house-to-house canvassing, clinics

present: personal contacts

suggested: same as above plus Voter Registration Training Weeks and Voter Registration Month. Coordinate Tangipahoa into Capital Voters' League.

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

1. A suit has been filed by the NAACP to desegregate the city park, Zemurray Park.
2. A biracia l committee of 8 white and 8 Negro members has been formed, but nothing has been done by it as yet.

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration: not very possible. The older leaders are reluctant to sponsor any direct action as long as the Biracial Committee meets.

B. Desegregation: There might be a small possibility of direct action here if the high school kids could be organized.

C. Job opportunities: A few Negroes have applied for jobs in the downtown stores, but as yet none have been given jobs. This is a matter under consideration by the Biracial Committee.

D. Other areas

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and shapter development:

There is great need for Task Force assistance in re-organizing the chapter in Hammond. Many young people and school teachers who were active in the September march on City Hall have been alienated from the chapter by a few irresponsible leaders. If we can find alternative leadership figures, we can begin to reconstruct the chapter.

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:

Same as this past summer.

XI. Personal reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

The voter registrat ion drive is in danger of collapse from interna l splits; Marvin Taylor wanted to form a new voters' league, but Task Force workers recommended that there not be any more organizations.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Total numbers of registered voters, by race, for parish wards and precincts, as of the date, April 23, 1964

* * *

Ward,	Precinct	White Reg. Voters	(illiterates)		Negro Reg. Voters	(illiterates)		Total
L	1	519	1		150		669	
	2	237	7	1436	83	277	320	1713
	3	680	6		44		724	
2	1	152	3		57		209	
	2	390	6	738		69	390	807
	3	186			12		198	
3	1	89			58	3	147	
	2	553	9		140	5	693	
	3	517	2		11	1	528	
	4	371	4	2762	105	1 747	476	3509
	5	300	11		142	2	442	
	6	433	1		163	4	596	
	7	499	10		128	2	627	
4	1	240	4		49	3	289	
	2	289	4	959	102	3 242	391	1201
	3	210	1		91	6	301	
	4	220					220	
5	1	234	4		10	1	244	
	2	375	2	1434	27	3 167	402	1601
	3	160	2		50	3	210	
	4	255	3		80	3	335	
	5	410					410	
6	1	210	10		65		275	
	2	550	5		68	1	618	
	3	192	4		37	1	229	
	4	478	16	3158	45	5	523	
	5	410	12		42	2 353	452	3511
	6	334	14		15	1	349	
	7	497	8		59	5	556	
	8	487	21		32	1	509	
7	1	393			290	14	683	
	2	446	1		76	2	542	
	3	602	2		317	3 [illegible]	919	
	4	391	4	6922	129	9	520	
	5	304			12	2	316	
	6	496	2	4401	131	1,274	627	13,297
	7	185	3		51		236	
	8	568	1	11,023	117	3	685	

(Cont. on Page 2)

Ward, Precinct		White Reg. Voters			Negro Reg. Voters			Total	
7(cont.)	9	655	1		10			665	
	10	483			41			524	
	11	732			4			736	
	12	516	2		57	7		573	
	13	452	6		7			459	
	14	553	4		2			555	
8	1	338	2		3			341	
	2	383		721	27	3	30	410	751
TOTAL		20,308	(220)		3315	(109)		23,623	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

P-2

RE
ANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

Period covered
From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

IVEY ST.
REET ADDRESS
UEMINE, LA.

TANGIPAHOA
CITY PARISH COUNTY STATE

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

he month: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	TOTAL
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ying for tion as a result program	68
essfully ed by this	37
ed tion project	31

of voting age

GREENVILLE PARK HIGH SCHOOL

SUNDAY MAY 31st, 1964 -:- 3:00 P. M.

NAME..... DONATION $.....

Harvey's Day
Sunday, May 31, 1964

Sponsors
Tangipahoa Parish Voters League
People's Defense League
Jet Organization
Churches of all Denominations
Greenville Park High School

Finance Committee
L.L. Lucien, Chairman
Miss Willie Mae Cyprian, Sect.
Phoenix Square, Ass't.
M.C. Moore, Treasurer
Major Daniels
Tom Carter---Oliver Wells,Sr

Hammond, Louisiana,
April II, 1964

Dear Friend:

On Sunday, May 31, 1964 a celebration in honor of Mr Lavoice Harvey will be held in Greenville Park High School Gymnasium at 3 PM.

Mr. Harvey is the first Negro to have run for Public Office in the history of Tangipahoa Parish. He has also done very outstanding Religious and Civic work. The above Sponsors proudly present this program in his honor and cordially invite you to attend and/or make a financial contribution.

Please bring or send a contribution for this worthy cause. Make all Ckecks or Money Orders payable to Mr. Lavoice Harvey, and mail to

Rev. Lloyd Lucien, Chairman
Rte I, Box 8,
Hammond, Louisiana

Sincerely,
Miss Willie Mae Cyprian Secretary

spring '64

SUMMER PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Key towns: Amite (parish seat), Hammond, Ponchatoula

Statistics: Total popn: 59,434 ; Negro v.a.p.: 9,401
White v.a.p.: 22,312 ; Total v.a.p.: 31,713
Negroes regd: 3,194 ; Whites regd: 19,368
Total regd: 22,562

Contacts:

1. Levoice Harvey
Old Baton Rouge Road
Hammond
345-3977
Directions: entering Hammond on H'way 190, turn right at first Phillips 66 gas station. Turn right again at end of road, then take first gravel road to left. About ½ mile is white house on left, next to last house on street.

2. Serina
W. Holly St.
Hammond no phone
Directions: entering town on H'way 190, (from Baton Rouge) turn left about ½ mile, (cross railroad tracks) across from business section is very nice house.

3. Jessie Reeves
Hammond (until June)
345-0874
Directions: from Serina's house, heading toward H'way 190, first left after railroad tracks. First house on second block on left side (large green house).

4. Mack Reynolds(or McReynold Wells)
610 S. Mooney
Hammond
345-4385
Locate through Jessie Reeves.

5. Rev. Lucien
Hammond
345-6414
Directions: around the corner from Serina's house, next to church - white house.

6. Jesse Davis, Jr.
Jackson Rd.
Hammond
345-4985 (unlisted)
Directions: after high school, first house to left.

7. Mildred Crawford
309 Washington
Hammond
345-6557
Directions: call her.

~~8. Fred Clark~~

8. Fred Clark
   Stanley St.
   Hammond
   345-6364
   Directions: From Mrs. Crawford's house, heading toward Hßway 190, take first right onto dirt road. First house on left. Home every day.

9. Henry A. Reed
   1206 Willow St.
   Hammond
   345-1673 (parents' phone down the street)
   Directions: Back in the woods. Get directions from Jessie Reeves or call .

10. Rev. R.L. Walker
    220 W. Ash St.
    Ponchatoula
    386-3406
    Directions: call him

Conferences:

1. Mr. Harvey is a key figure in the community, and should be the first one approached on any project. Although he is a member of the distrusted (by the Negro community) Biracial Committee, he holds the respect and trust of all members and leaders of the Negro community. He will most certainly assist in any way possible with voter registration work, and will, if satisfied that the Biracial Committee will not work, assist in direct action. Any direct action project would rely on him for support. He is most anxious to get a voter registration drive under way, and is interested, but not initially enthused about the summer plans.

2. Serina will supply the workers with a place to stay at $1.50 a night. Does not seem to be particularly attached to the movement.

3. Jessie Reeves is (or was) chairman of whatever passes in Hammond for a CORE group. At best she is not a strong leader, nor is her commitment to the movement a central fact in her life, but she is probably the best they have. Unfortunately, she will be leaving for California permanently in June. She is one of the few people who could rally the young people for VR work or direct action. She estimates that there would be a core of 10 or 15 workers for this summer, and is enthusiastic about the summer project, but needs help to get anyth ing going.

4. Mack Reynolds (as he is called) is one of the most active and trustworthy people in the CORE group. He will probably have to take Jessie's place. He is not an ideal person, and lacks the respect of the older community because he is a heavy wine drinker, but he can rally the young folks. He also likes the summer plans.

5. Rev. Lucien we have not met yet, but seems to be a trusted friend of Mr. Harvey's. Past experience indicates that he can only be relied on to an extent; his church may be available, but he would be unwilling to support anything more than VR.

6.mJesse Davis, Jr. is a teacher at the Negro high school (history and civics). He is interested in voter registration work, and has expressed a desire to help teach VR. However, in our assessmant, he is a teacher, and as such , a little shaky, and probably is willing to give names of other people who would help, rather than help himself. He might be pushed into teaching in case of emergency. Because of his initial reaction to VR work, we did not disucss with him the summer plans.

7.Mrs. Mildred Crawford was a J.K. Haynes contact, and is a good prospect for the NAACP. Will, if properly approached, and severely pushed, possibly act as a go-between with the PTA. Is good for giving names of other people who might help.

8. Fred Clark is executive secretary of the People's Defense League, which supposedly works together with Mr. Harvey's Tangipahoa Voters' League in promoting VR throughout the parish. Mr. Clark doesn't work, and devoted full time to VR not only in Hammond but in the smaller towns in the a rea. He has maintained good contact with VR leaders in other near-by parishes as well. He will help in any VR work we start, but would have to be pushed into some of our more radical plans. We have reservations about him, however; he is conservative, and somewhat of an amateur politician. He will allow us to use the Masonic Hall for VR work, but for nothing else.

9. Henry Reed has worked with Galway Kinnell and seems willing to assist us in all phases of the summer project. He is a helpful person, and seems honest and trustworthy. He knows many people throughout the surrounding area.

10. Rev. Walker is THE VR contact in Ponchatoula. He is somewhat shaky, according to reports from CORE workers and local people, but right now he can be p ushed into doing considerable VR work through his church. We did not speak to him about the summer plans.

Contacts to avoid:

1. Marvin Taylor, Sr. The description of Mr. Taylor in Vic's report is adequate. The CORE group is doing a good job of easing him out of the picture.

2. Lester Tillis. Hangs around with Mr. Taylor. Also see Vic's report. We studiously avoided these two, and gave them no chance to know of the summer plans.

Economic Life:

We didn't question our contacts extensively in this area, but judging from what we saw and heard we gather that the major crop is starwberries and that there is a lot of independent farming and seasonal labor (picking).

Hammond is not an industrial center, although there is some opportunity for Negro employment, but it is a loading center for strawberries.

Political life:

There are no Negroes holding office. Mr. Harvey was the first Negro ever to run for office in the parish (in the mid 1950's); however, there is some indication that the Negro vote, led by Mr. Harvey, and other leaders, has been able to influence the local p olitical structure. Mr. Harvey feels that the Mayor, while not a liberal, can be trusted and realizes that in large part he owes his office to the Negro bloc vote. The Mayor is in overall charge of the police force (the Chief of Police is not elected, but appointed by the Mayor) and through his and the City Council's auspices, 2 Negro policemen (chosen by the Negro community) were appointed. There is a Biracial Committee which has yet, and can be expected to, accomplished little. There seems to be a more or less "liberal" white population (Hammond voted overwhelmingly for Lyons in the last election) with several white members of the biracial committee seemingly honestly concerned. A large part of the moderateness has been brought on by the fact that this is a college town, as well as the fear of future demonstrations; evidently, the spontaneous demonstration last September struck fear in the hea rts of t he good white folks.

Evaluation of Negro community;

The N egro community is sophisticated and has had a vaster experience with VR and politics than have most of the communities we have worked with. However, there is a vast difference between men like Mr. Harvey and the mass of the people. Moreover, Hammond is a good deal more advanced than any of the country areas. According to several of our contacts, areas like Ponchatoula, Kentwood, and the section of the parish bordering on Mississippi are in great need of organization and VR work. In such areas, fear and apathy are the overriding factors. In our estimation, the parish as a whole is ripe for the summer project, but that it should be concentrated outside the town of Hammond.

Voter registration, past and present:

CORE workers and the local voters leagues have pushed VR for the past several months, although momentum has died down now. Since this is one of the 21 parishes, the constitutional test is no longer being used.

Federal action, etc:

One of the 21 parishes. No specific federal action that we know of. Local citizens groups have, when the need arose, taken care of local legal action.

Feasibility of summer project:

As noted earlier, there is probably more potential for the summer project in the country areas and the sections of the parish not previously worked. We think we can get pretty good support from leaders in Hammond.

Progress toward desegregation:

There is a 16-member Biracial Committee (8 Negroes, 8 whites) which acts as an advisory body to the City Council. So far, it has had its requests granted: taking down signs in all public places, hiring of 2 Negro policemen, hiring of Negro clerks in the downtown stores during Easter, and the coordinating the opening of the Negro schools with the white schools in September. Currently on the agenda are the promotion of one of the Negro policemen to sargeant, full-time employment of Negroes in downtown stores, and desegregation of the local park (Zemurray Park). Of the latter, the Mayor has requested that the Negroes file a suit to desegregate; however, he has indicated that if this is not done, it may be taken before the City Council. We doubt that the Biracial Committee will ever accomplish much more than limited, token desegregation, and eventually the more militant leaders will have to resort to direct action techniques (which are now threatened, but not used).

Volunteers:

The nucleus of the local CORE group. The following names are especially helpful:
Jane Holden, Earl Wright, Mr. Willie Grant Jackson, Mr. Frederic Promise, and Rev. McGhee - also Mrs. E.C. Lee, Mr. William Fleet, and Mr. Lonny White.

Organizations active in the community:

CORE group - Jessie Reeves, chairman.
Tangipahoa Parish Voters League - Levoice Harvey, chairman
People's Defen se League - Rev. McGhee, chairman

Places for registration, etc.:

Hammond: Mason ic Hall (see Fred Clark), Rev. Lucien's church
Ponchatoula: Rev; Walker's church
Further scouting necessary.

Housing and food arrangements:

Housing and food available in Hammond (see Mr. Harvey). Housing may be available for one worker in Ponchatoula (see Rev. Walker).

Intimidations:

None that we know of.

Community attitudes toward CORE:

The white community, breifly, is very much afraid of CORE's power. The Negro community seems to respect CORE although it questions certain formerly active members in the Chapter.

Submitted by: Loria Davis, Mimi Feingold, and Howard Messing, Inc.

LD, MF, HM/mf

spring '64

FIELD REPORT
Tangipahoa Parish
Hammond

A Survey of Potentiality

Overview: Tangipahoa Parish is, in light of our experience in rural parishes, a fairly densely populated parish (approx. twice the population of Iberville Parish). Of the approx. 20,000 Negro citizens of Tangipahoa approx. one third are registered voters. Although the Registrar could not be described as liberal it has been possible to register significant numbers of Negro citizens over the past few months without the usual physical and economic retaliation which we have encountered in East or West Feliciana Parishes.

Hammond is a city of approx. 11,000. Approx. 4,000 Negroes live in or about the city. The Negro community in Hammond is divided into two ghettoes which are located on opposite sides of the city. Hammomd has one of the three Biracial Committees in the state. The Biracial Committee was created in response to the demands of a group of high school students who, on their own initiative, demonstrated more or less spontaneously last summer in a march through the streets which ended at City Hall. CORE interceded and aided the students and certain adult leaders in negotiating for the committee. The student movement has by this date disintegrated. The Biracial Committee is for the most part an ineffectual group of advisors to the Mayor. The city administration has a somewhat liberal bent in that it realises that change is inevitible and is pressing for "change without friction." The Biracial Committee has centered its activities around the removal of white and colored only signs from municipal properties (transportation facilities, etc.) the local bus station, etc., and is acting as some kind of an ad hoc employment committee, attempting to place a few Negroes in jobs formerly restricted to whites only. Little progress has been made in this last endevor. The local CORE chapter exists in name only, not having held a meeting since last December. The City administration, however, still feels that demonstrations of the type seen last summer could reoccur and the chairman of the local CORE group has been invited to meetings of the Biracial Committee, appraised of its activities, and encouraged to bring its demands to the committee and to avoid the streets. A Citizen's Council type group which formed in opposition to the Biracial Committee dissolved after the Mayor denied L. Perez the use of a local park for a rally they had scheduled and informed Perez that he and others like him were not welcome in Hammond.

FIELD REPORT
Tangipahoa, Hammond - 2

Atmosphere in Community: These impressions are based on conversations in barber shops, taxi stands, restaurants, bars, street corners, and selected interviews. CORE is well known and attitudes range from favorable to admiration. No adverse comments about CORE were encountered, however criticism was expressed in regard to certain personnel associated with the local CORE group. This problem will be discussed at length below. Several individuals expressed a desire for CORE Field Workers to return to reorganize the local CORE chapter. Established community religious and political leaders are receptive to the idea of a revitalized CORE group with certain limitations however. The "Progress without friction is the goal" theme is dominant. Prominant leaders favor a CORE group which would threaten large scale demonstrations but confine its activities to small scale tests. The Negro political leadership, typified by one Lavois Harvey, is quite politically aware and sees politics as the art of the possible, i.e. negotiation and compromise. Harvey is probably basically honest, but is still a politician. Harvey can bring with him the at least vocal support of most of the religious and political community. General opinion seems to be that change could be effected in the Hammond area without a great deal of civil disturbance, i.e. riots of the Plaquemine type. The City administration is viewed as moderate and the Mayor has been described by several people as being a weak and shaky figure. Morrison, the Mayor, is caught between the two city commissioners, one a catholic liberal, and the other, Anderson, a segregationist. General attitudes about the Biracial Committee range from little knowledge to dissatisfaction with its few accomplishments. Most individuals whom I interviewed felt it could stand to be pushed. Most regarded it as a front group for the Mayor (with the exception of course of those persons who were serving on the committee). The committee's employment activities are conducted on a person to person basis with individuals filing an employment application with the committee which in turn appraises and attempts to place them. The committee, as most others, can do little but make reccomendations to the City Commissioners. The dissatisfaction with the Biracial Committee should not be construed to be community discontent. The community does not appear to be on the verge of spontaneous action of any type, but could probably be rallied around an issue (real or created). A ready made issue would appear to be the desegregation of Zemurray Park, a large municipal recreation area on the edge of town.

FIELD REPORT
Tangipahoa, Hammond - 3

Hammond CORE Group: The local CORE group can be considered defunct. The last chapter meeting was held in December and a grand total of ten members turned out. Membership ranges from 10 to 25 members, age is scattered from 17 to 50, with most members being in their teens or early twenties. The group is no longer sponsering any organized activity. Several individuals supported Task Force's VEP activities, but the group lacks internal cohesion and direction and has been unable to conduct any sustained activity. The last Task Force worker in the community GK operated as a laison between the CORE group, the Biracial Committee, white power figures and Negro leadership figures. The CORE group, if it is to be revived, needs a strong, experienced leadership figure which probably only the Task Force could afford. The one factor which the CORE group has really going for it is that the power structure still seems to regard it as a threat. The key leadership figures in the group are interested and could become dedicated, active workers and eventually leadership figures in their own right, but lack the experience, judgement and organizational ability to handle chapter development on their own. The following should be retained and trained as a nucleus of a new group; Jessie Reeves, Delores Fleet, Jane Holden, Mack Reynolds, Earl Wright. The CORE group here, as I see it, has two major obstacles to overcome before it can expand its membership and gain widespread community support. The first was discussed above and will probably only be resolved by sending Task Force personnel into the area.The second and more immediate problem is one concerning certain members. Several members have associated themselves with CORE for reasons which have little to do with CORE's goal of achieving an open society, but which center around personal gain - CORE being seen as an organization or vehicle which can be exploited for their own gain. Certain of these individuals have dropped out of the group, still some remain. Two individuals who MUST be phased out of the group if community support is to be gained are MARVIN TAYLOR and MURTIS GUY.

MARVIN TAYLOR: nickname "PeeWee" is a mentally disabled veteran. Refer to previous field reports filed by GK. MT is either mentally ill or completely unscrupulous, or possibly both. His involvement in political activity, persoanl background and reputation among accepted leadership figures preclude his participation in CORE. Several parents have pressured their school age children out of CORE because of MT's association with the group. The mother of the current CORE chairman has told her daughter not to participate for the same reason. It has been demonstrated, at least to my satisfaction, that MT has sold the votes of several of the local citizens he helped to register (check the Pine Grove area). The man is a liar (twice to me). In addition to selling votes MT has been accused of taking pay-offs from white politicians who

failed to recognize him as a phony. Taylor has engaged in enough double dealing to fill a small book and it is my considered opinion that if the CORE group is to move in the Hammond area it will be imperative to phase MT out of it. No individual as unstable as Taylor should ever be allowed to participate as an active CORE member. I once witnessed Taylor pull a knife on Lester Tillis in an argument over a set of car keys and I do believe Taylor would have cut Tillis had Tillis not given him the keys. Distrust and dislike of MT is also widespread among local established political and religious figures.

MURTIS GUY: MG is a rather disreputable, block type politician who has also to my satisfaction been justly accussed fo taking political pay-offs and selling votes. Although he has a small circle of hangers on he should in no way be construed as a power figure. My own appraisal of him after two conversations of moderate length is that he is extremely deceptive and would probably Tom out on us if he ever had a chance to do so to his own advantage. (e.g. I told MG in"strictest confidence" that 50 Task Force workers were coming into South Central La. and that we could put 600 people in the streets of Hammond on four hours notice. I'm not sure of the casual relationship but within four hours after my telling him the number of police on duty doubled, the house I was staying in was put under surveilance and the police patrolls in the ghetto were increased by two cars.)

There are in Hammond a myriad of potential action projects that touch aspects of public accomodation, employment, etc. All factors that should be present to allow a solid basis for CORE chapter development are present in Hammond. The situation is at best potentially feasible. Key consideration should be given to available F.F. personnel. It could well be disasterous for CORE to employ inexperienced field workers in this area unless they were given excellent supervision & guidance

V

VEP REPORT

Parish TANGIPAHOA Period June 18 - 25, 1964

Areas worked Amite, Bickhamtown

	21 SUN	22 MON	23 TUES	24 WED	THURS	19 FRI	20 SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	51	110				115	92	368
Number contacted by other means	200 (5 churches)							200
Number instructed at clinic	2 clinic 9	3 clinics 44	2 cls. 25	0		2	5	85
Number instructed at home	15	10	7	4		0	2	38
Number applying for registration		6	2	21		0	0	29
Number passed		5	1	9		0	0	15
Number failed		1	1	12		0	0	14

FIELD REPORT

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

June 18 - June 24, 1964

Task Force: Mimi Feingold, leader; Howard Messing, Judy Rollins, Catherine Cortez, Janet Weiner, Jeff Schwartz

Areas worked: Amite City, Bickhamtown (Ward 3)

Statistics: Negro voting age potential - 24071
Negroes registered - 747; whites registered - 2,762
Total registered - 3,509

Contacts:

Conway Butler
South St.
Amite
phone: 6741

Entering Amite from the south on H'way 51, turn rt. at Chevy dealer, cross tracks and go straight ahead. Left at Bay St., rt. on Cherry St., rt. on South St. to Teenage Club at end of street on right side.

Notes: Runs Butler's Teenage Club, which can be used as a clinic. Comes from rich and influential Negro family and is considered an important person in the Negro community by both whites and Negroes, hence his influence over the Mayor. Can be trusted, but may become shaky under pressure. Anxious to have CORE help him. Is candidate for School Board from Ward 3.

Rev. Pugh
next to Butler's Chapel

Church and house are between the 2 white schools.

Pastor of Butler's Chapel, AME Church. In a leadership position in the community. Good contact for information, but might be shaky. We can speak in his church any time.

Rev. Chauncey Lawson
Olive St.
Amite

Corner of N. 4th St. and Olive.

Pastor of Back to God Zion Church (next to his house). Very eager to help, and very trustworthy. Will help set up clinics in his community at his church. May be able to house workers.

Rev. Cage
East Factory St.
Amite

White house in the middle of the fork at the end of East Factory

Pastor, Holy Sanctified Church of God in Christ. Very sincere and willing to help. Newly enlarged church will include a guest room, which he has offered to us.

Rev. John Smith
Oak St.
Amite

across Oak St. from the West End Cafe. House is right next to church.

Pastor, Grant Chapel, AME Church. Very friendly and will let us speak in his church. Church members may be able to push him to more active stand.

Mary Lloyd
304 N. 4th St.
Amite

Old lady, but full of spunk. May be willing to house workers. Lived for many years in Chicago, so has perspective and understanding of the situation.

Lawson family

Yellow ranch house behind Mary Lloyd's house.

Very friendly. May be willing to house workers. All sharp people and rather outspoken. Members of Grant Chapel, and may be able to influence pastor.

Rev. Hampton
Amite

near Cooper's Quarters

Pastor of Unity Church in Amite. Says we can speak at his church any time.

Rev. Williams
Bickhamtown

Going south on 51 from Amite, turn left onto a narrow paved road which is across the highway from Freiler's Lumber Mill (about 5 miles below Amite). Bickhamtown is strung out along this road.

Pastor of Bickham's Chapel, Methodist Church. Will let us speak at his church and use it as a clinic. Acquainted with the movement and can probably be pushed to a more active position.

Richard Brown
Rt. 3 Box 38D
Amite
phone: 4257

Registered voter. Contact for Independence. Has already done some VR teaching there on his own.

Volunteer workers:

Helen Buckhalter

last house on Mimi St. off Palmetto St. (see map)

Raymond Brown (20)
Marjory Brown (18)

House next to house next to pink house at end of East Palmetto St.

Felix Vernado — next to last house on E. Palmetto

Johnnie McCoy (female) — 526 S. 3rd St., Amite

Oralee Finn — 501 South St.
(works during the day, but can help in clinics at night. Participated in movement at Southern)

Amy D. Freeman — 712 Myrtle St.
(works during the day - can clinic at night)

Mrs. Earnestine Kelson — Rt. 3 Box 41B, Amite (Bickhamtown)
(good for canvassing)

Political, social, and economic life:

Admittedly, within one week we were unable to learn much about the underlying structure of Amite. We could glean that the Negro vote, while not overwhelming, is strong enough so that the Mayor is responsive to pressure from Negro leaders. The Police Department, evidently, is under the Mayor's thumb. While no Negro is represented in the power structure, a Negro, Conway Butler, is now running for public office (School Board member, Ward 3).

In the Negro community, the outstanding social organizations are the churches of which the Baptist (Little Bethel, Rev. Vernon, pastor, services on the first and second Sundays) and the AME Chapels are the most important. The pastors as a group seem ready and willing to cooperate with CORE on voter registration, although most of them have not yet withstood the acid test of commitment - some form of harrassment.

Amite, as far as we could see, has no industry. There are two lumber mills outside of town (to the south) which employ a limited number of people. Most working people are employed in some other area. Truck farming characterizes the agricutural scene.

Evaluation of Negro community:

Amite is a typical small town in the 5,000 - 10,000 range. The Negro community is very divided, but potentially organizable, and good leadership potential exists. Apathy and fear are to major factors deterring voter registration, but they can be overcome, we learned from experience, remarkably fast. The response to the movement has been good, and the confidence in CORE and in themselves rose considerably among Amite Negroes even in the short period that we were there.

Voter registration information:

Clinics - Butler's Teenage Club — Fri. - Tues. 5 - 7 P.M.
Back to God Zion Church — Mon. 4-7 P.M.
Bickham Chapel — Mon. and Tues. 6:30 - 9 P.M.

Registrar: Dominique Navarra - Under pressure will liberalize the identification procedure, but formerly was requiring birth certificate for ID. We reported this to Peter Corican of the Justice Department, and he may have exerted some pressure on the registrar. Bigoted and ugly, but keeps his cools and does not interfere with applicants. His assistant is a woman whose regular hours are 8 - 9 AM and 11 - 12 AM. She is reported to be very friendly and helps Negro applicants fill out the forms.

Community attitudes toward CORE:

Negro: Mostly ignorant about CORE. Of those who know, many are scared. Recent harrassments against CORE workers there, and their failure to be intimidated by them, have greatly increased CORE's prestige in the community.

White: As far as we could see, there is violent opposition to CORE in influential segments in the white community.

Initmidations and harrassments:

On Friday, June 19, the city police followed our car and cruised through the neighborhoods we were canvassing. During the afternoon, unknown to us, they let it be known that they would "raid" our clinic that night, which probably accounted for the fact that we had no people at the clinic that night. At the hour appointed for the clinic to open, Chief Thompson and Roy Ryals of the City Police entered Butler's place and conferred with Butler privately. There intention was to scare him into ordering the white CORE workers out of his place, since the police realized that they had no jurisdiction to do so. Butler conferred with us after they left and decided to let us stay and to protest to the Mayor. He called on the Mayor the next morning and received his assurances that this would not happen again. It took several days, however, to build up confidence in the people so that they would venture to the clinic.

On Monday, June 22 at about 6:15 P.M., Roy Ryals, a City cop picked up Howard Messing as he returned to the clinic at Butler's place and took him to the jail, supposedly for questioning. Earlier he and a local white citizen, Dr. J.H. McClennan, Jr. had railed against Butler and CORE for allowing a sign to be tacked up on a house allegedly owned by Dr. McClennan, but rented to a Negro man. The doctor wanted Howard charged with destroying private property. Butler called the Mayor and threatened court actions and demonstrations unless Howard were released, and he was. The fact that Butler was able to do this, and that Howard was returned to the clinic by the cops greatly increased the confidence of the local people. Butler plans to press charges against the doctor for disturbing the peace, although the doctor has pleaded with him to forget the whole thing. On the same eveing, several carloads of white people were seen cruising near the clinic at Butler's place. One white person was identified by Butler as the Mayor's son, driving a white Oldmobile, La. license 77X995. Also seen:

pink Rambler-type car, La. license 2LL32-- (?), See Rock City sign on front fender, confederate flag on front license, 3 women in car

large red Dodge (1963 or 64), La. license 83X687, seven young white people in car.

Howard reported that on Tuesday Dr. McClennan was making inquiries about him, but nothing came of this.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
June 27, 1964

COPY

HARRASSMENTS AND OTHER JOLLIES

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

The Tangipahoa Task Force (Mimi Feingold, Howard Messing, Janet Weiner, Judy Rollins, Cathy Cortez, and Jeff Schwartz), working largely in Amite, the parish seat, was untouched by major incident, but was daily plagued by minor official and unofficial intimidation. Besides the normal fear campaign of the white community and especially the white power structure intended to intimidate the potential Negro voters, there were several specific harrassments of note:

Friday, June 19, 1964: The police (Chief Thompson and Roy Ryals of the Amite City Police) raided the clinic with the stated purpose of having the building owner, Conway Butler, expel the white CORE workers. However, their public boasts earlier that day and their behavior indicated that their "raid" was an attempt to find out who was at the clinic and to scare others away.

Monday, June 22, 1964: Again, at the time of the clinic, Policeman Roy Ryals, accompanied by a white citizen, Dr. McClellan of Amite, pulled up at our clinic at Butler's place on South St. The white man charged Howard Messing with destroying ~~xxxxxx~~ private property and ordered his arrest. Howard had put up a sign announcing a clinic after obtaining permission from the occupant of the building, whom he took to be the owner. He was taken to the City Hall and questioned informally, but released on the order of the Mayor before being booked.

We were all followed daily and the Negro areas where we were canvassing for the first time in the city's history got adequate police protection.

On several occasions wex were followed by private citizens. On Tuesday night, June 23 (again at clinic time), the back road on which the clinic was located became a major highway and tourist attraction for white folks. - the Mayor's son in a white 1963 Oldsmobile La. license 77X995, 3 women in a Rambler La. license 2LL32, 7 people in a red 1964 Dodge, La. license 83X687.

Submitted by,

Howard Messing
June 27, 1964

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: Sixth Congressional District

Tangipahoa Parish--Hammond, Amite, Independence, etc.
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1876

Number instructed at home 1555

Number instructed at clinics 802

Number instructed other places 101 a. Specify places

at CORE headquarters at Ponchatoula

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 187

Number successfully registered by this project this week 35

Number denied registration in this project this week 152

a.Reason for denial Failing questions on the test, most technical errors on the application and/or affidavit forms

Number contacted by other means 3101

a. Specify means Churches, Rallies, Conferences

Number refusing to participate 211

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, physical, and political reprisals is the main reason.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

35 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 Task Force Wrokers plus Volunteers

Remarks

There is strong community support here, but apathy of the masses is the greatest impediment to progress.

Rpt Tang

HARRASSMENTS AND OTHER JOLLIES

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

The Tangipahoa Task Force (Mimi Feingold, Howard Messing, Janet Weiner, Judy Rollins, Cathy Cortez, and Jeff Schwartz), working largely in Amite, the parish seat, was untouched by major incident, but was daily plagued by minor official and unofficial intimidation. Besides the normal fear campaign of the white community and especially the white power structure intended to intimidate the potential Negro voters, there were several specific harrassments of note:

Friday, June 19, 1964: The police (Chief Thompson and Roy Ryals of the Amite City Police) raided the clinic with the stated purpose of having the building owner, Conway Butler, expel the white CORE workers. However, their public boasts earlier that day and their behavior indicated that their "raid" was an attempt to find out who was at the clinic and to scare others away.

Monday, June 22, 1964: Again, at the time of the clinic, Policeman Roy Ryals, accompanied by a white citizen, Dr. McClellan of Amite, pulled up at our clinic at Butler's place on South St. The white man charged Howard Messing with destroying ~~xxxxix~~ private property and ordered his arrest. Howard had put up a sign announcing a clinic after obtaining permission from the occupant of the building, whom he took to be the owner. He was taken to the City Hall and questioned informally, but released on the order of the Mayor before being booked.

We were all followed daily and the Negro areas where we were canvassing for the first time in the city's history got adequate police protection.

On several occasions wex were followed by private citizens. On Tuesday night, June 23 (again at clinic time), the back road on which the clinic was located became a major highway and tourist attraction for white folks. - the Mayor's son in a white 1963 Oldsmobile La. license 77X995, 3 women in a Rambler La. license 2LL32, 7 people in a red 1964 Dodge, La. license 83X687.

Submitted by,

Howard Messing
June 27, 1964

VEP REPORT

Parish TANGIPAHOA Period June 18 - 25, 1964

Areas worked Amite, Bickhamtown

	21 SUN	22 MON	23 TUES	24 WED	THURS	19 FRI	20 SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contacted-door to-door canvassing	51	110				115	92	368
Number contacted by other means	200 (5 churches)							200
Number instructed at clinic	2 clinic 9	3 clinics 44	2 cls. 25	0		2	5	85
Number instructed at home	15	10	7	4		0	2	38
Number applying for registration		6	2	21		0	0	29
Number passed		5	1	9		0	0	15
Number failed		1	1	12		0	0	14

(Ward 3)

Statistics: Negro voting age potential - 2,071
Negroes registered - 747; whites registered - 2,762
Total registered - 3,509

Contacts:

Conway Butler
South St.
Amite
phone: 6741

Entering Amite from the south on H'way 51, turn rt. at Chevy dealer, cross tracks and go straight ahead. Left at Bay St., rt. on Cherry St., rt. on South St. to Teenage Club at end of street on right side.

Notes: Runs Butler's Teenage Club, which can be used as a clinic. Comes from rich and influential Negro family and is considered an important person in the Negro community by both whites and Negroes, hence his influence over the Mayor. Can be trusted, but may become shaky under pressure. Anxious to have CORE help him. Is candidate for School Board from Ward 3.

Rev. Pugh
next to Butler's Chapel

Church and house are between the 2 white schools.

Pastor of Butler's Chapel, AME Church. In a leadership position in the community. Good contact for information, but might be shaky. We can speak in his church any time.

Rev. Chauncey Lawson
Olive St.
Amite

Corner of N. 4th St. and Olive.

Pastor of Back to God Zion Church (next to his house). Very eager to help, and very trustworthy. Will help set up clinics in his community at his church. May be able to house workers.

Rev. Cage
East Factory St.
Amite

White house in the middle of the fork at the end of East Factory

Pastor, Holy Sanctified Church of God in Christ. Very sincere and willing to help. Newly enlarged church will include a guest room, which he has offered to us.

Rev. John Smith
Oak St.
Amite

across Oak St. from the West End Cafe. House is right next to church.

Pastor, Grant Chapel, AME Church. Very friendly and will let us speak in his church. Church members may be able to push him to more active stand.

Mary Lloyd
304 N. 4th St.
Amite

Old lady, but full of spunk. May be willing to house workers. Lived for many years in Chicago, so has perspective and understanding of the situation.

Lawson family

Yellow ranch house behind Mary Lloyd's house.

Very friendly. May be willing to house workers. All sharp people and rather outspoken. Members of Grant Chapel, and may be able to influence pastor.

Rev. Hampton
Amite

near Cooper's Quarters

Pastor of Unity Church in Amite. Says we can speak at his church any time.

Rev. Williams
Bickhamtown

Going south on 51 from Amite, turn left onto a narrow paved road which is across the highway from Freiler's Lumber Mill (about 5 miles below Amite). Bickhamtown is strung out along this road.

Pastor of Bickham's Chapel, Methodist Church. Will let us speak at his church and use it as a clinic. Acquainted with the movement and can probably be pushed to a more active position.

Richard Brown
Rt. 3 Box 38D
Amite
phone: 4257

Registered voter. Contact for Independence. Has already done some VR teaching there on his own.

Volunteer workers:

Helen Buckhalter

last house on Mimi St. off Palmetto St. (see map)

Raymond Brown (20)
Marjory Brown (18)

House next to house next to pink house at end of East Palmetto St.

Felix Vernado — next to last house on E. Palmetto

Johnnie McCoy (female) — 526 S. 3rd St., Amite

Oralee Finn — 501 South St.
(works during the day, but can help in clinics at night. Participated in movement at Southern)

Amy D. Freeman — 712 Myrtle St.
(works during the day - can clinic at night)

Mrs. Earnestine Kelson — Rt. 3 Box 41B, Amite (Bickhamtown)
(good for canvassing)

Political, social, and economic life:

Admittedly, within one week we were unable to learn much about the underlying structure of Amite. We could glean that the Negro vote, while not overwhelming, is strong enough so that the Mayor is responsive to pressure from Negro leaders. The Police Department, evidently, is under the Mayor's thumb. While no Negro is represented in the power structure, a Negro, Conway Butler, is now running for public office (School Board member, Ward 3).

In the Negro community, the outstanding social organizations are the churches of which the Baptist (Little Bethel, Rev. Vernon, pastor, services on the first and second Sundays) and the AME Chapels are the most important. The pastors as a group seem ready and willing to cooperate with CORE on voter registration, although most of them have not yet withstood the acid test of commitment - some form of harrassment.

Amite, as far as we could see, has no industry. There are two lumber mills outside of town (to the south) which employ a limited number of people. Most working people are employed in some other area. Truck farming characterizes the agricutural scene.

Evaluation of Negro community:

Amite is a typical small town in the 5,000 - 10,000 range. The Negro community is very divided, but potentially organizable, and good leadership potential exists. Apathy and fear are to major factors deterring voter registration, but they can be overcome, we learned from experience, remarkably fast. The response to the movement has been good, and the confidence in CORE and in themselves rose considerably among Amite Negroes even in the short period that we were there.

Voter registration information:

Clinics - Butler's Teenage Club — Fri. - Tues. 5 - 7 P.M.
Back to God Zion Church — Mon. 4-7 P.M.
Bickham Chapel — Mon. and Tues. 6:30 - 9 P.M.

Registrar: Dominique Navarra - Under pressure will liberalize the identification procedure, but formerly was requiring birth certificate for ID. We reported this to Peter Corican of the Justice Department, and he may have exerted some pressure on the registrar. Bigoted and ugly, but keeps his cools and does not interfere with applicants. His assistant is a woman whose regular hours are 8 - 9 AM and 11 - 12 AM. She is reported to be very friendly and helps Negro applicants fill out the forms.

Community attitudes toward CORE:

Negro: Mostly ignorant about CORE. Of those who know, many are scared. Recent harrassments against CORE workers there, and their failure to be intimidated by them, have greatly increased CORE's prestige in the community.

White: As far as we could see, there is violent opposition to CORE in influential segments in the white community.

Initmidations and harrassments:

On Friday, June 19, the city police followed our car and cruised through the neighborhoods we were canvassing. During the afternoon, unknown to us, they let it be known that they would "raid" our clinic that night, which probably accounted for the fact that we had no people at the clinic that night. At the hour appointed for the clinic to open, Chief Thompson and Roy Ryals of the City Police entered Butler's place and conferred with Butler privately. There intention was to scare him into ordering the white CORE workers out of his place, since the police realized that they had no jurisdiction to do so. Butler conferred with us after they left and decided to let us stay and to protest to the Mayor. He called on the Mayor the next morning and received his assurances that this would not happen again. It took several days, however, to build up confidence in the people so that they would venture to the clinic.

On Monday, June 22 at about 6:15 P.M., Roy Ryals, a City cop picked up Howard Messing as he returned to the clinic at Butler's place and took him to the jail, supposedly for questioning. Earlier he and a local white citizen, Dr. J.H. McClennan, Jr. had railed against Butler and CORE for allowing a sign to be tacked up on a house allegedly owned by Dr. McClennan, but rented to a Negro man. The doctor wanted Howard charged with destroying private property. Butler called the Mayor and threatened court actions and demonstrations unless Howard were released, and he was. The fact that Butler was able to do this, and that Howard was returned to the clinic by the cops greatly increased the confidence of the local people. Butler plans to press charges against the doctor for disturbing the peace, although the doctor has pleaded with him to forget the whole thing. On the same eveing, several carloads of white people were seen cruising near the clinic at Butler's place. One white person was identified by Butler as the Mayor's son, driving a white Oldmobile, La. license 77X995. Also seen:

pink Rambler-type car, La. license 2LL32-- (?), See Rock City sign on front fender, confederate flag on front license, 3 women in car

large red Dodge (1963 or 64), La. license 83X687, seven young white people in car.

Howard reported that on Tuesday Dr. McClennan was making inquiries about him, but nothing came of this.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
June 27, 1964

COPY

to July 14 '64

FIELD REPORT -- TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Lorie Davis
Jeffrey Schwartz

I. This report covers the activity of 2-4 workers from June 29 to July 14 in Tangipahoa Parish.

II. Actual Registration:

The Registrar's books not being open during this time period, the CORE Task Force in Tangipahoa spent most of its time working on Freedom Registration and setting up testing of the Civil Rights Law's Public Accommodations section.

However, beginning July 20 we plan to hold nightly clinics on Actual Registration until July 29 in Hammond, Amite, and Ponchatoula, Louisiana. Several places are already available to us in Amite: Conway Butler's Club, Rev. Chauncey Lawson's Back-to-God Zion Church, and the A.M.E. Church of Rev. Williams in Velma. In Hammond Bookers Church and A.M.E. Church of Rev. Lucien will most likely be available. In Ponchatoula the Baptist Church on W. Ash St. (Rev. Walker's) will be available.

Furthermore, for the Hammond-Ponchatoula area we may be able to use a bus to carry people up to Amite on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. Check with Mr. George Parker, Rt. 2, box 142 in Hammond (Booker Settlement) and Mr. McGhee (Mr. Harvey has his address) to procure use of a bus.

Plans CALL for all those who have been canvassed and found not to be registered to be recontacted and told about the clinics or taught at homeif they cannot come to one of the clinics. Also those who failed (when we worked on Actual Registration in Amite in June) will be recontacted and invited to clinics. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The process of canvassing and recontacting ought to be done more and more by local people. In Ponchatoula four girls have agreed to begin such work on July 16 and we hope to get more. They are working closely with Rev. R.L. Walker, Jr. In Hammond workers will become interested apparently only after they have seen some concrete results from the testing program. Three key names, however, among the teenagers are Carolyn Robinson (of most help) 345-3985, James Reeves 345-0874 and Willie Nunnery 345-3411. In Amite, there seems to be virtually no teenagers interested in helping. However, here again it will probably take a testing program to spark their interests.

III. Freedom Registration:

During the past two weeks Freedom Registration has taken most of the time of the Tangipahoa group. Hindered by a lack of housing within the parish, the decimation of the group from six at one time to only two at the end, and by the need to work on setting up testing teams, the Tangipahoa group, nevertheless, Freedom Registered approximately 125-150 people.

As I suggested earlier it is difficult to obtain the interest and thus aid of local teenagers unless stimulated by some form of direct action. Thus Freedom Registration should pick up in the Hammond-Ponchatoula areas once testing begins July 16. Between 550add 575 additional persons must be Freedom Registered by August 3.

IV. Testing:

Originally the testing program in Tangipahoa was supposed to begin Thursday July 9. The bi-racial committee had met earlier and the following was stated as the Mayor's position:

1) All restaurants and cafes in Hammond would be contacted and asked if they would comply with the civil rights law. (Eleven eventually said yes and these were the ones to be tested on July 9. Three meanwhile have apparently become private clubs). The restaurants were told that the police would not and could not arrest sit-iners if sit-ins were aimed at those unwilling to comply. If they chose not to comply in effect the police would remain neutral.
2) The Mayor for political reasons could not and/or would not make a public statement urging compliance with the law, because he is up for re-election within a year.
3) For the same reason, the Mayor wanted to issue the order to desegregate Memurray Park(and swimming pool and recreation center) only under the direction of a court order to that effect. The police thusfar have asked (told) Negroes attempting to use the park to leave. The Mayor assures Mr. Harvey that demonstrators will not be arrested, only told to leave.

Our work in Hammond on testing has been aimed at getting sufficient kids to conduct the tests. The July 9 tests fell through because too few adults had been contacted to take part in the test. Thus last Sunday July 12 a meeting of 35-40 Negro leaders was called to explain testing plans and to procure sufficient adult participation. The plan worked out by the bi-racial committee and the restraunt owners calls for 11 teams of 3-4 persons per team (at least one adult in each) to enter all cafes simultaneously (2 o'clock Thursday afternoon) and to eat. Police protection for the testers will be provided at each cafe. Every person is expected to order an entire meal, to dress neatly, act politely, etc.

In effect the bi-racial committee is attempting to persuade owners of public accommodations and the city power structure to grant Negroes rights which have already been won for them by the Civil Rights law. This approach might have merit insofar as it promises a first step toward peaceful solution of all the problems. But the unwillingness of the Mayor to take more than a neutral position on public accommodations and a semi-hostile one on public facilities makes the gradual-peaceful-negotiate-only approach infeasible as soon as one reaches a situation in which integration is not readily accepted.

Recommendation: Since the bi-racial committee seems unwilling or unable to plan beyond the stage of these eleven restaurants, CORE ought to draw up a schedule xxxxxxxxxxx for the desegregation of all public accommodation and facilties, a procedure for each (direct action or complaint to Justice Dept, etc.), and an estimate of how independent we can act of the bi-racial committee in attempting to desegregate these.

V. Harrassment:

Official harrassment has been virtually non-existent in Tangipahoa. In fact in Hammond in one instance a policeman (CE) was virtually friendly to us. In Amite and Hammond we are generally followed or kept track of by police, but there is no attempt to harrass

or interfere with us. Ponchatoula may be more difficult, but we have not worked there enough to tell.

As for unofficial harrassment and intimidation the Faith, Hope, and Charity Hall, a Negro political meeting hall-church was burned to the ground on July 3. Subsequent investigation by the State Fire Marshall disclosed, according to the Mayor's report to the bi-racial committee, that it definitely was arson. We called in the FBI on the case, but as of yet no suspect has been found. The same night a cross was burned at Booker Church.

The only other incident of intimidation was the time that our car was followed one day from Hammond to Amite (15 mi.) by three men in a white (1963 I believe) Chevrolet convertible. All were wearing orange _____ Expert Tree Co. Shirts. Their lisence plate was _____. We lost them in the Negro section of Amite.

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: Sixth Congressional District

Tangipahoa Parish--Hammond, Amite, Independence, etc.
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1876

Number instructed at home 1555

Number instructed at clinics 802

Number instructed other places 101 a. Specify places

at C HE headquarters at Ponchatoula

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 187

Number successfully registered by this project this week 35

Number denied registration in this project this week 152

a. Reason for denial Failing questions on the test, most technical errors on the application and/or affidavit forms

Number contacted by other means 3101

a. Specify means Churches, Rallies, Conferences

Number refusing to participate 211

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, physical, and political reprisals is the main reason.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 35 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 Task Force ~~Workers plus~~ volunteers

Remarks There is strong community support here, but apathy of the masses is the greatest impediment to progress.

FIELD REPORT
TANGIPAHOA PARISH
PERIOD COVERED: July 15-30,1964
DATE SUBMITTED: July 30, 1964.

Ieria Davis, Group Leader

VEP:

In this parish there are a large number of Negroes who are not registered, but are capable of being registered. However, they are afraid of intimidation by the white community.

Nevertheless, we have found through our door-to-door canvassing and voter registration clinics, that there are some people who know the significance of becoming registered voters and are willing to go to the registrar's office and attempt to register.

During this period from July 15-30 we have taught approximately two-hundred people the forms to register, and at the same time we urged and encouraged them to go to the registrar's, during the three days after the first primary that the books were open. On these three days there were around 50 persons who went to the registrar's office. The majority were elderly persons who took up all of the time allowed few them to complete the test. Out of the fifty that went to the registrar's office, fifteen passed and about 35 failed.

Since the office is now closed, persons who didn't pass and those who did not get a chance to take the test are preparing themselves for September when the Registrar's office opens again.

FIELD REPORT
TANGIPAHOA PARISH
PERIOD COVERED: July 15-30, 1964.
DATE SUBMITTED: July 30, 1964.

Loria Davis, Group Leader

Freedom Registration:

Between the 16th and the 30th of July, we contacted about 400 persons in churches and in their homes and freedom registered about 150, bringing the total number of freedom registrations in Tangipahoa to 275. The areas worked were Hammond and Ponchatoula. In both places the majority of those not already registered were willing to be freedom registered. Many of the contacts, however, were already voters, while others just "didn't want to mess" with voting at all. A good many unregistered persons worked such hours that we never found them at home.

In Hammond we have one faithful helper, Carolyn Robinson, Natchez St., who is quite familiar with the city, and one or two other teenagers who have helped occasionally. The Rev. Walkers, Jr. & Sr. in Ponchatoula have indicated the best working areas there but we have had trouble getting helpers here due to the general timidity on the part of local parents.

Submitted by
Loria Davis
Jeff Schwartz
Joanne Darken

FIELD REPORT
TANGIPAHOA PARISH
PERIOD COVERED: July 15-30, 1964.
DATE SUBMITTED: July 30, 1964.

Loria Davis, Group Leader

Harrassments:

On July 23 at about 10:45 after having conducted an evening voter registration clinic, and while returning from Hammond to Greensburg Louisiana, where our permanent housing is, our group was shot at by a passing car 5 miles west of Independence on Route 40. Three shots were fired, one of them entering the tire and another striking the hubcap.

In Ponchatoula we were followed on at least two different occasions by a white 1965 Chevrolet, license 365650.

In Hammond as a result of the attempted integration of the restaurants and CORE's activity in the area, there have been threats made on the lives of some of the prominent Negro leaders in these communities and on Friday July 25 the homes of five Negroes in Hammond were fired into. Also a man in Ponchatoula overheard a group of white men plotting the bombing of Tasker's Church in Ponchatoula.

The results of these shootings and threats have been that people have grown increasingly reluctant to come to clinics, attempt to register, or to have anything to do with CORE. Our activities in these two areas have thus been severely handicapped.

FIELD REPORT
TANGIPAHOA PARISH
PERIOD COVERED: July 15-30, 1964.
DATE SUBMITTED: July 30, 1964.

Loria Davis, Group Leader.

Direct Action:

On July 16 in Hammond, La. eleven restaurants were integrated for the first time. While CORE took no part in this action other than help collect local teenagers to help in the tests (at the request of local leaders), we did observe and work closely with the local leaders.

The integration attempt evolved out of the efforts of the local bi-racial committee and the local restaurant owners. All went well on the initial test day with only one incident reported of possible discrimination. And CORE subsequently, i.e. that same evening and the following day entered and was served in three of these places. However, by the weekend reports began to trickle back of Negroes who had tried to go to these places and had been turned down being told that the integration was just for that day.

Also local leaders subsequently asked CORE to stop eating in these newly integrated places until things had cooled down to some extent. The local leaders felt that interracial groups were too much for the restaurant owners and patrons to accept yet. All this, plus the fact that there has been no significant attempt to force compliance with the Civil Rights Law casts grave doubts upon the value of the bi-racial committee and its Negro members.

One final development---the two theatre's in Hammond have become the first in the state to become private clubs as authorized by a charter granted them by the city council in order to escape the provisions of the civil rights law.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Tangipahoa Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 75

Number instructed at home instructed by local workers, number unknown

Number instructed at clinics 43

Number instructed other places None at Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 74

Number successfully registered by this project this week 28

Number denied registration in this project this week 46

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means over 200

A. Specify means through active Voters League

Number refusing to participate

Reason for refusing to participate

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 2 staff members making regular visits, plus several local volunteers

Remarks

CORE/Research
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

November 27, 1964

Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

A notice in this mornings paper reads as follows:

"PONCHATOULA, LA. -- The Ponchatoula housing authority announced that applications were still being accepted for the 50 low cost rental units expected to be completed by April, 1965.

The low units are a part of the Federal Housing Authority plan between this body and the city of Ponchatoula.

The 22 units in Site A and the 28 in site B are being constructed of six different brick patterns and will include a kitchen equipped with a stove and refrigerator.

Veterans are being given priority for the renting of these units."

Ponchatoula is in Tangipahoa parish. It might be worthwhile to follow this up if you have anyone working in that area.

I'm sending you today several copies of Information Letter No. 3 for distribution to your staff. I also sent 10 copies to Oretha for staff in North Louisiana.

Please return the films as soon as possible!

Freedom,

Judi

Judi Nusbaum

Tangipahoa Parish

FREEDOM RALLY

Main Speaker

DR. SOLOMON S. SEAY

President Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Alabama

Leader of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Also

BRENDA EVANS, Hammond CORE Chapter

CAPTAIN TOLBERT HARRIS, Plaquemine leader

GALWAY KINNELL, CORE Field Worker

CLAUDE McGEE, President, People's Defense League

RONNIE MOORE, CORE Field Secretary

Master of Ceremonies: Rev. R. L. Walker, President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

At Faith, Hope, and Charity, Mooney Avenue, Hammond
(or the auditorium on the Old Baton Rouge Hwy. in case of rain)

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1963, 7 P. M.

BULLETIN #1

FROM THE HAMMOND CORE CHAPTER TO NEGRO CITIZENS OF HAMMOND

Many Negroes have asked, "What can I as an individual do in the struggle for equal rights?" Here is something we all can do. Beginning now, all Hammond Negroes are asked to stop patronizing businesses which discriminate against Negro customers. This is a matter of our self-respect and pride as men. No Negro should willingly accept the insult of segregation. If a Negro patroniges a business which discriminates against him, he throws away his self-respect, and his action hurts not only him but the Negro community as a whole.

I GAS STATIONS

The following stations have segregated rest rooms and should not be patronized:

Phillips 66 (Allan's Grocery) Hwy 190 East
Mobil (Hi-Lo Truck Stop) Hwy 190 East
Hammond Spar Station, Hwy 190 East
Central American, 309 East Thomas
Russell's Cities Service, 300 East Thomas
Steven's Esso, 300 West Thomas
James Gulf, 301 West Thomas
Proby Smith's American, 411 West Thomas
Mobil Station, West Thomas
Tallo's Texaco, 1601 West Thomas
Billy's Tenneco, 1705 West Thomas
Stevens By-Pass Esso, Hwy 51 North
Phillips 66, hwy 190 West
Billups, Hwy 190 West
Billups, Hwy 51 North
Billups, 408 South Railroad Ave.
Tallo's Shell, 220 South Railroad Ave.

The following gas stations do not have segregated rest rooms:

200 Shell Station, East Thomas
Richard's American, East Thomas
Johnny's Conoco, 209 West Thomas
Quinn's Texaco, 311 West Thomas
Shell Station, 400 West Thomas
Jack Mashburn's Shell, West Thomas
Hammond Gulf, Hwys 51 and 190
College Gulf, Hwy 51 North
Lea's Texaco, Hwy 51 South
Paul Maurin's Shell, South Railroad Ave.
Russell's Gulf, South Railroad Ave.

II MALT STANDS

The following malt stands have dining areas where Negroes are not admitted, and they should not be patronized:

Rush's Drive-In
M & L Dairy Treat
51 Drive-In
Louie's

The following malt stands treat all customers alike:

Zesto
Yum Yum Drive-In
Mohawk Grill

III RESTAURANTS, CAFES, AND BARS

The following establishments have segregated "back rooms" and they should not be patronized:

Varisco's
Faust's
The Railroad Station
Johnson's Quick Lunch
Shaheen's
Tullo's

No one should buy food to take out at restaurants that do not let Negroes eat on the premises.

IV MOVIES

Both the Ritz and the Columbia discriminate in seating Negroes and they should not be patronized.

Hammond CORE Chapter
General Delivery
Hammond, Louisiana

Post Office Box 685
Hammond, Louisiana
November 21, 1963

Biaracial Committee
c/o Mr. A. Spain
Hammond, Louisiana

Dear Gentlemen:

In regard to the letter that we wrote you sometime ago ~~concering~~ Concerning our intergration of Churches, we have not received a reply from your committee.

Due to our willful right of freedom of worship we are informing you that we will take immediate action in intergrating the Churches of our choice.

This will be done as all our activities are carried out, in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Therefore, we are expecting to be accepted in the same manner.

~~Re~~ligiously yours,

Jessie L. Reeves

Jessie L. Reeves
Chairman

How is Mama Joe on eating?
Impossible!

Summary report ~~[illegible]~~ April '64

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Nothings happening . Several community organizations have asked for help from Core, but due to a shortage of staff, the pleas has gone unanswered.

Tangipahoa Parish - Scouting report - May 25, 1965 - Joel Rubenstein
Sears Buckley

In Hammond there appearsto be a deep split in the Negro community. The immediate issue which caused this split was the recent mayorality election. The incumbent was supported by the Tangipahoa Parish Voters' League. : Mr. LeVoice Harvey, 3453977
Rev. L.L. Lucien, 345 6201
Mr. Moore, 345 4759
The candidate lost and the League is in a minority position. Mr. Moore has filed a suit to desegregate schools and has been subjected to pressure : bills called in, telephone cut for non-payment, tires slashed on his truck, sugar in gas tank. The Voters League expressed some interest in working with CORE but not much enthusiasm. The organization that supported the winning candidate was the Peoples Defence League. : Claude Magee, Magazine St. (President)
Fred Clark, Stanley St., 345 6364
Rouven Stanley, 1109 W. Coleman (no phone)
They# feel that the new mayor (Sam Sike) will deal fairly. They all say "let's see what the mayor will do before we call CORE in." The new mayor has, according to Mr. Clark, been conslulting with the P.D.L. and they intend to wait as he doesn't take office until July 1. We cannot count on a#ny assistance from the P.D.L. In fact they amay oppose us.
I talked with Mr. & Mrs. Buster Crawford (Mildred), 309 Washington, 3454985. Mrs. Crawford is a school teacher and knows all of these people. She seems helpful but distrubed by the split between the leagues.
Also talked to a Mrs. McKaght who lives about a block from Mrs. Crawford on Washington street in a green house on the corner. Very vocal and very militant - good contact for information. She will have nothing to do with either of the leagues and wants CORE in. I got this type of talk from several people I met and can't help thinking that the best bet is to bypass the leagues and build our own grassfoots organization.
I talked to Conway Butler in Amite - P.O. Box 56, phone 6741. He said he would find housing for students there. I believe Amite could be used as the parish base.

- Joel Rubenstein/

Tangipahoa Parish

CORE
Louise Street P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.
May 17, 1965

John Tatum
North 11th Street
Pontchatoula, La.

Dear Mr. Tatum,

Our Southern Regional Office advises me that you have a grievance about the future building of schools in Pontchatoula. It is our understanding that 7½ acres have been designated for a Negro school, and one mile for a white school.

We were also informed of a City Council meeting to discuss the problem the day after the meeting was scheduled. Did you attend that meeting? Can you give us any further information about the situation?

I regret that we have no CORE workers there in Tangipahoa right now, and will not be able to send any until next month (around June 15th); but I do hope you will keep us informed about the school situation.

May I suggest that you contact Rev. Walker, Jr., who is quite competent, and may be of some aid to you in your concern about the schools.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Yours for Freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director,
Louisiana CORE

FIELD SUMMARY REPORT FOR TANGIPAHOA PARISH JUNE, 1965

HOUSING:

A. C. Buckh alter
504 S. 3rd. Street
Ph one: 8809

Mr. Buckh alter promised to put up workers, but relatives are coming from Californ ia. Nevertheless, check back - they may leave or h e may fin d other housing. Sounds as if he may be a good contact.

Rev. Lucien an d Mr. Harvey are also looking for housing. Note: Don't call Rev. Lucien on the credit card - call collect. Rev. Walker will also look.

ASSEMBLY PLACES:

Rev. Lucien's church in Hammond; Conway Butler's church in Amite. Mr. Butler doubts that there will be any other churches available in Amite. Rev. Walker in Ponchatoula is leaving his church and it will probably be available. The new man to check with is Rev. Ford Ratcliff (now in New Orleans) Rev. Walker will still be in Ponchatoula and should be contacted through Rev. Lucien. Rev. Walker Jr. Has left.

CONTACTS:

Hammond, La. : Mr. LaVoice Harvey 345 - 3977
Rev. Lucien 345 - 6201 (don't use credit card)

Pon chatoula. La. : Rev. Walker - can be reached through Rev. Lucien

Amite, La.: Conway Butler P.O. Box 56 Ph: 6741

also in Hammond: the following are persons we talked with last year that might be helpful -

Mr. Oliver Wells Mr. Moore Ph: 345 - 4759

VOLUNTEERS:

ASK Carolyn Robinson 1106 Natchez Street - She worked closely with us last year. Also ask her about a boy named Willy, down the street, in her block. He could work with us only a little last year - but he is an excellent worker.

Also, one Tillis - see Rev. Lucien

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION : None available

POSSIBLE PROGRAMS:

Last week the Federal Courts in New Orleans ordered the Tangipahoa parish schools to desegregate by the coming fall. Conway Butler says no one in Amite has applied for transfer to a white school. In Hammond. M.C. Moore and Mr. Smith and Miss Dean, applied to have their children transferred, and has been subjected to much harrassment and pressure. This would be the time to press for desegregation in the schools, but more interest would have to be aroused.

Rev. Lucienhas strongly stressed voter registration. There are now about 650 Negro voters - 3,000Whites. The population being 50 -50 Negro - White. Rev. Lucien wants information on the voter registration bill.

Interest in ASC elections was minimal. Hammond's chief crop is strawberries , which had apoor year. (ASC is not publicized in this is area)

JOBS:

In Amite, there is lumbering, but Negroes are not hired in that filed. Most of the work for Negroes is in the Hammond area. In Ponchatoula, there is mostly farming. Rev. Walker succeeded in getting the A&P manager to hire a Negro bag boy - but no one has gone to apply.

MISCELLANEOUS:

For the political situation in Hammond, see Joel Rubenstein and Sears Buckley's report. The Negroes are backing a loser and are meeting with those who backed Sikes to arrange a set of demands. They want to get MurrayPark integrated and they want a Negro in the Fire Department. Rev. Lucien promiseato push for the mayor's acceptance of CORE workers and said he'd ask for some protection for them. CALL THURSDAY JUNE 17

Shots have been fired at all of the Negroes on the Bi-racial committe e with the exception of Rev. Lucien and Mr. Harvey.



PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mabel Richardson

Address RT 3 Box 12-L, Hwy. 55

Length of Residence 1938 Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 10:10 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarre

Comments Passed, but called her "girl"

PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Irene Varado

Address P.O. Box 254 Hammond, La. (1104 Natchez St.)

Length of Residence Since Birth Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 3:00 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Navarre

Comments May have made a few slitht mistakes on the application form.

PARISH Tangipaho[illegible]

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Irene Varnado

Address ~~P.O. Box 254 Hammond (1104 Natchez St)~~

Length of Residence since birth Schooling high school

Date of Application ~~[illegible]~~ July 31, 1963 Time 3 p.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Navarra

Comments May have made a few slight mistakes on the application form

PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name MRS MARTHA BROWN

Address ROUTE 3, BOX 13

Length of Residence 1958 Schooling 12th grade

Date of Application JULY 31, 1963 Time 10:10 A. M.

Name of Registrar NAVARRO

Comments "I FILLED OUT ALL THE FORMS AND DO NOT KNOW WHY I DID NOT PASS."

Tangipahoa

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Irene Varnado

Name

Natchez St.

Address

~~life~~ 10th grade

Length of Residence ~~July 30, 1963~~ Schooling

10:00 A.M.

Date of Application ~~Navarro~~ Time

Name of Registrar

"I don't know why I failed."

Comments

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rose May Hill

Address Gen. Del. Hammond (Rt. 3, box 13 P)

Length of Residence since birth Schooling high school

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 3 p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarra's female assistant

Comments May have been a few mistakes on her application form. If so, ~~these were very minor.~~ However, the woman registrar ~~xxx~~ told her, "Nothing was right, you don't know how to write your own ~~name~~. while Mrs. Hill was filling out her forms a white lady was being assisted in detail by Mr. Navarra. ~~Before~~ the white woman was admitted, Mrs. Hill was told, "Hurryup, ~~we are closing soon, you have two more forms to fill out~~". In fact there was only one more form to fill out.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Annie M. McKnight Jr.

Address Blockbone Ext.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application Aug, 23, 1963 Time 11:00 A. M.

Name of Registrar Navarra

Comments Several writes who arrived after Mrs. McKnight was admit her. A certified copy of her marriage license was not accepted for identification.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rosa Jackson

Address Blockbone Ext.

Length of Residence Aug. 23, 1963 Schooling 11:00 A. M.

Date of Application Mr. Navarra Time _____

Name of Registrar _____

Comments Several writes who arriced after Mrs McKnight were admitted before her, A certified copy of her marriage license were not accepted in xx identification.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Bertha Lee Brown

Address 403 Mooney Ave.

Length of Residence 10 years Schooling 4th grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 2:00

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments all done correctly

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Willie Brown

Address Natchez St.

Length of Residence since 1950 Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application August 5,1963 Time 10:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "I don't know what error I could have made."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Canie Carter

Address 123 E. Newman

Length of Residence 6 years Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 2 p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments All done correctly

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Gladys Carter

Address 116 W. Saxe

Length of Residence 1½ year Schooling 11th grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 2:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments all done correctly

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Goldy Cyplian

Address Rt. 2, Box 1510

Length of Residence life Schooling 2 years college

Date of Application Aug 6, 1963 Time 10:45 A.M.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments Went with Mrs Bridgewater. Registrar looked at them and told them to return in 10 days without checking their forms. "He wanted to know why she hadn't registered and told her to come back in 10 days."

PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Donald Dangerfield

Address 1013 E. Hanson Ave. Hammond, La.

Length of Residence 1938 Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 10:05 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments WI filled all the blanks out correctly he check them and told me to come back in ten days.

PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Willie J. Daniels

Address 903 N. Orange St. Hammond, La.

Length of Residence 1961 Schooling 12th Grade

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 10:10 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments The registrar check everything right on the application and told him to comeback in ten days. "I filled out everything and he checked everyone of them right."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Estelle Bailey

Address Northfield

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments I had my age wrong by one day.

PARISH TANGIPAHOA

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Verchs Walker

Address Rt 2 Box 102 K

Length of Residence 1939 Schooling High School

Date of Application August 1, 1963 Time 10:15 a.m.

Name of Registrar Mr. Navarre

Comments "I fill out all the blank and he look at my card and told me to come back in ten days. He didn't ever check it."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name [illegible]

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 10:20 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarre

Comments

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Doris B. Watts

Address P.O. Box 872, Hammond, La.

Length of Residence since 1925 Schooling 12th grade

Date of Application August 14, 1963 Time 2:45p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments Mr. Navarro said I made an error on the date (month).

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Nettie ~~[illegible]~~ Bickhams

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application ~~August 12, 1963~~ Time 11:10 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments

Tangipahoa

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Gladys Bridgewater

Address Rt. 2, Box 1542

Length of Residence 1949 Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application August 6, 1963 Time 10:45 A.M.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments Looked at Mrs Cyplian and told both of them to return in ten days without checking their forms.

Tangipahoa

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Jones, Burns, Jr.

Name Apple St. Hammond

Address H. S.

Length of Residence August 23, 1963 Schooling 8:15 A.M.

Date of Application Navarro Time

Name of Registrar

Failed to fill out back of card.

Comments

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Betty Collins

Address Old Hammond Highway

Length of Residence lifelong Schooling 3 years college

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 9:15 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "I missed my age by one day and was turned down."

Tangipahoa

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jessie Carter

Address

Length of Residence August 12, 1963 Schooling 9:30 a.m.

Date of Application Time

Date of Registrar I missed my age by a day

Comments

PARISH _____

Tangipahoa COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Estelle Rollins

Address _____

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 10:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments I missed my age by one day.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Victoria Hendricks

Address _____

Length of Residence since 1929 Schooling 1½ years college

Date of Application August 13, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "I was incorrect on how many days old I am."

Tangipahoa

PARISH _____

Willie Daniels

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

since 1940 12th grade

Address _____

August 12, 1963 10 a.m.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Navarro

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Missed age by one day

Name of Registrar _____

Comments _____

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Wilbert Dangerfield

Name _____

Magozine St. Hammond

Address _____

lifelong 12th grade

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

August 12, 1963 9 a.m.

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Navarro

Name of Registrar _____

"I missed my age by one day and was turned down."

Comments _____

Tangipahoa

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Donald Dangerfield

East Hanson, Hammond.

Name _____

lifelong

Address _____ graduate ~~(2 yrs H.S.)~~ H.S. grad

August 12, 1963

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 9:40 am

Date of Application Navarro _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Husband my age by one day _____

PARISH ~~Tangipahoa~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Irene Varnado

Address ~~Natchez Street~~, Box 354, Hammond _____

Length of Residence ~~lifelong~~ _____ Schooling ~~10th grade~~

Date of Application ~~August 12, 1963~~ _____ Time ~~10:10 a.m.~~

Name of Registrar Navarro _____

Comments _____

Failed to put husband's name on two lines.

Second time to fail.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Roger Valentine

Address Rt. 2, Box 154

Length of Residence _____ Schooling high school

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 10:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "Filled out all forms right". Fred Clark asked the registrar why. "He had 2 or 3 errors." (Navarro)

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Tangipahoa

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Mrs. Patterson

Comments

August 13, 1963 11:50

Navarro

"I went in at 11:50 and he made me finish by 12 noon. I failed."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Odam

Address 1004 E. Park

Length of Residence since 1945 Schooling 11th grade

Date of Application August 16, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "I said I was head of the household and he said I was wrong."

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address Tangipahoa

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar Mrs. Nominee Knighton
General Delivery, Hammond, La.

Comments _____

August 13 10 a.m.

Navarro

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Wilson

Address PO Box 444

Length of Residence since 1942 Schooling since 12th grade

Date of Application August 16, 1963 Time 11:30 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments I said I was head of the household and he said I was wrong.

Tangipahoa

Deloris Valentine

Rt. 2, Box 154, Hammond, La.

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION 1 semester college

Name August 6, 1963 10:20 A.M.

Address Navarro

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application Filled out all forms correctly, answered all questions

Name of Registrar right, Navarro continuously staring and walking across room.

Comments Did not check forms. Told her to come back in ten days.

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Marvin Taylor

Address ~~Rt. 1, Box 16k~~

Length of Residence since 1950 Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application ~~August 5, 1963~~ Time 10:30

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "I don't know why I failed."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Marvin Taylor

Address Rt. 1, Box 16k

Length of Residence since 1950 Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application August 15, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "Mr. Navarro talked with me afterwards. He told me if I came 'alone' in ten days, I would pass. He knows I am working for CORE, and told me how the Task Force members were not needed. He also told me could borrow $10.00 from him anytime. I teach at the clinics, but failed although I know of no errors."

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James Sylve

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 10:40 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rosalee Sylve

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application August 12, 1963 Time 10:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments

Ta

Tangipahoa

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

B. Taylor

Name

~~Rt. 1, Box 16k~~

Address

~~life~~ 12th grade

Length of Residence ~~August 5, 1963~~ Schooling 10:30 A.M.

Date of Application ~~Navarro~~ Time

Name of Registrar

"I don't know why I failed."

Comments

Tangipahoa

PARISH

Willie Patterson, Jr.

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address

9:50 a.m.

Length of Residence August 12 Schooling

Navarro

Date of Application Time

Name of Registrar

Comments

PARISH _____

Parish ~~Tangiphoa~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Name ~~Mrs. Elnora Sanders~~

Address _____

Address ~~P.O. Box 162, Ponchatoula, La.~~

Length of Residence ~~Since 1923~~ Schooling ~~7yrs.~~

Date of Application ~~September 24, 1963~~ Time ~~2:30~~

Name of Registar ~~Navarro~~

Comments ~~The registrar said she passed the test but to come back in ten days because he wanted to check on something (probably her previous registration) She was extremely good and apt on the forms.~~

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Katie Bell

Address Box 1000, N Range Road, Hammond, La. (phone 345-3234)

Length of Residence since 1930 Schooling _____

Date of Application Sept. 16, 1963 Time 4:30 p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments She said she gave only "Hammond" as her address & Mrs. Navarro stopped there when checking her application. (Haffer took down (Haffer)

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Pearl P. Barre

Address 135 Camp St., Ponchatoula, La (phone 386-6820)

Length of Residence Lifelong Schooling 12 years

Date of Application September 16, 1963 Time 11:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments Failed on age (Miss Registrar disagreed with her calculation.)

A. Thompson went with her (Chaffee)

Parish Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Ruth Hammond

Address E. Church St. Hammond, La. (345-3714)

Length of Residence Life Schooling

Date of Application Sept. 23, 1963 Time 9:15

Name of Registar Navarro

Comments She was given only the affidavit form He rejected her on the basic of that without giving her and LRI form) Also she was forced to wait unfairly (See above)

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Miss Hamilton

Address N. Range Road, Hammond, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application September 2, 1963 Time 9:00 a.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments "misied 2 words" (probably the Lawyer have note)

(Mr. Fred Frank Robinson took her down.)

Waffle.

On Sept. 24, 1963, at 2:30 P.M. Alice Thompson escorted a lady into the office to register. She saw one of the registrars (a white lady) helping 2 white men with their application.

PARISH ~~Tangipahoa~~

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ~~Bellris Flext~~

Address ~~RT 2 Box 23, Hammond, La.~~

Length of Residence ~~Life~~ Schooling ~~12 yrs.~~

Date of application ~~Sept 24, 1963~~ Time ~~9:30~~

Name of Registrar ~~Navarro~~

Comments ~~Registrar said she failed the resr because she answered only 4 out of 6 correct.~~

Sept.23,1963 at 9:15 A.M. The two Negro ladies were first, but Mr. Navarro let three white men before he would allow the 2nd Negro lady . Mr. Mervin Taylor saw Mr. Navarro make erasures and corrections on the white men's application.

PARISH- Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Nominee Knighten

Address Moony Ave. Hammond, La. Phone 345-6313

Length of Residence Life Schooling

Date of application Sept.23,1963 Time 9:15

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments She believes it may have been her age, although he did not disagree with her calculation and she said she wrote what had previously bee
been calculation.

PARISH Tangipahoa

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Rosie McKnight

Address Blackburn Road, Hammond Phone 345-4836

Length of Residence lifelong Schooling 7 years

Date of Application September 17, 1963 Time 3:15 p.m.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments She believes she made ~~no~~ errors.

(Taylor)

(Laffee)

CORE-VEP FIELD REPORT: NORTH LOUISIANA

5 February 1964

TENSAS PARISH

We have been supplying material to the group teaching voter registration in Tensas, for the past month. Two weeks ago we had a conference in Monroe with Rev. Durham from Newellton, to discuss their progress and problems in Tensas.

Their feeling, at the present time, is that their white folks are pretty good white folks-3 Negroes were able to register in January- and they would prefer to just have us supply them with voter registration material for the time being.

We believe that this is the best course for the time being-to keep in touch with Rev. Durham until the time they feel they need us, and keep making suggestions for their program.

They are teaching people in clinics at a slow rate, and say they have had no trouble at the registrar's office yet.

While we were in Madison parish we talked with Elliot Nolley who says he has been asked to help by Rev. Durham. He palns to suggest to Rev. Durham that we come to one of their clinics to assist in the near future.

Our feeling is that there is a great deal of work to be done in Tensas, and that our program in Madison parish will show the leaders in Tensas the kind of progress which can be accomplished with a CORE voter registration program. They may then see the advantage of experienced, outside help in achieving their goals. (Tensas and Madison are adjacent parishes).

At any rate, with our limited assistance and advice 3 more people have been registered, making the grand total 18.

M + B

Mike and Bill

[1964?, JAN 9]

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

Last Louisiana Parish Registers Negroes

St. Joseph, La., Jan. 9: The recent registration of 15 Negroes in Tensas Parish, ended an era in which some Louisiana parishes had no Negro registrants since 1902. Now at least some Negroes are registered in every parish.

Registration of the 15 Negroes was announced publicly by the registrar, J.H. Roberson and confirmed by CORE Field Secretary Ronnie Moore, who for over a year has coordinated CORE's voter registration campaign in southeastern Louisiana. The campaign recently was extended to Tensas Parish where Moore assigned several CORE Task Force workers.

P.F. Ellis, district deputy master of the Prince Hall Mason's grand lodge, was among the first to register. He reported that the registration officials were cooperative and that there was no attempt at intimidation.

This was unlike the situation in West Feliciana parish where Rev. Joseph Carter was arrested and jailed overnight when he attempted to register last August. He finally did register on October 17 becoming the first Negro to do so since 1902, but he was threatened by a group of whites as he entered the courthouse. Another Negro registrant, James Payne, was hit across the face with a rifle butt.

####

103 North 10th St.
Monroe, Louisiana
23 January 1964

Rev. A.E. Durham
Box 31
Newellton, Louisiana

Dear Rev. Durham:

At the request of Rev. Brown I am enclosing 15 application forms for voter registration. As you will notice, the information which is to be filled out on the back of the official forms is on a mimeographed sheet, stapled to the form itself. This is because our forms were printed without the backs, but we have duplicated the information required on the back of the official form.

Also enclosed is a sample completed form, which is filled out exactly as required by the registration law.

I hope that this will be satisfactory. Rev. Brown tells me that you are heading the drive to get more Negroes registered in Tensas since the first 15 were allowed to register in December. We would like to offer our assistance to you in any way possible, and I would like to get a chance to talk with you next Tuesday night while you are in Monroe. I will contact Rev. Brown about this.

Sincerely,

Mike Lesser
CORE Task Force

CORE-VEP FIELD REPORT; NORTH LOUISIANA

5 February 1964

TENSAS PARISH

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At any rate, with our limited assistance and advice 3 more people have been registered, making the grand total 18.

M - B

Mike and Bill

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

VEP-2

Period covered

ress of Racial Equality — Ronnie M. Moore — From Feb 1 to March 31, 1964
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

Port Rowe
1.38, N.4 — Plaquemine — Date Submitted: _____
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

tion District to which this report applies 5th Congressional District (Jenson Parish)

of the month: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Numero
contacted by -todoor canvass	
contacted by r means cify means)	0
refusing to icipate	39
instructed linics	
instructed at r places cify place	39
applying for stration as a result his program	17
successfully stered by this ect	22
denied stration his project	

sons of voting age

April 25, 1965

TENSAS PARISH
NEWELTON-

Rev. Alber Durham
Louisiana St. (Turn left off Hwy 4, last house on block on right side
phone 4951 white house near church.)
Not home when we stopped.

ST. JOSEPH-

T.Mr. T.J. Ellis

As barber. Very much afraid to risk his position in community. Will not be any help.

Mr. Jesse B. Bilbery Jr.
Box 468
Principal of Rosewald High School

Mr. Washington
Teacher at H. S. and farmer

Mr. Jacksen
supervisor of Tensas Parish Negro schools
All three of the above are perfectly content with the "good white folk" .
They want to give the new young superintendent a chance to make good his promises. Housing of workers would be a problem due to "lack of space."
I imagine they informed the good white folk of our presence when we left.

RECOMMENDATION:
Discouraging. The only hope is Rev. Durham in Newelton. He has communicated with CORE in the past.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

M VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
Person Reporting

PEriod covered
From 5/1/64 to 5/31/64

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

UNION
CITY COUNTY ~~PARISH~~ STATE

Date Submitted 6/15/64

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

ction District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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contacted by er means ecify means)																											
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instructed clinics																											
instructed other places ecify place)																											
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rsons of voting age

[1964-1965]

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Mr. Adams - Principle of E. Side H.S. - interviewed

Parish: Union

I. Key towns: Farmerville, Bernice

II. Statistics:

Total population 17,000 — Voting age pop. ____

Negro voting age pop. ____ — White voting age pop. ____

Negro registered 900 — White registered 6,100

Total registration 7,000

Other pertinent statistics:

Town marshall - Farmerville - Carl Miller - Bad

Sheriff - Union - Mr. Long

Registrar - Mrs Ferrar.

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone numbers, and notes on conferences

1. Mr. Adams - Principle of East Side High school. Yellow brick 2 car garage house on dirt road to rt before High school. Rt at gas station in town to get to school
2. Mrs. Bright - Teacher - East St. Turn ~~left~~ right before main ST in Farmerville
3. Isaac Lee - School principle in Bernice
4. Rev. B.J. Washington 416 Mark St. Monroe Fa2-3541

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

Main industry in Farmerville & Union is Lumber. Large % of Negroes employed Farmerville is main concentration of Negroes, but most live in Rural areas. Lumber industry has some type Union

Population of Farmerville - 2,000 - 50% negro Lumber may have Govt. contracts.

V. The Negro Community
A. Representation in power structure

B. Problems with Negro community
Fear, Apathy

VI. Voter registration
A. Past voter registration efforts: results and problems

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending
None

C. Feasibility of a voter registration drive in regards to attitude of Negro and white communities

Much KKK & cit. Council activity. Segregation is deeply entrenched.

D. How much money can be raised to support voter registration program?

E. Techniques of voter registration:
1. Past

2. Present

3. Suggested

VII. Progress toward desegregation

VIII. Possibility of direct action in regard to:
A. Voter registration

B. Desegregation

C. Job opportunities

D. Other areas

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development
unknown

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers
No whites

XI. Personal reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there and what advice you gave the local people. Also any other pertinent comments.)

[1964-1965]

Union Parish cont'd.

Good preacher's - Rev. B. J. Washington, Farmeville
Bloomington B. C.

Oakland - Oswan Dawkins (Tump)
Spiver - DeWitt Talton
Marion - Miss Ora Wayne
" Lillian Wayne
Mr. Frank Wheel

Dansville Mr.
Bernice - Luther Wilson
Rosie Hicks

Mrs. Fannie Page
About 800 people registred
Registrar good - no trouble
Negroes out number White's
Housing - poor

Registred 200 people between 1st primary, and run-off in March
Office open 3 days/wk. (will be open all summer)

2 School's in Parish
W school
S Side School - 4 miles from Farmeville

Could handle 400 people in 2 days (statement of registrar)

No problems - No trouble with whites; none bothered

Mr. Wilson 145 out of 500 registered in Bernice. (Young people don't reg.)
No more than 600

Bernice - Ward 4
Lille - Ward 10

New organization to call attention to new garment factory. Taxing property
6 mil tax - parish tax ½ mil - no Negroe employment

Bernice Industrial Org. BIO
Dr. Reed - Pres.

Spartan Garment Factory
Running training course 6 wks for garment workers

Isaac Lee - 1st brick house toward Bernice from West Side School, other side of street; tell him his brother Charles Lee from West Monroe sent us.

Ruston - Ike Green

Union Parish

~~Lillie~~ Farmeville - Parish seat

Mr. Oliver - Principal West Side School Lillie

population about 5,000

Registration - Permanent registration

Negro registration approx 400
potential approx. 1000 then.

See no problems in registration so far, push for mass attempts.

Contacts Mr. Adams at School in Farmeville
Miss Bright - Mr. James

No civil rights groups in action

Masonic Organization - Mr. Roosevett Taylor

Miss Bright
Problems: Harrassment at registrar's office
Cross burning in front of home
Torturing upper class
Leading Negroes intimidate whole Negro population
Teacher stopped by cop after being fined for speeding;
Mr. Oliver Alveas teacher at East Side School in Farmeville

Local voters league - Mrs. Fannie Page, Farmeville
Union Parish Voter's League

Should come in and work with churches---

Housing for workers

Trade school at Farmeville, Negroes attempted to apply and were turned down.

Garment factory to be built in Bennie, provided by bond issue

Miss ~~Olive~~ ORINNE Bright, Box 216, Farmeville
9316

New sheriff and deputies have started out pretty rough
Chief of Police - Farmeville (bad)

Organization in Bernice:
Mr. Luther Wilson - head of orgainzation; teaches in Arkansas

Rev. Rutland - Gunn Springs Assoc.
Rev. Johnny Ross - Union City Assoc.

? Sent to Ronnie Moore

[1964-1965]

Farmerville, Louisiana
UNION PARISH

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RE: MAIL FRAUD WITH TAX BILLS ON HOMES OF UNION PARISH SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS & UNION PARISH POLICE JURYMEN MUST BE PROSECUTED THROUGH FEDERAL COURTS.

Dear Sirs:

Mail fraud with tax bills on Union Parish homes is organized kick-back corruption of most all judges, lawyers, police jurymen, public school board members throughout all Union Parish, Louisiana, and the white voter tax pay off on expensive residences of most officials has now brought economic chaos to Union Parish.

Police jury members "set the tax rate on their homes, then reduce the reported actual cash value of the house to very little more than the State homestead exemption pay-off" -thus a double fraud, and all tax bills then pass through the U.S. mails.

As if this is not enough the average police juryman of Union Parish puts most all his relatives on the public payroll. He puts his wife on the public school bus driver payroll, on the lunch payroll at the public school, or on the public library payroll, or on the highway, welfare etc. He next sells the State or Parish supplies to the school or highway programs, and the supplies escaped ad valorem appraisal at actual cash value as the Constitution requires. He made fraudulent tax reports on merchandise stocks subject to property tax valuation.

Louisiana's Constitution -on ad valorem tax laws (as amended through 1960) -Articles X and XIV -Title 47 Revised Statue) is available through the Louisiana Tax Commission. Mrs. Wilma Lockhart, Commissioner, can make a copy available to responsible organizations who have a sincere desire to assist in curbing the property tax corruption in Union Parish.

Corruption is so wide spread throughout Union Parish that the Federal Government now is the only authority left, local judges and lawyers for the most part all have assessments on their property at less than the percentage of actual cash value as is used on the telephone, gas and electric companies, where their investments. Most local white voters all have assessments on their buildings at less than 25% of actual cash value. THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS ANY ASSESSMENT AT LESS THAN 25% OF ACTUAL CASH VALUE, UNLESS EXEMPTED BY LAW. Fraudulent tax bills are made up are benefit most white law officials personally. The late former governor Richard W. Leache was imprisoned for less fraud that the officials of Union Parish participate in on their tax bills on private homes, when Mr. Richard's Leache's bank merely mailed a canceled check through the U. S. mail concerning a fraud deal on furniture of the Beinville Hotel of New Orleans in the 1930s.

cc: ADVOCATE FOR LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

Atty, A. P. Turesud, Jesse N. Stone, Martin L. King
Amsterdam News, Times, US News, CBS, ABC, NBC
Yale, Harvard, Rev, James Farmer. Washington
Evening Star, AF of L & CIO, UP, AP Services.

Farmerville - UNION PARISH -TAX ASSESSMENTS UP ON PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES TO A TOATL OF $421,490 with Claiborne Electrice Coopersative Inc, and with United Telephone Co.

Totsl assessed value in Union Parish for 1965 is $18,441,810.

Fraudulent reports and values on private homes do not increase.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION REQUIRES THAT ALL PROPERTY BE ASSESSED AT THE SAME PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL CASH VALUE. (UNLESS EXEMPTED BY LAW).

NO PROPERTY CAN BE ASSESSED AT LESS THAN 25% OF ACTUAL CASH VALUE.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY AND TH ELECTRIC COMPANY PROPERTY WAS ASSESSED ON A PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL INVOICE COST OF THEIR PROPERTIES. BUT THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY PUT ALL EXTRA TAX COST INTO THEIR RATES. THUS, THE NEGROS PAY INDIRECTLY FOR ALL THE FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENTS ON THE WHITE VOTERS HOUSES, LAW BOOKS, and all other property that escapes assessment at actual cash value.

SOME HOUSES OF UNION PARISH OFFICIALS HAVE INVESTED MORE THAN $50 & $80 thousand of dollars into them. ALL SHOULD BE ASSESSED AT ACTUAL CASH VALUE. ALL SHOULD BE ASSESSED THE SAME MANNER AS THE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS ASSESSED.

don't copy

SCOUTING REPORT UNION PARISH April 17, 1965

Farmerville: Parish Seat

When we arrived in Farmerville we stopped at an ESSO Station to get gas and the restrooms were marked: Ladies - Men - Colored. Judy asked one of the attendants for the key to the ladies room, he told her the door was open. She went to the restroom marked Ladies and nothing was said.

We contacted Mrs. Fannie Page, president of the Union Parish Voters' League, who explained to us that conditions in Farmerville were "just Fine". The registrar, who knows Mrs. Page personally, "even calls sometimes when there is someone at the office to register and is having trouble."

According to Mrs. Page, the Negro people of Farmerville and Union Parish are "just slow, lazy, two-faced, and even 'uncle Toms'."

When we asked Mrs. Page for the names of other persons who had been working on voter registration she refused to give them to us because she did not want to "endanger" their property or put undue "pressure" on them and their families.

We could not contact other names already listed in Union Parish materials.

The name of the above mentioned service station is Allen Esso and is located on the highway near the entrance of the Negro "quarters".

Judy Rollins
Pam Smith

UNION PARISH VOTING AND POPULATION STATISTICS

Parish Seat: Farmerville; Population 2,727 White - 1,396 Negro - 1,331

Population:

Ward	Negro	White	Other	Total
1	2,346	1,621	-	3,967
2	1,515	1,026	1	2,542
3	1,266	884	1	2,151
4	1,789	1,100	-	2,889
5	1,145	307	1	1,453
6	448	452	-	900
7	943	3	-	946
8	812	338	-	1,150
9	371	272	-	643
10	504	479	-	983
Parish Totals	11,129	6,382	3	17,624

Percentile of non-white: 32%

Voting:

Potential		Actual	
Negro	White	Negro	White
3,006	7,021	866	6,505

Percentile of Negro potential: 44%



4 March 1964

Committee for Concern
2085 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear committee,

This is just a friendly little congratulatory letter. It seems that yeaterday L.C. Dawson came rushing into the Hicks' house all amazed and bewildered. He told Hicks that he just couldn't understand it - all the Crown officials in Bogalusa and in the national office were worried. They invited the unions (always before the unions have had to ask) to a meeting about the segregated conditions. Hicks calmly replied that just because he was waiting, other people were not. It seems that Dawson is being shaken from his Samuel Gompers role. Great!

The meeting is for today, and Hicks talked his way onto the group. We will report all. The thing to watch for is more tokenism.

Mayor Cutrer told the bi-racial committee that people like Robert Hicks and Jack Hicks (his wife's knick-name) weren't going to serve on <u>his</u> committee. This is an official that Crown has declared their undying support for.

Keep up the good work!!!

Good hunting,

Steve Miller
1501½ E. Boulevard
Louise St. P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

SUMMER PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Spring-Summer 1964

WASHINGTON PARISH

Key towns: Franklinton (parish seat); Bogalusa

Statistics: Total popn: 44,015 ; Negro v.a.p.: 6,812
White v.a.p.: 16,804 ; Total v.a.p.: 23,625
Negroes regd: 1,570 ; Whites regd: 15,595
Total regd: 17,165

Contacts:

1. Artis Harvey
Rt. 6 Box 148
Franklinton
VE 9 2142
Directions: entering Franklinton from south on H'way 25 turn left on street just before railroad tracks (La. 430). Proceed 2 mi. to fork in road, take left fork about 1 mi. House is on left before getting to church, set back from road.

2. Ellyson F. Dyson
816 Greenlaw Ave.
Franklinton
VE 9 3626
Directions: call him

3. Rev. B.B. Moses
1010 Lincoln St.
Bogalusa
RE 5 5675
Directions: call him

4. Joshua Mondy
Gen Del.
Varnado
RE 2 2057

5. Pedro Mondy
1026 E. 7th St.
Bogalusa
RE 2 2642

X 6. L.C. Dawson
916 E. 7th St.
Bogalusa
RE 5 6024

7. Willie Ray Bromfield
1920 Bond St.
Bogalusa
RE 2 9862

8. Eddie Henny
1111 Roosevelt St.
Bogalusa
RE 5 6307

9. Julius R. Marshall
810 E. 8th St.
Bogalusa
RE 2 9589

10. Joseph Satin
714 Dolphin St.
Bogalusa
RE 2 2914

NOTE: all persons from 3 through 10 can be reached through local 189A of the United Paper makers and Paper workers Union.

Conferences:

1. Mr. Artis Harvey is Chairman of the Washington Parish Colored Farmers' Fruit and Vegetable Cooperative. He will be a good contact for those wishing to form local Negro cooperatives. He seems to be a man not very easily intimidated by the white population. He has sadly not really been introduced to the idea of mass action; however, there is a possibility that if approached properly he might assume a role in a VR drive. According to his reports, he hasn't had much trouble from the white power structure, and feels that it isn't too hard to register in this parish, indicating to us that in this area he is somewhat conservative. His cooperative was formed to fight the monopolistic practices of one particular canning company.

2. Mr. Dyson is a lawyer and teacher in Franklinton, and according to Mr. Harvey, is the leading figure in that town in VR work. We did not get to speak with him.

3. Mr. Joshua Mondy is a militant Korean War (disabled) veteran, who devotes much of his time to VR work. He is well informed (high school education - about the best informed of all the people we met) about the local area as well as the national movement, and is familiar with CORE and its structure. He is presently conducting a one-man testing campaign of all segregated facilities in the downtown area. He is ready to take to the streets with direct action, and is most anxious for CORE to come into the community. He can be completely trusted, and is by far the most militant of the leaders in Bogalusa. He is Rev. Moses' nephew, and the cousin of Andrew Moses, head of the voters leagues.

4. Mr. Pedro Mondy is one of the leaders in the COPE (Committee on Political Education) of the local union. He, though less militant than Joshua Mondy, is, or could be, developed into an action leader. He seems to have the most militant views of any leader in the union. He promises the use of the union's labor Hall for an y meeting we might have. He is a member of local 1894, and a member of the Negro committee which has been bargaining with the City Council. This group seems to be more realistic than most biracial committees. Mr. Mondy feels that this committee ought to be given until the summer to work out grievances, and if unsuccessful, as he expects, he would then welcome CORE into the community.

5. Rev. Moses is a remarkable person with a truly fitting name. He is an excellent speaker, well, if not formally, educated, and a fascinating person. He can be counted on to help in any way possible, including housing workers for several days. He, if the situation merited it, would be willing to move beyond VR work.

6. Others: We met with a group of union personnel, called together by the Mondy duo; they are interested in VR work in varying degrees (the union carries on a program of VR) and would, we think, have to be carefully ap proached (through people such as the Mondy's and Rev. Moses) on any further action. Mr. Dawson is president of the local. We think that

there might be a fink in the group; we have reason to believe that our conversation was reported to the police.

Economic life:

Agricultural: There is farming, especially in the area around Franklinton. Most all farmers own their own land. The farming is mostly truck farming; they grow primarily okra, beans, and other green vegetables. They have several different crops a year, and rotate crops. The farmers seem to be well informed and well organized. They credit much of their success to the work of county agents, both Negro and white.

Industrial: Bogalusa is a major industrial center, with a very large Crown-Zellerbach paper and box factory. About 400 Negroes work at the plant, 318 of them in the union. The plant seems to have a more liberal policy than most southern operations, but still leaves much to be desired. There are no Negroes above levels of laboring categories, although many do skilled work. The union is currently negotiating with the company to ensure proper implementation of the Executive Order. The union, which is a segregated one, is very well informed about its rights, and is currently interested in combining with its white counterpart.

Political life:

There are no Negroes holding office, although there is now a group of Negroes bargaining with the City Council. The power structure seems to be willing to give in to at least certain demands for fear of demonstrations such as those which occurred in Hammond (i.e., Negroes are now employed in certain jobs). It was the feeling of the local leaders that the Negro bloc vote, though small, is significant in swinging elections, and for this reason, also, the power st ructure is willing to listen to them.

Evaluation of the Negro community:

The community in Bogalusa seems to be well organized and resonably well-informed through the auspices of the voters leagues which work with each other. It is ripe for CORE's type of program. They are now engaged in projects, through legal and possibly extra-legal channels, such as desegregation of the local trade school and integration of the downtown lunch counters, especially Woolworths (they are even contemplating a boycott of the store). The existence of the union has also contributed highly to the sophistication in the Negro community. The rest of the parish stands in stark contrast to Bogalusa; the country areas are governed by fear, ignorance, and apathy.

Voter registration, past and p resent:

As with the other parishes, there was a major p urge of the rolls in the late 1950's, but through legal and other action, many names were restored. There has been an active VR campaign in Bogalusa, which is well coordinated with VR work in the closely surrounding area s. Both the union and local voters

leagues are currently conducting VR campaigns, though this a ctivity has decreased since the last election.

Federal action, etc:

None that we know of. Local union has pursued ma tter in the courts since 1948 with several notable successes, but the federal government itself has not taken the initiative in filing suits. The union maintains its own lawyer.

Feasibility of summer project:

In spite of the overpowing stench created by the paper mill, we would highly recommend this area for summer work. The leaders want us, and we could undoubtedly get a lot of community support. There is much work to be done both in the city of Bogalusa and in the country. The work in the country, however, would meet with much more resistance. We have reason to believe that even work in the city, however, would meet with some police harrassment. In short, we feel that Bogalusa can sasily be one of the most exciting and challenging places this summer and for a long time to come.

Progress toward desegregation:

There has been little formal organization and, therefore, progress, but there is much interest now within the Negro community to desegregated all kinds of facilities, not only the trade school and public fa cilities, but the police force.

Volunteers for freedom registrars, etc:

We are sure these could be found among the youth in the community.

Organizations active in the community:

Bogalusa Civic and Voters League - Andrew Moses, Ch'man
COPE - Pedro Mondy, Chairman
Vernado Civic Club - Mr. Creed Rogers (Rt. 1 Box 139A Vernado; RE 2 7694)
5th and 7th Ward Voters League - Mr. Edward Peters Rt. 1 Box 165 Angie Phone: 22831
(Moses and Mondy are the key figures).

Places for registration, etc:

The Labor Hall in Bogalusa is available, as well as Rev. Moses' church. Other places should not be hard to find.

Housing and food arrangements:

Not at all hard to find. Contact Rev. Moses.

Intimidations:

Although the leaders assured us that the power sturcture had not reacted to the voter registration drive, we feel otherwise. On the way out of town, we noticed a huge policeman with an equally huge and vicious police dog standing right in front of Woolworths, one reason we thought we spotted a fink.

Community attitudes toward CORE:

The white community, evidently noting the demonstrations in Hammond and the recently established Regional Office in nearby New Orleans, is scared to death of CORE. The power structure, anxious to attract industry and people to Bogalusa, will do almost anything to keep CORE out. The Negro leaders, on the other hand, realize that they won't get much without putting considerable pressure on the authorities, and are therefore most anxious to have us work in the community. While there is some feeling that the Negro bargaining committee ought to be given a chance, the leaders feel that the summer should not be wasted.

Submitted by,

Loria Davis
Mimi ~~Feingold~~
Howard R. Messing

WA/wa

COPY

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
July 18, 1964

Jesse H. Cutrer, Jr.
Office of the Mayor
Bogalusa, La.

Dear Sir:

On July 10, 1964 I met with Mr. L.C. Dorsey, Mr. Andrew Moses, Mr. Pedro Mondy and Mr. McClure Sampson who identified themselves as members of the Bogalusa Community Relations Commission. They presented to me a letter of representative authorization from you, as honorable mayor of said town.

We discussed the problems of race relations in Bogalusa and we concluded that although the time is now for total desegregation in America, we must remain patient in order to bring about social adjustment to imperative political change of obliterating dual citizenship, criminal injustice and racial segregation in both public facilities and accommodations.

To show the good faith of this attitude of moderation we agreed that both CORE and the local citizens of Bogalusa will give you six months to make certain progressive steps toward implementing the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

We in CORE shall stay neutral for the said time limit to give the people of Bogalusa a chance to end the era of segregation and second class citizenship without being subjected to lawsuits and nonviolent direct action. We know that you and your city will meet this challenge without delay, but with determination to give every citizen regardless of race, creed, or color his right to equal protection under the law and his right to enjoy all public facilities and accommodations on a desegregated basis

Yours for a better America,

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM/jpw

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, INCIDENT SUMMARY: JANUARY 25 - FEBRUARY 21, [1965]

Jan. 28 - Eighteen establishments were tested under the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Seven refused service.

As CORE worker Steve Miller was walking back to the car with some Negroes who had just successfully tested Acme Drug Store, a large group of whites started after him. Before they could reach him, the police stopped them.

While CORE worker Bill Yates was waiting in the car outside of the Plaza Restaurant, a group of whites gathered around tha car. They made insulting remarks, drew their fingers across their throats and called him a "Hebrew".

While Miller and a local resident, Robert Hicks, were waiting outside the Redwood Inn, a mob varying in size from between 17-40 gathered around the car. Several threats were made on Miller's life, as well as the usual insults. A white man, identified as member of the Ku Klux Klan, took pictures of the car and its occupants. After 40 minutes, the police came and broke up the mob.

Two days earlier, while touring the Crown-Zellerbach plant, Yates was almost run down by a fork lift driven by a white man who was identified as a member of the Klan, obviously a deliberate attempt on his life.

Jan. 30 - Tacks were discovered in the driveway of Robert Hicks, a Negro resident who had been letting the CORE workers stay in his house. Tacks were also found in the driveway of the Labor Union Hall, were mass meetings were held.

Feb. 1 - Miller and Yates returned to town for a mass meeting at 8 PM. At 12:15 AM following, Deputy Sheriff Doyle Holliday and Chief of Police Claxton Knight came to the Hicks residence and said that there was a mob of 200 whites forming downtown to come and lynch the workers. The two policemen offered to escort Miller and Yates out of town. Under Hicks' invitation, the two decided to stay. Holliday and Knight refused to protect them any further, that "We have better things to do than protect people who aren't wanted here". Phone calls from across the country to the mayor, and the threat that the Negro community would defend the CORE workers, halted any violence.

Feb. 3 - Miller and Yates returned to town by invitation of the local Negroes. They were followed from one meeting to another by two police cars; when a car filled with six whites came up, the police disappeared. The two CORE workers were chased at high speeds through the Negro community, until they came to the main intersection. Yates jumped out to run into a restaurant for help, but was set upon by two whites and beaten severely, breaking his hand in two places. Miller drove off around the block, as a shot was fired at him and a rock thrown into the car door. As Yates tried to run, a shot was also fired at him.

For the next six hours, the two were besciged in Audry's Bar by groups of whites who were continually passing by in cars. Reliable reports were made that mobs of whites were forming in the downtown area. Soon after the beating, the police came and dispersed a crowd of Negroes who had gathered. They did nothing to stop the cars of whites, and they allowed a group of whites to gather on the corner. The car that had chased the two workers circled the bar many times while the police were there. At sundown, the police withdrew; as the night wore on, the phones up and down the block were cut off. The leader of the Klan in the area was seen sitting in a police car with the deputy sheriff two blocks away. Finally, at 10:30 Yates

and Miller were given a police escort to Baton Rouge. Yates entered a hospital in New Orleans for treatment the next day.

Feb. 5 - A Negro man who was driving in Washington Parish, outside of Bogalusa, was flagged down by a white man with car trouble. When he stopped to give assistance, several whites jumped out of a nearby ditch and beat and threatened him.

Feb. 10 - A car belonging to one of the Negro men who is very active in the movement was stopped by three cars of whites. When they saw that a boy was driving it, they threatened to beat him. One man showed the boy a badge, claiming to be a policeman; he said he would like to take him down to the jail and beat him "like any common nigger". The boy was released, unharmed.

Feb. 11 - The Klan picketed Landry's with signs reading "This place peacefully integrated". One white man who was eating there at the time was slapped across the face for going in. Robert Hicks received a bomb threat at his home.

Feb. 14 - A Negro boy was hit in the eye with a bottle while walking in the Negro community; it was thrown from a car full of white youths.

Another bomb threat was received at the Hicks residence.

Feb. 15 - Five Negroes were eating dinner at Landry's when two whites with clubs came in and told them to get out. As they were leaving, one of the Negro men was assaulted by one of the whites.

Later, a lone Negro boy went to eat at Landry's; one of the white customers put a gun to his head and told him to leave.

Feb. 16 - At 2 PM a Negro boy was chased from the downtown area by white men with chains.

The Bogalusa operator refused to let the Hicks leave their name with the FBI. When they tried, the operator cut them off and refused to put any more calls through.

Four Negro boys stopped to get gas in the white part of town. A mob of white teenagers jumped them and beat them all. Roosevelt Singleton, a midget of 3'2" in height, was severely kicked around the groin and had to go to the hospital. Several policemen observed the beatings and made no move to stop them.

Feb. 17 - A Negro boy was hit in the stomach with a brick while going home from school for lunch; it was thrown from a passing car full of whites.

Feb. 19 - Joshua Mundy, a militant Negro leader, was followed for eight miles by a police car at 3 AM. Finally the policemen stopped him and charged him with speeding, improper muffler and concealing a weapon. The weapon was on the seat in full view. Excessive bond of $500.

Feb. 21 - Yates, Miller, another CORE worker Charles Fenton, and two Negroes were chased at 110 mph for 29 miles from Bogalusa to Covington as they were leaving town at 10:30 PM. The car had false license plates which fell off during the chase.

A man and his wife were driving to church in the evening when a car containing

three hooded figures in sheets pulled out of a side road and attempted to stop them. The man succeeded in driving around them and got away.

Rowan Burris (see Feb. 10) was following the car that was chasing the CORE workers to Covington. As he turned to drive back, he was stopped by a Corvette with at least two whites inside. They got out and told him, "Next time, nigger, we'll kill you".

Feb. 22 - The State Police opened up a permanent office in Bogalusa.

Feb. 23 - A Negro cab driver who is involved in the movement was chased by a car filled with six whites. After a short chase, the cab driver stopped, got out of his cab, and pulled out a gun. The other car kept driving right on past and left.

At 10 PM, a car filled with white youths, one riding on the hood, sped past the Hicks home. The youth on the hood threw something at the Hicks' front window but it hit a tree.

While buying groceries at the A&P on the main street, Columbia Avenue, a Negro man was chased to his car by a group of whites.

Feb. 25 - FBI agents Quackenbush and Sass came to the Hicks residence. Sass told him not to get involved with the Deacons for Defense and Justice (a violent self-defense Negro group which is organizing in Bogalusa). Sass made many inuendos and concealed threats including saying that if a white was shot by a Negro in self-defense, the Negro would be charged with murder. When Hicks replied that self-defense was a Constitutional right, Sass stormed out of the house very angrily. Sass has been working in the Bogalusa area for 12 years.

THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL OF INCIDENTS TO 33 IN 31 DAYS!

Additions:

Feb. 26 - A Negro man was driving home from work when a car driven by three whites sped out of a side street and blocked him. They yelled "Here's a nigger-ass we can beat" and jumped out. The man pulled out a gun and told them not to come any closer. All three fled, leaving the car.

Feb. 29 - Rowan Burris, Robert Hicks and his wife went to eat at the Redwood Hotel and were refused service. Three minutes after they left, a mob of between 20-30 whites came up to the hotel looking for them.

Testing went on daily the week of Feb. 21-28. No places, not even the ones that were integrated in January, will serve Negroes now. Each time a Negro enters an establishment, the manager says that he can neither serve nor protect them. Then he makes a phone call and within five minutes a mob comes in and forces them to leave. There is more fear now in the white community than in the Negro.

NDIP
1-6-65

6 IN BOGALUSA PUBLISH VIEW

Cancelled Hays Speech Object of Statement

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

BOGALUSA, La.—Six Bogalusa citizens published a public statement in a newspaper here Tuesday in connection with the cancellation of a speaking engagement by Brooks Hays at the Episcopal Church House Thursday.

The six signees were Ralph Blumberg, operator of a radio station; Jerry M. Chance, minister of the Main Street Baptist Church; Paul G. Gillespie, minister of the Memorial Baptist Church; Lou Major, publisher of the Bogalusa Daily News; H. Bruce Shepherd, rector of St. Matthews Episcopal Church, and Bascom D. Talley, an attorney.

Hays is a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention and an ex-congressman from Arkansas. He was a former special assistant to the late President Kennedy and a former special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

TOPIC OF SPEECH

He was to speak here on the experiences of other cities in connection with racial integration.

The six who signed the statement Tuesday had acted as a committee to invite Hays to speak.

The statement issued Tuesday follows:

"This is a statement by some of the people who would like to hear the honorable Brooks Hays speak in Bogalusa.

"Brooks Hays was invited to speak at a meeting in a church in Bogalusa. This is a fact of general common knowledge in our community. He has been prevented from speaking freely at the present time.

"There is, therefore, imposed upon us, who invited him to speak, the duty to fully inform our fellow citizens of all races and religions, by making this public statement.

"Brooks Hays is a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, a 33rd degree Mason, a former congressman, a former special assistant to two Presidents of the United States, a rare Arkansas humorist who has appeared as a special guest on a number of national network television shows, a professor of government at a large university and a man who has spoken in an atmosphere of good fellowship and without fear throughout the South.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

"Mr. Hays was asked to come to Bogalusa to tell of the experiences of other cities and perhaps by this means help eliminate any possible racial problems in our city. The only purpose in having Mr. Hays come to Bogalusa was to profit by the experiences of other cities and to discuss their problems and solutions.

"Here is what happened in our community:

"Mr. Hays was denied the right to speak in one of our local churches. A cross was burned on church property. Threats have been made against the pastor. The vestry were afraid the church might be bombed.

"Pressures were brought to bear on citizens of Bogalusa. The Ku Klux Klan warned them not to attend; they were threatened by the Klan. A publication of the Original Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana stated:

"Those who do attend this meeting will be tagged as integrationists and will be dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Ku Klux Klan, along with the Communist Party, branded as a subversive organization by J. Edgar Hoover, attacked the appearance of this renowned public servant.

"Fear continued to grow in our community.

"Efforts were made to obtain other places where Mr. Hays might speak freely, without success.

DENIED HALL USE

"The commission council of Bogalusa was asked if city hall could be used as a place where Mr. Hays might speak. They, too, denied this distinguished Southerner the right to speak in city hall, although the city courtroom has been freely used in the past.

"It is a shame, and we are ashamed, that fear should so engulf our community that it strangles free speech and the right of peaceful assembly, and makes a mockery of Democracy. Do we have a Democracy without freedom from fear?

"We are encouraged by the fact that many persons of good will expressed a sympathetic interest in hearing Mr. Hays. We look forward to the day when a distinguished Southerner, like Mr. Hays, or any good American, whether he be well-known or not, can bring his wife and come to Bogalusa, speak freely and enjoy spiritual fellowship."

Mayor Jesse Cutrer Tuesday said the entire commission council was of the opinion that the meeting was "not in the best interest of our community. We have no trouble and are looking for none."

1 Bogolusa, Louisiana: (pp. 1-3 concern Jonesboro) [1965, JAN]

Bogolusa, near the Pearl River boundary of Mississippi and 250 miles south of Jonesboro, has a population of 27,000, and, according to the February 1, 1965 issue of The Nation, the highest per capita membership in the Ku Klux Klan of any town in the south. Lately, the Klan has become very active in the area, as the local Negro groups have been pushing harder and harder for their civil rights. Thirty-five incidents, ranging from bomb threats to beatings, occurred in the thirty-five days between January 25 and March 1, 1965.

On January 28, eighteen establishments were tested for compliance with the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Seven refused service to Negroes. That day several threats were made against the CORE workers Bill Yates, Steve Miller, and local residents active in the civil rights movement. Following is a partial list of incidents of harrassment and violence in the town of Bogolusa, taken from a fact sheet entitled "Bogolusa, LOuisiana, Incident Summary," compiled by the CORE Southern Regional Office in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 30, 1965, tacks were discovered in the driveway of Robert Hicks, a Negro resident who had been letting the CORE workers stay in his house. Tacks were also found in the driveway of the Labor Union Hall, where mass meetings were held.

February 1, CORE workers Miller and Yates returned to town for a mass meeting at 8:00 p.m. At 12:15 a.m., Deputy Sheriff Doyle Holliday and Chief of Police Claxton Knight came to the Hicks residence and said that there was a mob of 200 whites forming downtown to come and lynch the workers. The two policemen offered to escort Miller and Yates out of town. Under Hicks' invitation, however, the two decided to stay. Holliday and Knight refused to protect them any further, saying, "We have better things to do than protect people who aren't wanted here." Phone calls from across the country to the mayor, and the threat that the Negro community would defend the CORE workers, halted violence.

On February 3, Miller and Yates were followed from one meeting to another by two police cars; when a car filled with six whites came up, the police disappeared. The two CORE workers were chased at high speeds through the Negro community, until they came to the main intersection. Yates jumped out to run into a restaurant for help, but was set upon by two whites and beaten severely, breaking his hand in two places. Miller drove off around the block, as a shot was fired at him and a rock thrown into the car door. As Yates tried to run, a shot was also fired at him. For the next six hours, the two were beseiged in Audry's Bar by groups of whites who were continually passing by in cars. Reliable reports were made that mobs of whites were forming in the downtown area. Soon after the beating, the police came and dispersed a crowd of Negroes who had gathered. They did nothing to stop the cars of whites, and they allowed a group of whites to gather on the corner. The car that had chased the two workers circled the bar many times while the police were there. At sundown the police

withdrew. As the night wore on, the phones up and down the block were cut off. The leader of the Klan in the area was seen sitting in a police car with the deputy sheriff two blocks away. Finally, at 10:30, Yates and Miller were given a police escort to Baton Rouge. Yates entered a hospital in New Orleans for treatment the next day.

On February 14, Valentine's Day, a Negro boy was hit in the eye with a bottle while walking in the Negro community; it was thrown from a car full of white youths. Three days later another Negro boy was hit in the stomach by a brick while going home from school for lunch; it was thrown from a passing car full of whites.

February 19, Joshua Mundy, a militant Negro leader, was followed for eight miles by a police car at 3:00 a. m. Finally, the policemen stopped him and charged him with speeding, improper muffler and concealing a weapon. The weapon was on the seat in full view. Excessive bond was $500.00.

The Bogolusa telephone operator refused to let the Hicks leave their name with the FBI. When they tried, the operator cut them off and refused to put any more calls through. This was February 16..

On February 29, Rowan Burris, Robert Hicks and his wife went to eat at the Redwood Hotel and were refused service. Three minutes after they left, a mob of between 20 and 30 whites came to the hotel looking for them.

Testing went on daily the week of Feb. 21-28. No places, not even the ones that were integrated in January, would serve Negroes. Each time a Negro enters an establishment, the manager says that he can neither serve nor protect them. Then he makes a phone call and within five minutes a mob comes in and forces them to leave. There is more fear now in the white community than in the Negro.

22 February 1965

Mr. E. William Henry, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Henry:

I would like to request an investigation of the Bogalusa Telephone Company. Since January 25, 1965, when CORE began intensive activity in Bogalusa, the Company has, in times of vital importance and in attempted communications with Federal authorities, refused service to people engaged in Civil Rights work.

The following list of refusals of service is not complete, but is sufficient to illustrate the kinds of refusal.

> February 1: Two CORE workers were besieged in a private home. They had been told by police authorities that a lynch mob had formed and was coming for them, and that the authorities would not protect them. The CORE workers were able to place several long-distance calls asking those called to call the local authorities and insist on police protection for the workers. Those calling Bogalusa reported that some had much difficulty in getting the calls past the Bogalusa operators and that many had been entirely unable to get their calls through. That some did succeed is owing mainly to an operator in Boston, Mass., who realized that something was wrong and insisted that at the Bogalusa operators accept the calls.

February 3: Again two CORE workers were besieged. Both had been shot at; one had been beaten and needed medical attention. Again they attempted to make recourse through outside help. This time, however, the telephone service was stopped before they were able to place their calls. Not only was the phone in their refuge cut off, but when messengers tried other phones in the area, those phones were also cut off. Again, those who had been reached reported - some, the difficulty, others, the impossibility - of placing calls to the CORE workers and to the local authorities.

February 11: A CORE worker, calling from a private home, was able to place a long-distance call only after repeated strong protest to reluctant operators.

February 17: A Negro womam of Bogalusa was unable to complete a call to the New Orleans FBI to report the beating of several Negro youths. After the call had already reached the FBI office, the line was cut off

and the woman was told that the operator was the only one who could hear her, that the operator knew the woman's name, and that the operator would not allow the call to be completed.

February 21: The Baton Rouge CORE office, attempting to reach a Negro residence found the line continuously busy. When the caller asked the Baton Rouge operator to verify the busy signal, the Bogalusa supervisor reported that the line was "O. D.", that a Baton Rouge operator said, it was out of order. The out of order condition lasted fourteen hours. When the party was finally reached, the woman reported that her phone had not been out of order, that she had made local calls on it.

Each of the above can be attested to in a signed statement. Several are already recorded in the New Orleans FBI files.

Because telephone communication is necessary to the physical well-being of those working for Civil Rights in Bogalusa, and to the success of their work, it is important that you act now in this matter.

Thank you,

William Yates
CORE
1501½ E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

cc: John Doar, U. S. Department of Justice
L. L. Mitchell, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Office
Ben F. Gilmer, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph
O. F. Herbert, Bogalusa Telephone Company.
Bill Yates

Beg

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 25, 1965

Mr. William Yates
Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise St. Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bill,

I received the material you have drawn up on Bogalusa. Thanks very much; it's not only complete, it's very informative for me. I have known of several of the incidents mentioned, but my information about Bogalusa was spotty. This certainly fills the gap.

I had a copy made of the list of incidents which I gave to the lawyers upstairs. I think it will be of value to Collins in his consideration of the case of Joshua Mundy. I would also suggest that you send copies of the full material both to the Boston group that you mentioned and to the one in San Francisco. However, I think the Andrew Moses matter is not one of public concern and should be omitted.

I am also enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to the Southern Bell office in Atlanta. This, together with yours to the Federal Communication Commission should also further the growth of concern about Bogalusa.

Finally I would suggest that a copy of the report be sent to Marvin Rich in New York. Speeking of the part to be played by National Office, I wonder what is the present status of plans in Bogalusa for the immediate future. Your report brought something very sharply home to me; the deceptive ease with which I or you or someone in New York can speculate about plans for action in Bogalusa while we remain a safe distance away. What that means is simply that I recognize my recent concern that we not allow the militance in Bogalusa to begin to die down because of lack of purpose. Your report brought home the brutality and savagery of the Ku Kluxes; I feel abashed to even mention "militance" as long as I am sitting in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

924 E. 9th. Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

February 1, 1965

Charles R. Walgreen, Jr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Walgreen Company
4300 Peterson Avenue
Chicago 46, Illinois

Dear Mr. Walgreen:

On the 28th of January in Bogalusa, Louisiana, public accommodations across the city were tested for compliance with the Civil Rights Law of 1964. Thanks to strong police protection, the day was not marred by incidents of violence. Most of the store-owners complied with the law and with the wishes of the city authorities and opened their doors to the entire community. One of the exceptions was a store in your chain.

When a group of Negro students entered the Walgreen's Drug Store on Thursday, they found that the stools had been removed. They were thus denied service. This act is underhanded and not in keeping with the American tradition of justice and fair play.

We are sure that your office does not condone these acts, and that you were not aware of their occurrence. For our part, we will not accept this injustice any longer. We request two things. The first is an explanation from the district manager of your store of the reasons behind the injustice. The second is a directive from your office to the store to comply with the law and open its facilities to members of both races.

Should this injustice continue, you can hardly expect us, the majority of your customers, to continue to shop in your store.

Sincerely,

Charles Sims
Edgar Burgin
Robert Hicks
Elmer Barker
David Hogan

cc: Manager, Bogalusa Walgreen's

ADDITIONS TO BOGALUSA INTIMIDATIONS LIST

Feb. 28, 1965 - The windows in the home of a Negro minister were broken by a group of whites.

March 3 Commissioner of Public Safety Spiers, when asked by Negro members of Bi-racial Committee why city authorities did not want CORE on the scene, replied: "It is my job to protect all the citizens of Bogalusa. Now if you have radicals and extremists about you can't tell what they're going to do. Extremists can't be kept in line. That's why we can't have them here." Perhaps Spiers meant the Bogalusa Klan.

March 4 A Negro man was fired from his job for applying to the Sullivan Memorial Trade school. His employer had previously told him that he would be fired if he applied.
When the employer (Hoffman Electric and Supply Co.; Fogalusa Air Condi#tioning and Electric Supply Co.: both owned by Hoffman and both electrical subcontractors of Crown-Zellerbach) fired Willie Dickham he said, "You brought it on yourself. I'm not going to have any picketing around my place." The "picketing" refers to the Klan's picketting of firms complying with Federal equality laws and regulations.

Reverend Shepherd, white Episcopal minister, was halted on the highway by whites. A car of Negroes coming onto the scene dispersed the assailants
Rev. Shepherd has been told to leave town or be killed.
(Two white ministers have lost their churches for their moderate stands on racial discrimination.

March 12 Radio station WBOX is being boycotted by segregationists. The owner has repeatedly broadcast editorials criticizing the Klan's terrorism and the lack of resistance from the white community.
Landry's Restaurant is issuing cards proclaiming it to be a private club. The cards confer membership.

March 13 On March 4 Arthur Ray Mingo was arrested by Deputy Sheriff for K-9 Patrol on a speeding charge. Mingo protested to Sheriff Crowe that the charge was false. Sheriff cleared Mingo of charge. On March 13 the K-9 Deputy again stopped Mingo on the highway. He called Mingo to his car. There were passengers in the car with the K-9 Deputy. Deputy told Mingo to put his hands into the car. Mingo obeyed. The Deputy put handcuffs on him. The Deputy and his passengers got out of the car and beat Mingo about the head. Deputy told Mingo he'd "better not say a damn thing about it." Mingo reported the incident to Sheriff Crowe. Crowe called in the Deputy and asked Mingo to identify him. Mingo did. Crowe told Deputy to behave better.

March 14 Bogalusa Chief of Police Knight called Royan Burris to his office. Burris asked him why he was always outside the Labor Hall when the Negroes had civil rights meetings. Chief said he was there to keep off white trouble-makers. (It is suspected that the Chief bugs the meeting with a listening device in his car.) Chief then

asked Burris when were more public facilities tests scheduled. Burris answered that the Chief would be informed about a half hour before tests took place and then asked how it was that segregationists always knew where testing was to take place. The Chief answered that the Klan had 50 to 60 radios and listened in on police calls (on first day of testing - permitted by city authorities and guarded by them - Chief says the police used color code, e.g., red, green, blue, etc.; though since the route and places of testing were well known to police in advance, and insisted upon by them, color codes weren't of much use). Chief said radios weren't illegal because they weren't used for transmitting. Chief pressed Burris for testing dates, telling Burris that the testing was raising hell with his fishing-time.

March 17 Royan Burris, Negro businessman, was returning home from his shop at 1 am and was stopped by the Parish K-9 Deputies and 3 city police, acting in concert. They handcuffed his hands behind his back and drove him to the city police station. When Burris got out of the car to enter the station the police slapped and tripped him. Inside the station they circled Burris and punched and pushed him from one policeman to the next. Burris fell to the floor and one said; "What are you doing down there, nigger?"
b When the beating ended, Burris asked to be allowed a phone call. The police let the phone ring twice, then snatched it from his hand, saying, "That's your phone call, nigger." His family learned that he was in jail only through an anonymous phone tip. The Community Medical Center refused him service when they learned the cause of his wounds.

March 25 A Negro worker in Crown-Zellerbach narrowly avoided injury in a trap set for him by white workers.

The transmitter building of radio station WBOX was fired into during the night. The attackers apparently used hollow-nosed bullets because the bullets tore large holes in the wooden walls.

CONSTANT The Hicks receive a call at 1:30 AM every night. The phone rings once and once only.

Albert L. Davis receives calls sporadically at 4:30 AM. No one responds to his answer.

Sidney Earl Magee, Darnell Graves, and Willie Hartly - all in the "white line of progression" at Crown-Zellerbach - have been victims of numerous and continuing harassments, e.g., articles of clothing stolen, lunches stolen, etc. Each has found pinned onto his time-card a card reading "you have been patronized by a Knight of the Klu Klux Klan."

removed. (Complaint of the incident was made by Robert Hicks at Magee's request. Management refused at first to discuss it with Hicks, calling him a CORE worker and saying they would not discuss anything with a CORE person). Management did later release a statement asking employees to keep troubles originating outside the plant from disturbing the peace inside the plant.)
(This is an elaboration of the beforementioned item on March 25)

March 26: Joel Rubenstein (CORE worker stationed in Bogalusa) saw a car of whites pass and repass several times the front of the building housing the CORE office. The car had no license plates. Joel called the police to report the car's passing. On March 30th Royan Burris was told by Deputy Sheriff Holliday that the car Joel reported belonged to him and that Burris should tell Joel for him "tell that fat-assed Jew that's my car and I'll send it by as many times as I want."

March 28: The windshield of a truck belonging to Royan Burris was smashed by a large stone. The perpetrator thoughtfully left the stone lying on the hood. The police had been near the truck just before the broken window was discovered. The police have been following Burris' truck and car since he was beaten by them on March 20.

A young Negro, Jones Radcliff, was jumped and beaten by four white men after attending a Freedom Rally. He struck one of his attackers and now is being given around the clock protection by his friends to prevent the whites "revenging" his blow.

L. C. Magee's car was forced off the road and into a ditch by a car of whites. Magee's car was overturned. He was on his way home from the Freedom Rally.

When Ronnie Moore, Bill Yates, and Kimme Johnson - all CORE workers - were leaving Bogalusa after the Freedom Rally their car was followed by City Police car #10, the Sheriff's K-9 car, and several unmarked, unlicensed cars carrying white men (presumably Klansmen). Immediately behind the CORE car were two cars of armed Negroes -- thus the "peacefulness" of the procession.

March 29: A teargas bomb was thrown into the Labor Union Hall of Local 189-A where the Bogalusa Voters League (a militant Negro organization) had just finished a meeting. (A second meeting of much less militant Negroes, "Toms" in fact, was in session: an error in timing no doubt, but then the Klan has never shown itself as bright.)

Royan Burris arrested on charge of complicity in a crime that occurred in the summer of 1964. Burris is innocent of the crime and is clearly being "framed". FBI agent Frank Sass (of whome CORE and the people of Bogalusa have before complained to Washington) when asked to see that Burris was not again beat by the police said "I don't want this bullshit of calling the FBI everytime somebody is arrested." Burris released 12 hours later on $1000 bond.

March 30: Newsmen calling Bogalusa police to check story of the teargas bomb were told the police knew nothing of it. The police were seen at the hall checking the occurrence and interviewing the victims just after the bombing.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 25, 1965

Mr. William Yates
Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise St. Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

2085 Sutter Street, Room 310
San Francisco, California

The following message is being relayed from Peter T. Sinclair, President of Crown Zellerbach Corporation:

"Your letter of February 13 finds both myself and Mr. Hunt, our board chairman, absent from San Francisco on extensive trips. Mr. Hunt has been out of the country since early February and I am taking the liberty of replying to you from a business meeting I am presently attending in Florida.

"Crown Zellerbach, a company with operations in both the North and South respects and complies with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We are ready at all times to cooperate with the Attorney General of the United States, who is charged with the responsibility for assuring compliance with this legislation.

"We have cooperated and are prepared to continue cooperating with all local, state, and federal officials to see that the laws of the land, including the Civil Rights Act, are enforced.

"On Friday, February 12, our management people in Bogalusa and nine civic and labor organizations, met with the Mayor of the city, Mr. Cutrer, to pledge support to the public authorities in their enforcement of law and order in the community. The pledge was publicly signed and widely disseminated to our employees and the residents of Bogalusa by the press and was publicized in major newspapers of the State of Louisiana. The text of the pledge was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, representing the civic, business, and labor organizations of Bogalusa, Louisiana, indicated below, feel that the many conflicting rumors being circulated about our community make it necessary for us as responsible citizens to reaffirm our full support of local public officials and our confidence in their ability to continue to maintain law and order.

"Bogalusa public officials, chosen by a majority of the voters of this community, both white and Negro, are sworn to uphold the laws of our city, our state, and our nation. This they have always done.

"We feel that they have been working diligently toward a solution of the racial problem facing this community, and that they have already made considerable progress.

"We recognize that this is not an easy task and that it is one calling for the united support of the entire community.

"This is not a time for thoughtless acts, words, or deeds in the name of expediency. This is instead a time for restraint: A time for men of good will to honestly and honorably discuss their points of view in a climate of law and order, rather than in an air of crisis brought on by violence and disorder. To this end we pledge our full and continued support to the constituted authorities in this community".

The organizations which signed this public statement included the Bogalusa Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Central Trades and Labor Council, Local 189 of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, the Building Trades Council, Carpenters Local 337, the Bogalusa Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs, and Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

The pledge was strongly endorsed in Baton Rouge by Governor John McKeithen of Louisiana. "It is our strong conviction, speaking for the management of Crown Zellerbach, that civil rights issues in Bogalusa, and enforcement of the Civil Rights Act are the responsibility of law enforcement agencies and authorities. At the same time, Congress, in passing the Civil Rights Act, authorized the establishment of a Community Relations Service to provide good offices to all groups concerned with the progress of compliance. The Community Relations Service is represented in Bogalusa at the present time and in contact with public authorities and private groups with regard to the racial situation in the city.

"We sincerely hope that you and the members of your committee will agree with us that a broad community matter of this significance is more appropriately left with the officials and agencies now actively concerned, with the support of the community as a whole. We have cooperated and will continue to cooperate with this effort."

Sincerely yours

THE COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN
Re: Situation in Bogalusa, La.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS
RECEIVED FROM STEVE MILLER:

February 12, 1965

Dear Shirley -

Here is the preliminary dope on the Crown-Zellerbach unions. We will be getting definite material to you as soon as possible. There is another Crown-Zellerbach owned company in Louisiana -- St. Francisville Paper Company, which is half-owned by F&E magazine. We are meeting with union officials Tuesday to talk with them and get information.

There are three C-Z plants in Bogalusa, all run, as far as we can tell, by one coordinating office. There is a paper mill, a box factory, and a bag plant. The workers in the paper mill are represented by United Paper Workers; those in the other two by United Pulp and Sulfide Workers. The first has about 2,000 whites and 1,500 Negroes; the other two about 1,500 whites and 500 Negroes.

About two year ago the Negro locals complained about the segregated set-up to the company officials and to their area representatives. At that time there were two lines of progression, that is two written lines of progression. The white line of progression got most of the high paying jobs and most of the physically easier ones. There was no dichotomy of the lines, however. They were interwoven, and whites and Negroes could and did work together on the same job. The difference was that while the white was promoted, the Negro was frozen. He had no hope of promotion, or if he did, it was to a level that paid less than the next level on the white line. There were no Negro shop stewards. This all resulted in Negro men working on a job for many years, gathering seniority and skill, while whites would come in with less seniority and get promoted on past them.

In response to the protests, an extra board of both Negroes and whites was created. Before the extra boards--made up of men who would fill in and around the plant--were separate. The policy now is that Negroes on the extra board will advance in the white line of

progression. The catch is that there is an aptitude test that anyone who wants to go into the extra board must take. Negroes never see their tests and, needless to say, the grading of an aptitude test is very subjective. Hence, possible discrimination, for few Negroes are let in, although we can't exactly prove it.

This still left the problem of the men who were in the Negro line of progression. They were still discriminated against. The policy is that they can enter the extra-board if they wish, but they will lose all seniority and all pay. They will receive regular extra-board salary. So nothing is really changed.

Further, there is, but we can't prove it, discrimination in selecting people from the extra-board for the white line. A couple of Negroes have made it, but get this, they are still represented by the Negro local; the white local is completely inconsistent and refuses to take them.

Women are also employed at the box factory and the bag plant. However, none are Negroes. Last year, when signs were up for hiring women, forty Negro women went. Negro porters working in the office saw the officials take down the signs. They told the women they were no longer hiring. They still hired white women for a time afterward.

Although there are no signs--there were until a couple of year ago--there are still white and Negro bathrooms, water fountains, and time-clocks. We have not yet tested them to see if it is just a habit. Signs of compliance with the Equal Economic Opportunities Act are posted.

The leaders of the Negro locals are discussing trying to merge with the white locals. We had just talked them into it, when all this trouble started and they got very scared. They have statements from the men about the conditions, which they were just about to send off to the NLRB and the office of EEO. Now they are waiting, and thinking it over. We are trying to get them to send off letters to the NLRB, the Justice Department, and the Civil Rights Committee of the AFL-CIO.

Steve Miller
Baton Rouge, La.

BACKGROUND ON CROWN-ZELLERBACH, BOGALUSA

Crown-Zellerbach plant is a $100 million operation, the largest (probably by bar) industry in Washington Parish.

The unions involved there are:

United Paper Makers and Paper Workers
Carl Phillips, President
Albany, N. Y.

Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers
William H. Bernell, President
Fort Edward, N. Y.

It is not certain if the Locals are segragated, but it is thought they are.

Crow n-Zellerbach is a Plans for Progress firm.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT WIRE WAS SENT TO:

MR. JOHN DOAR
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOOVER OF F.B.I, ADVISES US THAT YOU WERE GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY OF PROBLEMS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA. WOULD APPRECIATE BY RETURN MAIL YOUR REPORT AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION ON GENERAL RACIAL SITUATION THERE, THE RECENT HAPPENINGS DURING PAST FEW MONTHS AND WEEKS AND ANY VIOLATIONS UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT. OUR BROAD-BASED, COMMUNITY COMMITTEE AND OTHERS HIGHLY CONCERNED. ANXIOUSLY AWAITING YOUR RESPONSE. OUR THANKS FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION.

THE COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN
Re: Situation in Bogalusa, La.
Wilfred T. Ussery, Chairman
2085 Sutter Street, Room 310
San Francisco, California JO 7-3430

CROWN-ZELLERBACH is opening a mill in South Africa... the CROWN-CARROLTON PAPER MILL, JOHANNESBURG.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT WIRE SENT TO:

MR. LUTHER HODGES
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION IS OPENING MILL IN SOUTH AFRICA. BELIEVE IT WILL BE THE CROWN-CARROLTON PAPER MILL IN JOHANNESBURG. WE ARE MOST INTERESTED IN IMMEDIATE INFORMATION AS TO THE TYPE, DETAILS AND SCALE FOR THEIR OPERATION THERE. WOULD APPRECIATE A REPLY BY RETURN MAIL.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

WILFRED T. USSERY
2nd National Vice Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
c/o Western Regional Office
2C85 Sutter Street
San Francisco JO 7-3430

OTHER BOGALUSA INFORMATION ABOUT GENERAL COMMUNITY

There is talk of a grant to Crown for employee training under the Anti-Poverty program. (Not verified--understand all such funds to Louisiana being held up.)

The St. Francisville Paper Company (owned jointly by C-Z and Time, Inc. (magazine) near Clinton, La. under conditicns even worse than in Bogalusa.

The Bogalusa School Board (indepedent of the Washington Parish School Board) has not signed the Federal compliance order, but it is guessed they will. Louisiana is the worst state in the South on this. They are trying everything they can, not to. The White Citizens Council has threatened any official that does with hatred for life. The governor ha s left it up to local school boards.

Negroes can go to the Unemployment office only in the afternoon if they expect to be attended. And even if they are there in the afternoon, a white can come in and go to the head of the line. There are signs for separate waiting rooms.

Additional information on general community, Bogalusa
(cont'd)

The Sullivan Memorial Trade School was ordered desegragated last week. So far nobody has gone down.

Washington Parish Charity Hospital, financed under the Hill-Burton Act, will only accept Negroes on Thursdays. If they come any other day, they are turned away. Again, if a white comes in on Thursday, he is served. Another little detail: Negro babies [illegible] when they are born. They are given to the mother to clean. If she can't, it's tough. The hospital is segregated as to floors.

[illegible] Community is typical. No sewage system as such, just open ditches, out hourses, and cess pools (some septic tanks).

FEBRUARY 2, 1965

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM 2-2-65

Advised to Leave Bogalusa, Two Rights Workers Claim

BOGALUSA (AP)—Two white civil rights workers early today said the police chief and a deputy sheriff had told them to leave town because a mob was forming.

The mayor said there was "no trouble" and denied there was any gathering.

Bill Yates, 36, of Boston, and Steve Miller, 19, of San Francisco, who took part in the first racial test of public accommodations here last Thursday, stayed at a Negro's home last night.

YATES AND MILLER, both members of the Congress of Racial Equality, said Police Chief Claxton Knight and Deputy Doyle Holiday called on them, and advised them "a mob of angry whites was forming downtown."

The two CORE members said the officers offered to escort them out of town. Yates and Miller said they declined and then were told police could not offer protection if they stayed.

"There has been no gathering here," said Jesse Cutrer, mayor of this southeast Louisiana town of 25,000. "There's no trouble. Things are calm, serene and peaceful."

CUTRER SAID he understood there was a meeting of Negro citizens last night attended by two CORE workers.

"I have been informed there was some feeling in the community concerning the fact that the people were here and staying in a home in the Negro Community," Cutrer said.

"Possibly the people who discussed it with them were concerned with their own safety," the mayor said. "But there is no trouble and there has not been a gathering."

Police Chief Knight was unavailable for comment.

Telegrams re Bogalousa February 4, 1965

GOVERNOR JOHN J MCKEITHEN

SITUATION IN BOGALOUSA DEMANS YOUR ATTENTION. MONDAY TWO CORE WORKERS ADVISED TO LEAVE TOWN BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. YESTERDAY ONE WAS BEATEN, SHOT AT, BOTH BESIGED IN RESTAURANT FOR FIVE HOURS. LAW AND ORDER BORKEN DOWN; BASIC RIGHTS OF ALL BOGALOUSA CITIZENS IMERILED. LOUISIANA QUICKLY SINKING INTO ABYSS OF RACIAL CHAOS. YOUR ACTION IMPERATIVE.

RICHARD HALY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR

BOGALOUSA MAYOR JESSE CUTRER

BOGALOUSA SITUATION IN WORST TRADITION OF RACIST TERRORISM. SITUATION CAN NOT WAIT UNTIL "GENERAL COMMUNITY COOLS OFF." YOU MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY, FIMMLY TO GUARANTEE LAW, ORDER AND RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR

LOWELL CLUCAS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, CROWN-ZELLERBACH, SAN FRANCISCO
COPIES SENT TO CARL PHILLIPS, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT, UNITED PAPER MAKERS AND PAPER WORKERS, ALBANY, NEW YORK
WILLIAM H. BURNELL, PRESIDENT OF PULP, SULPHIDE & PAPER MILL WORKERS, FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK

TWO CORE WORKERS BESEIGED IN BOGALOUSA, LOUISIANA RESTAURANT FOR FIVE HOURS WEDNESDAY. MORE VIOLENCE SURE TO FOLLOW UNLESS LOCAL WHITES REQUIRED TO OBEY LAW. PLAN FOR PROGRESS OF NO VALUE IF CITY BREAKS UP INTO PIECES OF RACIAL TENSION. VITALLY NECESSARY CROWN-ZELLERBACH TAKE DYNAMIC ROLE INSTEAD OF BYSTANDER. URGE COMPANY TO DEMAND LAW, ORDER AND FAIR ~~PLAY~~ PLAY.

ISAAC REYNOLDS
CORE FIELD SECRETARY

Shirley Mesher
Committee for Concern
2085 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.

25 February [1965]

Dear Shirley and committee,

Here are some corrections on the Bogalusa scene:
C-Z has a whole mess of factories and plants - there is first of all a paper mill, and at least two chemical by-product plants connected with it. Then there is a box factory, a bag factory, and a multi-wall ~~-fa~~ bag factory. The mill employs about 5000 men, about 800 of which are Negro. The box factory employs about 2000, 86 are Negro. The bag has 1200 and 2 Negro porters, and the multi-wall has 1000, with 4 Negro porters.

There is a head office over the mill and chemical plants, and one for the box, and the two bags. Negroes work in all of the plants. Needless to say, there is a disproportionate number of whites working in all plants. There is one union for the mill and chemical plants. This is United Paper Workers and Paper Makers. There are two seperate locals - one for Negro and one for white. All the other plants are covered by International Pulp, Sulfite and Paper Mill workers, which is again divided up racially. The Negro presidents are L.C. Dawson and Otha Peters, respectively. Dawson is barganing with signed statements that we got but which he has with C-Z to eradicate segregation. Peters is waiting to see what happens. Both want to give Crown another chance. More later on in the letter.

On to St. Francisville Paper Co., owned half by Crown and Half by Time, Inc. --- This place is the worst we have come across. They have not even made the progress of having an integrated extra board and token integration. There are 51 Negroes working there out of 472 men. ~~St,~~ West Feliciana Parish which St. Francisville is in has a 65% Negro population. All jobs that Negroes are allowed to have fall under a Yard classification. Naturally, these are the lowest paying jobs in the line of progression. The Negro local is 954 of the Pulp,paper, and Sulfite Union. There are two white locals - 927,928 - of this same union. There is also the Paper Makers union, like above, and whites only belong to this. There is a Yard job which a white has, that of crane operator, but he is in local 927. Each union has its own extra board. In the Pulp union, there are two - one for whites and one for Negroes.

The segregation here is complete. There are seperate bathrooms, but there are no signs. When the signs came down, a white official told the Negro local president that there would be trouble if anyone went in. Strangely enoughm the water fountains are not segregated. There are segregated time clocks, which stamp in different colored ink, and seperate card racks. There is a cafeteria in which Negroes are allowed to buy, but they cannot eat in there. They have their own small, dingy room to eat in. If a Negro wants to buy vegitables along with his meat, he must buy the whole lunch - around a dollar. He can buy meat seperately though. Negroes do not have coffee breaks, while whites do. This is because a coffee cart comes around from the cafe and won't serve Negroes.

About two years ago, ~~Ne~~ the Negroes were told that some of their jobs

would be taken over by machines. They were all bumped down the line of progression, and this knocked some people out of work. The jobs were then given to the whites, No machines have ever come.

Around this time, there was a rumor, completely unfounded, that the Negroes were planning to join the white union. All the whites got very angry over this, and made threats.

Recently, Hal, Seed, head of personell, told Andrew Vessel, president of the Negro local, that he had his eye on seven men, who, as he said, "were trying to influence the others".

We have taken statements from about twelve men and have sent them to the NLRB, the President's Committee on Equal, Employment Oppurtunity, and to the Civil Rights Commission.

About this meeting of union officials in Bogalusa --- The company told them that it was up to the union, and there wasn't anything they could do. The men want to join the white local, which would end the seperate lines of progresseion. The men remet afterwards and decided not to let CORE go to work yet. There is some Tom, hitherto unnamed, who is really screwing up the works.

If you have questions, just ask.

Good hunting,

1501½ E. Boulevard
Louise St. P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

P.S. - Crown said that they should work with the local people and all that jazz. Remember, though, that the worst segregated conditions in Bogalusa are inside the plant, and here they have full and complete jurisdiction.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 24, 1965

Southern Bell Telephone Company
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

ATTENTION: COMPLAINT DESK

Dear Sir:

The following complaints concerning telephone service have come to the CORE Southern Office from our staff members in the field.

1. Charles Fenton (Telephone No. 7316) CORE Task Force worker in Jonesboro, Louisiana states that on numerous occasions since October 1964 there have been unexplained interruptions of telephone service to and from that number. This trouble extends back into the summer of 1964, even before Mr. Fenton had begun work in Jonesboro.

2. Miss Oretha Castle (325-7610), CORE Field Secretary in Monroe, Louisiana states that the office still receives dozens---actually --- of obscene and crank calls daily. This situation also began as far back as last summer.

3. During the past month there have been numerous unexplained interruptions and interferences with the telephone service at the residence of Mr. Robert Hicks (REpublic 2-7449) in Bogalusa, Louisiana. During one period on the evening of Thursday February 4, telephone service was interrupted not only at the home of Mr. Hicks but in most of the homes in the block in which he resides, during a period of extreme crisis.

All of these service problems have centered around telephones being used in connection with some aspects of the civil rights movement. It is frightening to consider the possibility involved in unopposed continuation of these practices. It means, in effect, that any militant Negro---or even a militant neighborhood---can be cut off at will from the rest of the world.

These matters have from time to time been reported to the FBI. Possibly your own office may have received a complaint. However, the situation persists, and I predict it will continue unless your company makes positive moves to investigate and correct.

I am urging that regional investigators from your Atlanta office be assigned to look into these three problem areas as soon as possible. Our people

in these communities feel very strongly about these matters, and I understand and reiterate their concern. I look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc: John Doar, U. S. Department of Justice
L. L. Mitchell , U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Office
Ben S. Gilmer, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph
O. F. Herbert, Bogalusa Telephone Co.
William Yates, Task Force Worker

Feb 1: Bridge off

" 3: cut-off in refuge & area

11: after strong probes

17: Hicks to FBI cut-off
Covington

21: Bypass found Kingsbury to
Hicks "OD" 14 hrs

Jonesboro:

Dennis to JD
credit card (accident Feb.8th)
line to sheriff's office
line cut-off then much trunk noise

Be sure you notice the Jame Brown case. The places that excepted us at first are refusing us now.

We hope those injunctions are filed. We are still testing

Mrs. Dicks

[1965, Feb. 25]

Mr. Robert Hicks
924 e. 9th St.
Bogalusa, La.

Name James E Brown
Age 26
Date February 25, 1965
Time 5 to 7
642 Second Ave

On the Night of February 25, 1965 we entred Graham's Cafe 404 Columbia. We were seated at the table and completed ignored by the staff for about eight minutes I James Brown left the table to speak to the manager who was making a phone Call. I ask him for service please, and for a waiter to come to our table. He (The acting manager) said he would come to the table. He came to the table. I asked him "May We have service Please?" He said he could not ~~service~~ serve us because it would cause him serious trouble and also ~~me~~ us. I replid to him I would still like service Please. He told me he had told me allready he could not give me service. I told him then I would have to ask him for service three (3) time. So I asked him again and he still replied no. I told him Thank you, and I would be

two Others fellows. He told me he was acting as manger.

James E. Brown
Alcie Taylor Jr.
Wiley Brumfield

Alcie Taylor Jr.
823 4th St
Boyalusa, La.
Age 17

Wiley Brumfield

apt 42 Bogue project
age 17
Boyalusa, La.

On the night of Feb. 15 1965
about 15 after 10. I was riding
in a Cab On Ave U and
Columbia Road. I saw Car
4 and Car 2 and the K 9 Squad
Parked in front of Boone's Cafe
That Are ~~Cars~~ Cars of the
Bogalusa Police force. I saw
a Group of white men in from
of Dana's Shop + Boone Cafe.
I am agreeing with the Children
who was beaten the Police was
Present and did not protect the
youth.

My name is Lorraine Smith
Age 28
Adress 1608 Jackie Robinson St.
Bogalusa, La.

Lorraine Smith

on the night of Feb. 15, 1965
I Roosevelt Sington was
beaten by a group of white men
on Columbia Road. I some two
cars of Police who offerd me
no Protection.

Roosevelt Singleton
age 19
Address 28 apt. 28, Redmond Heights
pojects. Bogalusa, La.

Roosevelt Singleton

On the night of Feb. 15, 1965
D Rodney Robertson was beaten
by a Group of white men with
black jacks + billets. The
police Cars + K 9 squad were
present and gave me no protection
They looked on while ~~one~~ I was
beaten.

Rodney Robertson
age 17
adress apt. 30. Redmond Heights
Project
Time 10 after 10.

Rodney Robertson

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

March 8, 1965

Request for MCHR Personnel in Bogalusa, La. :

From March 29 to April 9, 1965, there will be a number of students from Northern campuses doing volunteer civil rights work in Bogalusa. We expect their presence will help to publicize the evil of segregation in Bogalusa.

The medical services and facilities available to Negroes are rudimentary and segregated. Both Washington-St Tammany Charity Hospital and the Bogalusa Community Medical Center are segregated. The two are the only public facilities and the only ones available to Negroes. Both operate mainly on Federal funds and both were constructed with Hill-Burton funds. The Center will treat Negroes only one day a week, and then only providing no white wants service first. The Hospital, as an instance of its racial policy, requires Negro mothers to give immediate post-natal care to their children, even to bathing them after delivery. The general health and sanitation conditions of the Negro community are less adequate than those prescribed in Mosaic Law.

MCHR personnel on the scene for a few days could survey the medical resources and document the abominable practices of segregation.

Please write to William Yates, at the above address, and to David Dennis, at 2209 Dryades St, New Orleans, La., 70113.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

March 11, 1965

Mr. Chris Wright
1501½ E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Enclosed is a copy of our Bogalusa Division booklet. From it you should be able to obtain the information you need for your study of the paper industry in Louisiana.

Cordially,

Delos Knight, Jr.
Public Relations Manager
Southern Region

DK/mt

Bogalusa, Louisiana, a town near the Pearl River boundary of Mississippi has a population of 27,000. According to an article that appeared in the February 1, 1965 issue of the Nation, Bogalusa has the highest per capita membership in the Ku Klux Klan of any town in the South. It has been estimated at over a thousand. As local Negro groups have begun pushing harder and harder for Freedom, the Klan has become very active. Thirty-three incidents, ranging from bomb threats to several serious beatings, have occured in the last thirty-one days.

The major economic and political force in Bogalusa is Crown-Zellerbach Paper Company, which employs over 8000 men. Because of recent bad publicity, steming from the Klan frightening local white citizens into withdrawing their invitation to former Arkansas congressman Brooks Hays and from attacks on CORE workers, Crown is extremely sensitive to Northern pressure and publicity.

The Crown plant is extremely segregated. There are segregated bathrooms, water fountains, and time clocks. These however are secondary to the jim crow locals which exist in the plant. There are two unions in the plant - International Pulp, Sulfite and Paper and the Paper Workers and Paper Makers union. Being segregated into locals for whites and for Negroes, these unions are the bastions of segregation in the plant because each has its own line of progression. Each represents certain jobs, and since the white locals refuse to represent Negroes, they are restricted to a few catagories. A Negro can progress only so far and then he becomes frozen to one job, because if he advances further he runs into the white jobs. Naturally these jobs are the lowest paying and the hardest physically.

A couple of years ago, Crown instituted token integration by allowing the Negroes to enter the white line of progression if they could pass a test and if they would agree to lose their seniority and their pay. They would be put into an extra-board of men that are used to fill in. So far only two Negroes have entered the white line of progression. One has been told by a company official that he was not going to work full-time. This, needless to say, is not much of anything.

In conjunction with Time, Inc., Crown owns another plant called the St. Francisville Paper Company, in St. Francisville, Louisiana. The conditions there are much worse. Negroes are restricted to only seven classifications, while whites have access to seventy-one. Again the unions - the same ones as in Bogalusa - are segregated. Again there are seperate lines of progression. Again Negroes have the lowest paying, hardest working jobs. There are segregated bathrooms and time clocks. The factory has a cafeteria which sells to Negroes, but they have to eat in the kitchen, or in a cramped little lunch room.

Crown holds Federal contracts and is a member of the President's Committee for Equal Employment Oppurtunity. Every year they have to submit a plan explaining exactly what they are doing to end segregation.

We would like to ask your CORE chapter, and every person as an individual, to write Crwon with letters of complaint. In this way we can institute an attack at the top and at the bottom of the power structure. Please write them as soon as possible.

P.T. Sinclair, President
Crown-Zellerbach
One Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Andrew Heiskell, Chairman
Time, Inc.
Time and Life Bldg.
New York, N.Y.

For further information: Committee for Concern
2085 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Thank you,

CORE
1501½ E. Boulevard
Louise St. P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

1960, Bogalusa's U. S. Census population had increased 20% over the preceding ten years to 21,423 (approximately half the population of the parish) of whom 34.9% were Negro. The economic mainstay of Bogalusa is the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation complex of a paper mill, a box factory, a bag plant, and chemical producing facilities. Crown-Zellerbach acquired the complex in 1955 and its expansion of the complex was the principal cause of the population increase.

Bogalusa is now being forced by its Negro citizens into proper relation to the laws and Constitution of the United States. In the process three groups have come into violent conflict. One: there are those who, led by the Ku Klux Klan (said to be more numerous per capita in Bogalusa than in any other town in the South), want at any cost to preserve the caste structure. Two: there are the city authorities who are hesitantly and unwillingly allowing the proper relation to be made. They are supported by most and weakly encouraged by some of the White Power Structure. Three: there is the Negro community which under newly emerging leaders is pressing for equality.

* * * * *

Prior to January 22, 1965, CORE had only intermittent contact with Bogalusa. CORE teams had scouted the city evaluating the Negro leaders and their organizations and assessing the social context. CORE had twice tentatively scheduled a working program for Bogalusa, but both times Negro leaders had asked CORE to wait to give the city bi-racial commission more time to work.

On January 22 several Negroes of Bogalusa (Robert Hicks, Gail Jenkins, L. C. Dawson, and Andrew Moses), representing the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League, talked with CORE workers in New Orleans (Ronnie Moore, Bill Yates, and Steve Miller). They reviewed much of what CORE already knew.

There is segregation in restaurants, theaters, libraries, hospitals, schools-in all public accommodations and facilities. In the paper mill the jobs are segregated into white and Negro and no Negro-however much seniority and skill he has - can rise into the white jobs. The mill has hired hundreds of white women but no Negro women. The two unions in the mill (International Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers and the United Paper Makers and Paper Workers) are each segregated into white locals and Negro Locals and the Negro locals are given cursory attention at the bargaining table. The city authorities and police more harass the Negroes than enforce the laws amongst them.

The representatives then asked CORE to assist them in a test of several downtown restaurants. Following upon the bad publicity of the Brooks Hays incident (when a speaking invitation extended by some whites to Congressman Brooks Hays was rescinded under pressure from the Klan) the city authorities, at the request of Crown-Zellerbach (which holds large Federal contracts), had told the Negroes of the Bi-racial Commission they could with official protection test some restaurants for compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Law. (The Negro members had for two years vainly petitioned the commission for permission to test). CORE readily agreed to assist and outlined an initial program of four days of testing to begin January 26. CORE then raised the question of whether or not the Negroes of Bogalusa were now ready to press for full equality. Moses was reluctant to discuss the possibility saying the bi-racial commission would have to be asked first; but Hicks, Dawson, and Jenkins felt that schools and jobs were most important and asked CORE's help.

The three CORE workers addressed a mass meeting in Bogalusa on Monday, January 25, Before the meeting Andrew Moses told them the Commission had insisted on a single day of testing and the leaders had accepted because of the police protection offered with it. In the course of their addresses the workers found the majority of the meeting agreed with them that the day of testing should be only a beginning.

On Tuesday the workers toured the paper mill and discussed with officials of the Negro locals appeals to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and to the National Labor Relations Board. They held discussions also on the integration of the public schools, the trade school, and the hospital.

On Tuesday, January 28, Yates and Miller supervised the day's testing which brought service in 8 restaurants, 2 theaters, and the library, and refusals of service in 7 restaurants and lunch-counters.

on the following Monday, February 1, Yates and Miller spoke at a victory rally. During the course of the rally it became apparent that the mass of those present were not willing to accept the limitations that Moses and a few of the leaders had accepted. The workers, perceiving that Moses now no longer wanted them in Bogalusa and that the people did, challenged Moses on the issues of further immediate efforts for equality and of the organizing of the youth. The rally ended in disorder.

Since that date there has been much reorganization.

Andrew Moses has now resigned and new men are now leading the League in a major struggle for full equality. There are two new organizations. The youth have an organization that is separate yet in practice is an adjunct of the League. The most concerned and courageous of the men have organized a chapter of a militant organization called The Deacons of Defense and Justice.

The calling of National attention to the infamous conditions of Bogalusa has resulted in the formation of two committees, one in San Francisco and one in Boston, to bring pressure to bear on the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation and on the city authorities.

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

March 29, 1965

Mr Ben F. Waple, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

Dear Mr Waple: Reference: 9420

I much thank you for your Commission's prompt attention to my letter asking an investigation.

I did meet with Misters O'Regan and Murdock of Southern Bell, and though the tenor of our discussion was quite other than that suggested by the excerpt given in Mr Kincaid's letter I am for the present satisfied. Misters O'Regan and Murdock spoke of being limited by the social context from which they drew their operating personnel but said they would ask the Bogalusa personnel particularly to give efficient, impartial service. They asked me in future to present all complaints directly to them. I have since made one complaint (again an emergency call to the New Orleans FBI, on March 20th, was cut-off on line 732-7449), but I feel Mr O'Regan acted quickly and adequately on the complaint.

Thank you

William Yates

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
20554

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY

March 25, 1965

IN REPLY REFER TO:
9420

Mr. William Yates
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The Southern Bell Telephone Company was requested by the Commission to investigate your complaint dated February 26, 1965, alleging refusal of telephone company operators at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to place or complete certain interstate calls. A copy of the company's report of the investigation is attached for your information.

The Commission is, of course, concerned that Southern Bell and all other communication carriers shall provide without discrimination a quality of service acceptable to all users. If you are not satisfied with the results of this investigation, we will pursue the matter further upon receipt of new or additional facts which you believe are indicative of improprieties in the handling by the company of interstate calls.

Very truly yours,

Ben F. Waple

Ben F. Waple
Secretary

Enclosure

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

HURT BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

J. B. KINCAID
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT
AREA CODE 404 529-8217

March 19, 1965

Mr. Ben F. Waple, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

Dear Mr. Waple:

This is in reply to your letter dated March 9, 1965, File Reference 9420, which transmitted a copy of a letter from Mr. William Yates, 1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, alleging refusal of our operators at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to place or complete certain interstate telephone calls.

Since Mr. Yates' letter did not give any information about the specific telephone lines which were affected by the alleged difficulties, it was not possible to make as thorough an investigation into these matters as we would like. Accordingly, we are not able to reply to these accusations in all instances.

However, as a result of discussions which our Security Department had with Bogalusa law and civil authorities about this matter, it was felt that telephone service for two customers probably would have been the services most actively used in CORE activities during this period. These were telephone numbers RE2-9274 provided for Cooley's Spot and RE2-7449 provided for Mr. Robert Hicks. In addition, our people thoroughly reviewed our long distance records, including logs which reflect the time and calling city for any request to verify a "busy condition" or to complete an emergency call, for the period in question.

On the probability that the above services were the ones referred to by Mr. Yates, the following facts gathered in the course of our investigation are included herein, as well as pertinent facts relative to those incidents more specifically identified by Mr. Yates:

February 1, 1965: Our records disclose that only one request for assistance in completing an emergency call to telephone

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COMMUNICATIONS
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numbers serving the offices of the Bogalusa law enforcement authorities was received on this date and it was promptly completed. Also, a review of our records did not reflect receipt of any trouble report concerning these services.

Our records do not indicate that any requests were received on this date from any calling parties or operators to verify that telephone service for RE2-9274 and RE2-7449 was in proper working condition or "busy". Also, our records do not indicate that any requests were received from any calling parties or operators to complete emergency calls to either of these services on this date.

February 3, 1965: There were two requests for verification of "busy conditions" on telephone number RE2-9274. The first request was from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 8:23 P. M. and the second was from San Francisco, California, at 9:40 P. M.

Conversations involving telephone number RE2-9274 were interrupted three times by our operators on this date in order to complete emergency calls to this number. The first emergency call was from New Orleans, Louisiana, at 6:10 P. M.; the second from Atlanta, Georgia, at 7:25 P. M.; and the third from Boston, Massachusetts, at 9:13 P. M.

Our operators denied a request to complete an emergency call to RE2-9274 from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 5:40 P. M. because, upon checking, it was determined that this service was already engaged in an emergency long distance call. This latter request was personally handled by our Bogalusa Chief Operator. The person making this call was indignant and used abusive language upon being denied his request but appeared to understand after the reasons for the denial were explained to him.

A conversation in progress involving telephone number RE2-7449 was interrupted by our operators at 8:25 P. M. to complete an emergency call from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Also, a call from this telephone number requesting assistance in reaching a Baton Rouge telephone number was completed by our operator at 9:39 P. M.

February 11, 1965: Our investigation revealed nothing that would tend to support Mr. Yates' allegations.

February 17, 1965: A review of our records of all completed and cancelled long distance calls for this date revealed no call made to the F. B. I. in New Orleans involving a Bogalusa telephone number.

February 21, 1965: Our records do not indicate that any requests were received on this date from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to verify the proper working condition of a Bogalusa telephone number or to complete an emergency call.

During our discussion with the local law enforcement authorities, they were asked if they had experienced any difficulty with their telephone service during the period under investigation. They stated that they had not experienced any difficulties.

It has been our long established policy to instruct periodically our employees active in the handling of long distance calls that our obligation as a public utility with respect to all telephone users consists of furnishing service which in all respects satisfies the user's communications needs. Employees are advised that such service must be dependable with regard to speed, accuracy and completion. They are also instructed that these calls must be handled in a courteous, attentive and competent manner and they are supervised to that end. Further instructions to our operators provide that when a customer identifies a call as being of an emergency nature, they are to give such a call their undivided attention and enlist the assistance of their supervisor if necessary to insure prompt and effective completion. However, any undue or unreasonable preference in the handling of any telephone call is contrary to our operating procedures.

On Saturday, March 13, 1965, representatives of our Company met with Mr. Yates in the Telephone Company office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The results of our investigation of the allegations contained in his February 22, 1965, letter to the Commission were reviewed with him in detail. He was advised of our pertinent operating practices. We further advised him that as a result of his letter to the Commission, we had again reminded the operators of our obligation. He was assured that we would continue to provide the best service possible to all customers.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Yates was of the impression that the Bogalusa operators were involved in the completion of all incoming

long distance calls and he expressed surprise when informed that they become involved only when difficulty is encountered and called to their attention by the distant operator.

As a result of this meeting, Mr. Yates appeared to be appreciative of our concern about the allegations contained in his letter.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Vice President

MAR 1965
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F. C. C.
MAIL & RECORDS

Bogalusa March 30 1965

TO: Mr. Richard Haley

From: Joel Rubenstein

Dear Mr. Haley

Enclosed please find a statement on the arrest of of Mr. Royan Burris last night. This is only a part of the pattern of intimidation being practiced against the Negroes of Bogalusa and Mr. Burris in particular. I think they are trying to set an example with Mr. Burris to try to frighten the Negroes of this city. This makes two charges against him now and I wouldn't be supprised if they cooked up another one against him. I think that it is very important for CORE to support Mr. Burris as fully as we can. I hope you agree with me and communicate this sentiment to the lawyers.

The F.B.I. talked to me this morning about the Sassincident and I made a signed statement I have a copy of it Ifyou want to see it. Agent Quackenbush got into a general discussion of the situation here he tryed to feel me out about the Negro community and the deacons and CORE's plans for the community. I told him what I wanted to be passed on expecting him to do it. We talked about the communication problem the F.B.I. doesn't understand why the people don't trust them.

I have a list of the incidents that happened last night. Mr. Burriss's arrest, the tear gas bombing of the union hall and the beating of a Negro who attended our rally Sundayby four white men. I just found out about the last one a little while ago and I'mworking on it now I'll give the list to Bill when I see him tommorrow and he'll handle it.

On that tear gas attack on the union hall the F.B.I. says they have a description of the car and orders to get it from Wash. they say it and its owner have disapearedand they are looking for it. Its a 1951 black Studebaker.

One last thing I see wherethe Morning Advocate said that the attack didn't happen. The people here know better but they would be greatly encouraged if the outside world reported accurately what happens here. I can't stress strongly enough how much a little outside notice would give heart to the people here. I know that Ed Hollander is doing all he can but if its possible and extra effort would be greatly appreciated.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM

Joel Rubenstein

[1965, Fnt 21]

MORE ADDITIONS

Feb 21- Royan Burris (see Feb 10) was followed the car that was chasing the CORE workers to Covington. As he turned to drive back, he was stopped by a corvette with at least two whites inside. They got out and told him, "Next time, nigger, we'll kill you".

Feb 23- While buying groceries in the A&P on the main street, Columbia avenue, a Negro man was chased to his car by a group of whites.

Feb 25- FBI agents Quackenbush and Sass came to the residence of Robert Hicks. Sass told him not to get involved with the Deacons for Defence and Justice (a [redacted] self-defence Negro group who is organizing in Bogalusa). Sass made many inuendos and concealed threats including saying that if a white was shot by a Negro in self-defence, the Negro would be charged with murder, When Hicks replied that self-defence was a Constitutional Right, Sass stormed out of the house very angrily. Sass has been working in the area of Bogalusa for 12 years.

This brings the total of incidents to 33 in 31 days.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROYAN BURRIS MARCH 30 1965

At about six fourty- five two sherriffs deputies came to ~~yeur~~ my house . They told me that they had a warrent for my arrest on two charges. I asked to go back into my house to put down a record I had ~~i~~ in my hand . They said no you can't go anyplace, but you can put it in your car or in your truck. I put the record in my truck. Then I was handcuffed behind my back. They put me in the back seat of their car they got in the front seat and drove off. They took me by back roads (great southern pasture) they said that I was being taken to Franklin ton. A car seemed to be following the car and they asked ~~Mr~~ me"who is in that car Royan" I said ~~I~~ didn't know. They radioed to find out who the car was. Their was a gun on the front seat of the sherriffs car and one of them asked me if I wanted it. I told them no. The officer who asked me this was the one with deputy Adams. When we got to the jail we sat outside until the rain stopped. they took the handcuffs ~~of~~ off while we waited about a half hour. When the rain stopped they took me into the jail. Adams said "we made it safe".When they took me to Franklinton by back roads I thought they intended to kill me. They locked me up. When agent Sass of the F.B.I. came they took me out and had me undress to show that I hadn't beenbeaten . I was asked to sign a statement that I hadn't been beaten and I did.
They asked me what were we trying to do? Mr. holliday asked if it was true that the CORE worker had set up an office in ~~a~~ my shop. Holliday said that the car without a licence plate reported by the CORE worker for passing by the shop was his car. He said tell that fat-assed Jew that that's my car and I'llsend it by as many times as I want."Sass said he wasn't going to tolerate having Rubenstein call him every time someones arrested. Sass said the other matter of the beating is definitly being looked into. Then I was locked up and told it would be nine o'clock before bond could be set.

The ~~charge~~ against me was theft. It involves a robbery from a Juke box in the Cafe next door to my barber shop. The machine in ~~t~~ there at that time belonged to.Two boys have confessed to the theft which took place last summer. They have been to court twice. Their names are Leon Raford andMilton Johnson. The amount involved was about 120 dollars my bond was set at 1000 dollars. I was told to ~~c~~ come back to court on April 30.1965.

Royan Burris

7312 Maple Street
New Orleans, La. 70118
March 29, 1965

Mr. Louis Mitchell
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I write as a member of Mr. Jack Nelson's subcommittee to the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the Commission. Enclosed are statements taken by me in Bogalusa, La. in my role as a subcommittee member. The parties making the statements allege:

segregation in public hospitals
segregation in gas station restrooms
segregation in unions
segregation by Crown-Zellerbach (both in facilities and in refusal to hire Negro women)
segregation in public schools
denial of equal employment by banks
denial of equal employment by U.S. Post Office

Considerations of both time and money preclude our subcommittee being able to do more that forward these allegations to you. With all the demands on <u>your</u> time, will it yet be possible for your office to make copies of the enclosed and see that the ~~xxxx~~ copies get to the appropriate government agencies and departments for investigation?

Let me add, unofficially and personally, that I would urge that a high priority be given to investigations in and complaints from the city of Bogalusa.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Steven H. Rubin

Encl.

March 10, 1965

My name is Robert Hicks, and I live at 924 East 9th St., Bogalusa, La. I am 36 years old.

I belong to local 624 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Sulphide Workers and work for Crown-Zellerbach in the container department. My union is completely segregated - no white members belong to it. The white local of my union has no Negro members. There are some jobs for colored and some for whites. White and colored never have the same job at the plant. The white union bargains for the whites; the Negro union bargains for ### Negroes.

There are no signs, but there are different bathrooms and drinking fountains and both are segregated. Crown-Zellerbach has these bathrooms very close to each other - side by side. Eating facilities are segregated too.

The two public hospitals are completely segregated. They are Bogalusa Community Medical Center and Bogalusa Charity Hospital. All the nurses are white. All the doctors and office personnel are white. The patients are physically segregated and have to go to the hospitals at different times (at Charity Hospital, times are differnt.)

(think there may be a page missing here. anyway it continues ...)

at Crown-Zellerbach Bag and Multiwall, there are about 400 women - all white. They turn down Negro women.

Every school in town is completely segregated. That includes employees like janitors, as well as teachers and children.

No Negro works as a clerk at a voting poll on eledtion day.

No Negro works above the menial level at a bank.

signed - Robert Hicks

withnesses Joshua Mondy Jr.
Willie Jackson

statement taken by Steven H. Rubin

Affidavits

Bogalusa, La.
March 10, 1965

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Gov't contract

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No Negro works as a clerk at a voting poll on election day.

No Negro works above the menial level at a bank. ~~The Star~~

Signed → Robert [illegible]

Witnesses: Joshua Mondy Jr.
Willie Jackson

Statement taken by Storm H. Rubin

March 11, 1965

Dear Dave :

The Bogalusa Voters League has agreed to sponsor the students. They are now getting firm commitments on housing.

The enclosure was sent to MCHR through Nurse Disparti in Jackson. I spoke to her and she agreed to push it with Geiger and others in Boston and New York.

I spoke also to Shirley Meshur of San Francisco and she agreed to ask the San Francisco Committee for Concern to send representatives to Bogalusa during the student visit. She believes the Committee will. (She said the Committee now definitely expects to have its rally " This Is Bogalusa " with participation by the Hicks and other local people on about March 26th or 27th.)

I've written to Donald Slaiman, Director of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C. to ask him also to attend while students are in Bogalusa. He is a friend (though I haven't seen him in several years) and perhaps will come. I want him to put a little heart in Dawson and Peters, t he two Negro local presidents (union locals),and to give a talk to workers on their rights.

It would be good also to have someone from the NCC. You know those people, will you ask them ? When we thought we had some ministers stopping off from Selma to San Francisco to visit in Bogalusa and we arranged appointments for them, the response of Bogalusa ministers was good. Rev. Bruce Shepherd, white Episcopal minister, (he invited Hays and has corresponded with S.F. Committee for Concern about his attending the C for C rally) wanted also to meet the ministers. NCC should get a similarly good response. The Bogalusa Ministerial Alliance is slowly deciding what is to be their official stand on CORE and NCC would be of help.

Yours

Bill Yates

STATEMENT OF MR. ROYAN BURRIS.

ON. THURSDAY MARCH 11, 1965 AGENT QUACKENBUSH WAS IN THE BARBER SHOP OPERATED BY MR. BURRIS AT 618 4th ST. ASKED IF CORE WAS COMING back? HOW MANY WERE COMING? WHY WERE THEY COMING? WHAT WOULD YOU SETTLE FOR TO KEEP CORE OUT?

TUESDAY MARCH 16, AGENT QUACKENBUSH WAS AT THE HOUSE MR BURRIS HAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION HE TOLD MR. BURRIS NOTTOSEND COMPLAINTS TO JUSTICE DEPT. TO GIVE THEM TO HIM, OR SEND THEM TO NAACP.

Royan Burris

copy STEVE Rubin
Bill YATES

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT HICKS

On Tuesday March 16, at Abouts 11:30 in the, Mr. Robert Hicks; was talking to agent Quackenbush of the F.B.I. They were at the House being built by Roy Burris on Sixth street. Mr. Hick told agent Quackenbush that he wanted to get an affidavied and file a complaint on the Arther Ray Mingo incident. Agent Quackenbush said "you have about seven days to get that statement" Mr. Hicks took this to mean that after seven days nothing could be done about the complaint.

Signed
Robert A Hicks

copy: Steve Rubin
Bill Yates

STATEMENT OF MR. ROYAN BURRIS

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Royan Burris

Copy STEVE RUBIN
Bill YATES.

March 30 1965
Bogalusa, Louisiana

I, Joel Rubenstein, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to William Trankenkut and John Richard Farrell who have identified themselves to me as special agents of the FBI.

Last night, 3/29/65, Roger Bruno was arrested by deputies of the Washington Parish Sheriff's Office. Subsequent to his arrest I received a number of telephone calls advising me that Bruno had been placed in an unmarked car and that he was being taken to Franklinton, La. for confinement. Mr Bruno had been arrested the prior week by local police and sheriff's deputies. On that occasion Mr Bruno had complained to me and to the FBI that he had been beaten by the arresting officers at the time of his first arrest. Based on the fact that he had complained about this beating following his first arrest I thought it possible that he might be beaten again.

As soon as I learned of Bruno's arrest last night I immediately called the FBI

Office in New Orleans. I told that Office that Mr Bunn had been arrested and that I feared that he would be beaten again. I left my telephone number and told the person in the FBI Office to whom I was talking to call me back and tell me what action was being taken.

As a follow up on the above call, a man who identified himself as an agent here from the FBI called me. He told me that he had seen & talked to Mr. Bunn and that the latter was alright. He then said "What is going on down there? Do you call on every time someone has been arrested." He then said "~~I'm tired of this bull shit~~ ~~I'm sick of this~~" He didn't want the bull shit of calling the FBI every time someone was arrested." He continued on this general vein for about 30 seconds.

I asked him if he had finished. He said "yes." I then told him it was his job to check complaints. I told him that Mr Bunn had been beaten by three cops from the previous week and that every time they arrested him (Bunn) I was going to call the FBI.

I told him that I suggested them (the FBI) to check the complaint. I asked him if he understood me. When he replied "yes, you are coming through loud" I hung up after I said thank you and he said goodbye. Immediately after hanging up, I contacted Bell Gates of CORE in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in order to report to him what had happened with Agent Ivon.

Approximately ½ hour later a person who identified himself as from the news department of WDSU, New Orleans called me and told me that he wanted the details of the incident with Agent Ivon of the FBI. I believe that he mentioned that he had heard about it from CORE. I furnished him with the details.

Joel Rubenstein

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 3/3/64 at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

William Zwerdling, Spl. Agent, FBI, New Orleans, 3/3/64

John Richard Terrell, Special Agent, F.B.I., New Orleans, La., 3/20/64.

[1965, March 30]

BOGALUSA, LA.

The Ku Klux Klan and the Crown Zellerbach Corporation are very big in Bogalusa, Louisiana, a fear-ridden city of nearly 25,000 in the Black Belt of the Deep South, 60 miles due north of New Orleans, in Washington Parish, just across the river from Mississippi.

There, the Klan operates openly, headquartered in a fire station across the street from City Hall. It burns crosses, flogs Negroes and white civil rights workers, and it was strong enough in January to prevent former U. S. Congressman Brooks Hays, a moderate in racial matters, from speaking.

Bogalusa, according to The Nation, has perhaps the highest percentage of active Klansmen of any city in the South. It also has a long history of unpunished lawlessness, violence and racial strife.

Crown Zellerbach is very strong in Bogalusa, too. The San Francisco-based corporation owns three plants there, worth $100 million; a paper mill, a box factory, and a bag plant. Crown Zellerbach is Bogalusa's only industry and its largest employer. Crown Zellerbach sits alone at the top of Bogalusa's economic ladder.

But, when the Ku Klux Klan threatened sponsors of Hays' speech with reprisals, Crown Zellerbach remained silent. Efforts to entice a policy statement failed, although Crown Zellerbach had indicated it looked favorably on the Hays' appearance before the Klan acted. Because responsible citizens of Bogalusa--corporate and private alike--failed to respond, Hays' talk was cancelled.

Klan involvement in the Hays affair was well-known to Crown Zellerbach, and to everybody else in Boglusa. Six thousand KKK handbills were openly distributed, warning Bogalusans that Hays intended "to convince you that you should help integration by sitting in church with the black man, hiring more of them in your businesses, serving and eating with them in your cafes, and allowing your children to sit by filthy, runny-nosed, ragged, ugly little niggers in your public schools.

"We will know the names of all who are invited to the Brooks Hays meeting and we will know who did not attend this meeting...Those who do attend this meeting will be tagged as integrationists and will be dealth with accordingly by the knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

A cross was burned. A pastor threatened. Vestrymen feared the Baptist church where Hays was to speak might be bombed. Pressure was brought on Crown Zellerbach, on Lou Major, independent-minded editor of the Bogalusa-News; on Attorney Bascom Talley, Bogalusa's civil rights commissioned, and on Mayor Jesse Cutrer.

"Efforts to get a policy statement from Crown Zellerbach were unavailing," it was reported, and "without backing from the economic colossus that keeps Bogalusa alive, the plans fell apart."

The Committee for Concer, a broad-based San Francisco organization that is concerned about what is happening in Bogalusa, was established on February 12, 1965. A letter was sent to the new rulers of Crown Zellerbach,

asking for a meeting. In the North, at least, Crown Zellerbach, under the leadership of the late J. D. Zellerbach, and the late James P. Mitchell, its former senior vice president, had been known as a responsible corporate citizen, well aware of the obligations of citizenship.

Crown Zellerbach's policy was clearly and affirmatively stated by Mr. Mitchell in a June, 1964 speech to the Commonwealth Club, shortly before his death:

"It is up to the business and industrial leadership of the country, of the state, of the community to take the lead in changing theeconomic status of American Negroes and adjusting the scales of economic and social imbalance," he said.

Surely, the new officers of Crown Zellerbach, President Peter T. Sinclair; Board Chairman Reed Hunt, and Harold Zellerbach, president of the Crown Zellerbach Foundation, must hold the same views.

But they refused to meet with the Committee for Concern.

"On February 12," wrote Mr. Sinclair, "our management people in Bogalusa and nine civic and labor organizations met with the Mayor of the City, Mr. Cutrer, to pledge support to the public authorities in their enforcement of law and order in the community. The pledge was publicly signed and widely disseminated to our employees and the residents of Bogalusa by the press and was publicized in major newspapers of the State of Louisiana."

Mr. Sinclair, apparently, was not in the audience when Mr. Mitchell told the Commonwealth Club:

"A company can say the right things--most of our industries in the North and West are saying all the right things--but an extra effort beyond policy statements on discrimination is required. Concrete programs of recruiting, hiring and training need to be carried out. In this we must go beyond opening the door on lower paid jobs; we must find positions for Negroes on the managerial ladder."

How are things in Bogalusa?

Workers in Bogalusa's Crown Zellerbzch mills are represented by two separate unions, one Negro and one white. Members of the Negro union are frozen in lower paid, lower skilled jobs. Members of the white union advance on the basis of ability.

Steve Miller, a Congress of Racial Equality field worker, wrote the Committee for Concern:

"About two years ago, the Negro local complained about the segregated setup to company officials and to their area representatives. At that time there were two lines of progression. The white line got most of the high-paying jobs and most of the physically easier ones. There was no dichotomy on the line, however. They were interwoven, and whites and Negroes could and did work together on the same job. The difference was that while the white was promoted, the Negro was frozen. He had no hope of promotion, or, if he did, it was to a level that paid less than the next level on the white line. There were no Negro shop stewards.

This all resulted in Negro men working on a job for many years, gathering seniority and skill, while whites would come in with less seniority and get promoted past them."

An "extra board" of both whites and Negroes was created in response to protests. Theoretically, Negroes on the extra board could then advance in the white line of progression. The catch is, anybody who wants to get on the extra board must take an aptitude test, which is subjectively graded. Few Negroes pass. Those who do, can enter the white line of advancement, but the white union still refuses to accept them. They must be represented by the Negro Local.

Continuing Miller's report:

"Women are also employed at the box factory and the bag plant. However, none are Negroes. Last year, when signs were up for hiring women, 40 Negro women went. Negro porters working in the office saw the officials take down the signs. They told the women they were no longer hiring. They still hired white women for a time afterward.

"Although there are no signs--there were until a couple of years ago--there are still white and Negro bathrooms, water fountains, and time clocks. We have not yet tested them to see if it is just a habit. Signs of compliance with the Equal Economic Opportunities Act are posted."

Again, the Committee for Concern headed by Wilfred T. Ussery, wrote to Crown Zellerbach officials in San Francisco, the corporation headquarters, asking for an opportunity to talk about Bogalusa.

"We do not believe the pledge subscribed to by the organizations mentioned in your telegram meets satisfactorily the problems of Bogalusa," the Committee said. "We feel that strong steps, beyond a pledge of good faith by you in Bogalusa are now required."

"It is our understanding," replied Crown Zellerbach President Sinclair, "that Mayor Cutrer and other city officials are presently giving thoughtful attention to proposals prepared by Federal representatives at the request of the Mayor. We are advised that these recommendations look toward the establishemnt of improved conditions between the white and Negro leadership and that steps toward this objective will be taken shortly.

"In light of these developments, as well as the reasons presented in our letter of the 16th, we seriously question whether a meeting under these circumstances between third parties in San Francisco, 2000 miles from the scene, could make a meaningful and practical contribution to the situation. It is our belief that it might well produce a contrary effect and retard progress now being made."

The letter of February 16th, referred to by Mr. Sinclair, said in part:

"Bogalusa public officials, chosen by a majority of the voters of this community, both white and Negro, are sworn to uphold the laws of our city, our State, and our nation. This they have always done."

Have they?

On February 3, Steve Miller and Bill Yates, both CORE workers, were followed by two police cars while they attended a series of meetings in Bogalusa's Negro ghetto. When a car containing six whites came along, police vanished. The CORE workers were then chased by the whites, driving at high speeds through the Negro section of the City. Yates jumped out and ran to a restaurant for help. Two white pounced on him and beat him, breaking his hand in two places. As Yates fled, a shot was fired at him. The local Ku Klux Klan leader watched from the safety of a Bogalusa police car. Yates and Miller were later run out of town by police.

Two days after this incident, a Negro driving in Washington Parish, just outside the Bogalusa city limits, stopped to help a white man on the highway who, apparently, was having engine trouble. He was jumped by whites and thrashed.

On February 11, the Ku Klux Klan picketed Landry's Restaurant in Bogalusa with signs reading, "This place peacefully integrated."

A white man eating in the restaurant was slapped in the face. Five Negroes in Landry's were attacked by whites wieling clubs. A Negro boy was chased in downtown Bogalusa on February 16 by a gang of six whites dragging chains.

Bogalusa public officials, sworn to uphold the law, did not prosecute.

Crown Zellerbach did not protest.

Crown Zellerbach still refuses to talk to responsible representatives of the Committee for Concern.

Are corporations their brothers' keepers?

The Committee for Concern believes the corporate citizen, no less than the individual citizen, is obliged to treat his fellow man with dignity and respect, be he white or black, and whether he lives in San Francisco or Bogalusa.

The Committee for Concern believes Crown Zellerbach, as a corporate citizen, must not seek refuge in pious platitudes. The Committee believes strongly that Crown Zellerbach, as a corporate citizen, has a greater responsibility to society than the production of paper towels at a profit.

In the words of Crown Zellerbach's own late James P. Mitchell, when he was senior vice president,

"Businessmen are in a more influential position," said Mr. Mitchell, than any other group to build the confidence and faith of Negroes in the equity and justice of our society, which white and black inseparably share. It is an opportunity to be seized. It could be a supreme contribution to our national life and character. The light of America, darkened by the racial cloud, would brighten and shine more brilliantly than ever."

3/30/65

BOGALUSA COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN
449 - 14th STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103



Mr. Wilfred Lissery
2338 Pine St. # 5
San Francisco Cal

[1965, March 25]

Bogalusa Incidents Additions

March 25: Sidney Magee narrowly missed death in a trap set by white workers. A load of scrap iron was rigged overhead to be triggered to fall on him when he entered the toilet. He leaped quickly to one side and the iron missed him by inches. When management after long delay investigated, all evidence had been removed. (Complaint of the incident was made by Robert Hicks at Magee's request. Management refused at first to discuss it with Hicks, calling him a CORE worker and saying they would not discuss anything with a CORE person). Management did later release a statement asking employees to keep troubles originating outside the plant from disturbing the peace inside the plant.)
(This is an elaboration of the beforementioned item on March 25.)

March 26: Joel Rubenstein (CORE worker stationed in Bogalusa) saw a car of whites pass and repass several times the front of the building housing the CORE office. The car had no license plates. Joe l called the police to repo rt the car's passing. On March 30th Royan Burris was told by Deputy Sheriff Holliday that the car Joel reported belonged to him and that Burris should tell Joel for him " tell that fat-assed Jew tht's my car and I'll send it by as many times as I want ".

March 28: The windshield of a truck belonging to Royan Burris was smashed by a large stone. The perpetrator thoughtfully left the stone lying on the hood. The police had been near the truck just before the broken window was discovered. The police have been following Burris' truck and car since he was beat by them on March 20.

A young Negro, Jones Radcliff, was jumped and beaten by four white men after attending a Freedom Rally. He struck one of his attackers and now is being given around the clock protection by his friends to prevent the whites " revenging " his blow.

L. C. Magee's car was forced off the road and into a ditch by a car of whites. Magee's car was overturned. He was on his way home from the Freedom Rally.

When Ronnie Moore, Bill Yates, and Kimme Johnson - all CORE workers * were leaving Bogalusa after the Freedom Rally their car was followed by City Police car # 10, the Sheriff's K-9 car, and several unmarked, unlicensed cars carrying white men (presumably Klansmen). Immediately behind the CORE car ~~was~~ were two cars of armed Negroes -- thus the " peacefullness " of the procession.

Incidents Addition (continued)

March 29: A teargas bomb was thrown into the Labor Union Hall of Local 189-A where the Bogalusa Voters League (a militant Negro orgainization) had just finished a meeting. (A second meeting of much less militant Negroes, " Toms " in fact, was in session: an error in timing no doubt, but then the Klan has never shown itself as bright.)

Royan Burris arrested on charge of complicity in a cri me that occurred in the summer of 1964. Burris is innocen t of the crime and is clearly being " framed ". FBI Agent Frank Sass (of whom CORE and the people of Bogalusa have before complained to Washington) when asked to see tha t Burris was not again beat by the police said " I don't want this bullshit of calling the FBI everytime somebody is arrested ". Burris released 12 hours later on $ 1000 bond.

March 30: Newsmen calling Bogalusa police to check story of the tear-gas bomb were told the police knew nothing of it. The police were seen at the hall checking the occurrence and interviewing the victims just after the bombing.

10 March 1965

I, Mrs. Fanny Payton, reside at 428 9th Street, Bogalusa, La.
I am 74 years old.
Today I went to the Charity Hospital in Bogalusa. At the Charity Hospital whites are served in the morning until 12 noon, and then Negroes are served. I went at 12 noon and there were about 25 whites who had not been served waiting. There were about 100 Negro patients there, but they had to wait until all whites were served, even though it was the time for the Negroes to be served. The first Negro was served at about 1:20 p.m.
If a Negro goes before noon he will not be served. If a white comes in the afternoon, he is always let in without waiting.

(signed) Fannie Payton

statement taken by Steven Miller. Witnesses: Robert Hicks
Mrs. Robert Hicks

March 10, 1965

My name is Willie Claud Jackson. I am 23 years old and reside at 910 Ruby Road, Bogalusa, a house my wife and I rent.
Back in February, on Columbia Road, the main street of Bogalusa, five white men in a green Volkswagen cursed me and came at me with a baseball bad and tire chains. I ran. The local police said that there wasn't too much they could do about it.
Men from a green Volkswagon beat up some Negroes the night before, in the presence of the local police, who were laughing. The FBI investigated it, but nothing happened. No one was arrested.
No white man has been arrested for beating or bothering Negroes.
The local Medical Center, where I was a patient for 12 days, is all segregated. No Negro nurses or doctors. They kept white and Negro patients in different parts of the hospital.
All but one of the Bogalusa gas stations have segregated bathrooms.
Iknow Negroes have applied for jobs as mailmen, but none has been hired. No Negro postal clerks, either - not in Bogalusa.
Thecity police always curse at Negroes. Whenever a policeman speaks to me, he is harsh.

(signed) Willie Claude Jackson

witnesses: Robert Hicks
Joshua Mondy, Jr.

I Willie J. Bickham have been employed with Hoffman Elec. and Supply Co. 918 Front Street, Bogalusa, La. for the past (10) ten years. My job was to deliver items, work as a Clerk, Keep inventory or any thing needed to be done in the store, such as small repairs, and putting tags on items in the store.

I worked continously during the time of the strike with no cut in Salary. A few weeks ago I applied to go to Sullivan Trade Scool here in Bogalusa. (segarated) school in which a Federal Injunction was bought upon by my applying. As soon as Mr. Hoffman found out I had applied for this school, he told me he would not tolerate with any picketing around his place, and if so that would be the end of me. Since part of my job was to take inventory and sell supplies, I can truthfully say that his business have not fallen off lately.

On march 5 I was handed a pink slip and pay check. He told me I brought this on myself. The slip stated. "Due to the lack of business" Fred C Hoffman is owner. I am no longer employed with this Company.

March 10, 1965

My name is Joshua Mondy, Jr. I am 36 years old and live in Varnado, La., approximately 7 or 8 miles from Bogalusa. I am a disabled veteran. Mail will reach me c/o General Delivery, Varnado, La.

I was arrested on February 19, 1965, in Varnado, La., and charged with speeding, carrying a concealed weapon, and having an improper muffler. The weapon was not concealed; it was on the seat. They took me to City Jail in Bogalusa (the parish sheriff's office deputy arrested me). The desk sergeant gave me the phone to make a phone call, and the arresting officer, Buddy Lyons, leaned over my shoulder and took the phone from me roughly. He said, "You done made your phone call, nigger." They never did let me call until I gave a trusty a dollar 3 hours later.

The city jail in Bogalusa is segregated. They never put a white man and a Negro in the same cell.

Here in Bogalusa the Bogalusa Community Center Hospital and the Charity Hospital are segregated. Patients sleep in different parts of the hospitals - one part for colored, one for white.

At the Charity Hospital they have different days for colored and white. Negroes come to the hospital one day, whites on the next day. And on different times during the day. They are public hospitals. And whites come in the morning and Negroes in the afternoon. (They answer the phone, "Colored ward.")

signed Joshua Mondy Jr.

witness - Robert Hicks

statement taken by Steve Rubin

two statements by Mr. Royan Burris -

On Saturday, March 20, at one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Royan Burris was walking home from work. As he was taking home the day's receipts from his business, he was carrying a pistol to protect the money. The Sheriff's K-9 car with two officers and a city police car with two or three officers came up to Mr. Burris at the corner of 5th B Street and Second Avenue. They asked Mr. Burris what he had in his pocket; he didn't say anything. One officer reached into his pocket and took the gun, a 380 automatic. They handcuffed Mr. Burris with his hands behind his back and took him to the city jail in the city police car, with the Sheriff's car following. When they took him from the car at the jail they started shoving and kicking him. This continued as they brought him into the jail. While he was being booked, in front of the Desk Sergeant, he was kicked and knocked down on the floor. The only time they said anything to him was when he had been knocked down one officer said, "boy, what you do'in down on the floor. Get up from there." While he was being booked they didn't ask him his name, only how to spell it - proving that they knew who he was. After he had been knocked down he was allowed to make one phone call. When there was no answer at that number, he was locked up. No word of his whereabouts was available until 6:15 that morning.

During the entire incident the police gave no reason for the beating, but from the fact that the two cars stopped Mr. Burris and that the officers knew his name without asking at the booking, it seems clear that Mr. Burris was singled out because of his participation in the struggle for civil rights in Bogalusa.

March 30, 1965

At about six-forty-five two sheriff's deputies came to my house. They told me that they had a warrent for my arrest on two charges. I asked to go back into my house to put down a record I had in my hand. They said no you can't go anyplace, but you can put it in your car or in your truck. I put the record in my truck. Then I was handcuffed behind my back. They put me in the back seat of their car, then got in the front seat and drove off. They took me by back roads (great southern pasture) and said that I was being taken to Franklinton. A car seemed to be following the car and they asked me "who is in that car, Royan". I said I didn't know. They radioed to find out who the car was. Their was a gun on the front seat of the sheriff's car and one of them asked me if I wanted it. I told them no. The officer who asked me this was the one with deputy Adams. When we got to the jail we sat outside until the rain stopped. They took the handcuffs off while we waited - about a half hour. When the rain stopped they took me into the jail. Adams said "we made it safe." When they took me to Franklinton by back roads I thought they intended to kill me. They locked me up. When agent Sass of the FBI came they took me out and had me undress to show that I hadn't been beaten. I was asked to sign a statement that I hadn't been beaten and I did. They asked me what were we trying to do. Mr. Holliday asked if it was true that the CORE worker had set up an office in my shop. Holliday said that the car without a

license plate reported by the CORE worker for passing by the shop was his car. He said, "Tell that fat-assed Jew that that's my car and I'll send it by as many times as I want." Sass said he wasn't going to tolerate having Rubenstein call him every time someone is arrested. Sass said the other matter of the beating is definitely being looked into. Then I was locked up and told it would be 9 o'clock before bond could be set.

The charge against me was theft. It involves a robbery from a juke box in the cafe next door to my barber shop. ## Two boys have confessed to the theft, which took place last summer. They have been to court twice. Their names are Leon Faford and Milton Johnson. The amount involved was about 120 dollars. My bond was set at 1000 dollars. I was told to come back to court on April 30, 1965.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROYAN BURRIS

On Saturday March 20, at one o'clock in the morning Mr.Royan Burris was walking home from work. As he was ~~xxxx xxxxing~~ taking home the days reciepts from his business, he was carrying a pistol to protect the money. The Sheriffs K-9 car with two officers and a city police car with two or three officers came up to Mr. Burris at the corner of 5th B st. and Second Ave.. They asked Mr. Burris what he had in his pocket, he didnt say anything . One officer reched into his pocket and took the gun, a 380 automatic. They handcuffed Mr. Burris with his hands behind his back and took him to the city jail in the city police car, with the Sherriff's car following. When they took him from the car at the jail they started shoving and kicking him. This continued as they brought him into the jail. While he was being booked, in front of the Desk ~~xxxxxx~~ Sgt. , he was kicked and knocked down on the floor. The only time they said anything to him was when he had been knocked down one officer said" boy what you do'in down on the floor get up from their. While he was being booked they didn' t ask him his name only how to spell it; proving that they knew who he was. After he had been knocked down he was allowed to make one phone call. When there was no answer at that number, he was locked up. No word of his where abouts was available until 6;15 that morning.

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Royan Burris

STATEMENT OF MR. ROYAN BURRIS MARCH 30 1965

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10 March 1965

I, Mrs. Fanny Payton, reside at 428 C, 9th St., Bogalusa, Louisiana. I am 74 years old.

Hill-Burton Title VI

Today I went to the charity Hospital in Bogalusa. At the charity Hospital whites are served in the morning until 12 noon, and then Negroes are served. I went at 12 noon and there were about 25 whites who had not been served waiting. There were about 100 Negro patients there, but they had to wait until all whites were served, even though it was the time for the Negroes to be served. The first Negro was served at about 1:20 P.M..

If a Negro goes before noon he will not be served. If a white comes in the afternoon, he is always let in without waiting.

Fannie Payton

The above statement was taken by Steven Miller.

witnesses: Robert Wicks
Mrs. Robert Wicks

Bogalusa, La.
March 10, 1965

My name is Willie Claud Jackson. I am 23 years old and reside at 910 Ruby Rd., Bogalusa, a house my wife and I rent.

Back in February, on Columbia Rd, the main street of Bogalusa, five white men in a green volkswagen cursed me and came at me with a baseball bat and tire chains. I ran. The local police said that there wasn't too much they could do about it.

Men from a green volkswagen beat up some Negroes the night before, in the presence of the local police, who were laughing. The FBI investigated it, but nothing happened. No one was arrested.

No white man has been arrested for beating or bothering Negroes.

Hill-Burton Title VI

The local Medical Center, where I was a patient for 12 days, is all segregated. No Negro nurses or doctors. They kept white and Negro patients in different parts of the hospital.

Title I

All but one of the Bogalusa gas stations have segregated bathrooms.

Govt employment

I know Negroes have applied for jobs as mailmen, but none has been hired. No Negro postal clerks, either — not in Bogalusa.

The city police always curse at Negroes. Whenever a policeman speaks to me, he is harsh.

Signed,
Willie Claude Jackson

Witnesses: Robert Hicks
Joshua Mosby Jr.

Bogalusa, La
March 10, 1965

My name is Joshua Hoadley, Jr. I am 36 years old and live in Varnado, La., approximately 7 or 8 miles from Bogalusa. I am a disabled veteran. Mail will reach me c/o General Delivery, Varnado, La.

I was arrested on February 19, 1965 in Varnado, La. and charged with speeding, carrying a concealed weapon, and having an improper muffler. The weapon was not concealed; it was on the seat. They took me to City Jail in Bogalusa (the Parish Sheriff's office deputy arrested me) The desk sergeant gave me the phone to make a phone call, and the arresting officer, Buddy Lyons, leaned over my shoulder and took the phone from me roughly. He said, "You done made your phone call, nigger." They never did let me call until I gave a trusty a dollar 3 hours later.

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different days for colored and white. Negroes come to the hospital one day, whites on the next day. And on different times during the day. They are public hospitals, and white come in the morning and Negroes in the afternoon. (They answer the phone, "Colored ward.")

Signed,
Joshua Moody Jr.

Witnesses: Robert Vicks

Statement taken by Strom W Rubin

Baton Rouge
Reg.

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

March 12, 1965

Marvin Rich
National CORE

Dear Marvin :

You likely have received by now a report of CORE's activities in Bogalusa and a list of intimidations. The Dept of Justice has said (John St Mary, Doar's assistant, speaking) they will send investigators to Bogalusa. They did not say when. Will you please put in a booster charge to John Doar to hurry the investigators on their way.

I sent to you through Haley a list of titles and numbers of books I need for Freedom Schools in the Sixth Congressional District. I need them by March 28. On that day a Freedom School is to begin in Bogalusa. Two other potential schools are more cautiously awaiting delivery of texts.

Thank you

William Yates

cc: Haley

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

March 3, 1965

John Doar, Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
U.S.Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir :

The denial to Negroes of access to public accomodations in Bogalusa, Louisiana, is now complete. There is not a single accomodation in all Bogalusa that is desegregated.

On January 25, 1965, the Negro citizens of Bogalusa held a series of tests of white-owned restaurants, lunch-counters, and two theaters for compliance with the Civil Rights Law of 1964. On that day 10 out of the 17 selected places gave grudging service. Under pressure from extreme segregationists the number giving service quickly decreased. Today not one place is open to Negroes. The segregationists have picketted places that complied, bearing signs reading " This place peacefully integrated ". The segregationists have physically assaulted white patrons of places that complied. The segregationists have sent groups of men who threatened the lives of Negroes entering segregated places and forced them from the building.

Now when any Negroes enter a place they are met with the uniform statement : " I cannot serve you because I cannot give you any protection ". If the Negroes persist in being served, the owner is seen to make a phone call, and very soon numerous armed whites gather and force the Negroes to leave.

There have been several physical assaults; threats of bombing and burning; and threats of murder. The segregationists have fastened a grip of terror on the community.

You are requested under the authority given you by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title II, to file suit against this pattern of resistance. Please immediately send investigators to take depositions. There are numerous signed statements on file in the CORE Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades St, New Orleans. Mr Robert Hicks, 924 East 9th St, Bogalusa, a Negro, can readily put any investgators in touch with actual testers of accomodations.

Thank you

William Yates

cc: Richard Haley
James Farmer

[1965, March ?]

COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN - RE: BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION WITH THE EXECUTIVES OF CROWN ZELLERBACH

1. That the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation prepare - both nationally and at its Bogalusa plant - a general policy statement reiterating its support of equal rights and protection for all citizens under the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the immediate end of discrimination in public accommodations; the right of all citizens to exercise their franchise to register and to vote unhindered; desegregation of the public schools, and its full support of totally non-discriminatory practices in all areas of employment.

   Further, that Crown-Zellerbach strongly declare its opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations and/or any action that would attempt to dissuade, harm, intimidate or prevent any individual from the free exercise of their rights and/or their right to free assemblage and speech.

   In addition, that the Crown-Zellerbach management in Bogalusa make this policy known to all of their employees by including such a statement in the next employee pay envelopes ... also calling upon their employees to similarly support and protest the rights of all citizens.

2. That Crown-Zellerbach request of Bogalusa public officials - in particular, Mayor Jesse Cutrer - the immediate appointment of a truly Inter-Racial Council; on which the top executive of Bogalusa Crown-Zellerbach would serve.

3. That Crown-Zellerbach request the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to open and/or re-open their investigations into the series of whippings, cross burnings and other intimidating activity; the Brocks Hays incident, and the recent occurrences during the past two weeks ... and insist that the FBI identify and prosecute those involved.

4. That Crown-Zellerbach enter into an agreement whereby they will dismiss any and all employees who are involved in such activity as described above and/or are found to be members of the Ku Klux Klan or similar organizations; and that such a policy be made known to Crown-Zellerbach employees.

5. That Crown-Zellerbach communicate with the appropriate Federal Authorities for action when and where necessary and for a total commitment from such agencies to protect the rights of all American citizens in Bogalusa. Specifically recommended are: The Office of the President of the United States; Vice President Humbert H. Humphrey, who is directly charged with the basic responsibility of all governmental agencies involved in the area of civil rights; Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, John Doar and others in the Justice Department, and the Community Relations Service.

Since Mr. Brooks Hays was not allowed to appear in Bogalusa due to intimidation by the Klan and the lack of continuing backing by civic leaders including Crown-Zellerbach, the executives of the Bogalusa operation should take it upon themselves to sponsor a series of orientation meetings in conjunction with the Federal Community Relations Service.

6. That communication be made with the Governor of Louisiana, John J. McKeithen, requesting the full resourses of his office be available and used to correct the situation in Bogalusa and other places in Louisiana.

7. That Bogalusa Crown-Zellerbach officials also directly communicate with the local Police Department and with the Sheriff's Office, insisting that they perform their duty and obligation for the protection of all people and that both use the full force of their powers to suppress and halt the lawlessness and brutality of the Klan and others.

8. That Crown Zellerbach make it an official policy that they and/or their executives will withdraw and/or withhold support from any candidate for public office - in Bogalusa or anywhere in the State of Louisiana - who sanctions, condones or supports in any way the activities of the Klan and/or similar organizations or individuals.

9. That Crown Zellerbach - having made its own policy publicly known in Bogalusa, all parts of Louisiana and Nationally - request that local officials issue a policy statement to all press media and by this and other means of communication, call for an end to "mob rule" and for the control of and opposition to all organizations like the Ku Klux Klan and "terrorist activities".

10. That Crown Zellerbach confer with the Bogalusa Telephone Company and other public utilities communications and with the Federal Communications Commission to assure that such communications is not disrupted at periods of distress and/or violence against civil rights participants or others.

    Also that a special request be directed to the FBI to investigate the curious circumstances by which an "out of order" report was given on all phones in the area for a period of more than one hour during the "siege" period, Wednesday night, February 3, 1965. (See Addendum below)

ADDENDUM - BACKGROUND ON BOGALUSA

A. On the night of February 3 when Yates and Miller were holed-up in the Cafe, a very frightening thing developed. The phone service on the whole area of the ghetto was disrupted for more than one hour. We could not reach Yates and Miller in the Cafe, nor other persons in the area. The phones rang constantly busy -- and upon checking, the Bogalusa operators would simply report the phones as being "OUT OF ORDER". A smart and persistent Boston operator finally broke the barrier when it occurred to her rather strange that so many phones were "out of order" at such a crucial time. This type of thing is ominous, since phones for our operations are literal "Life lines".

B. Shots were fired by the pursuers during the chase leading to the beating and during the flight of Yates and Miller into the Cafe.

COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN- RE: BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

Committee Chairman - Wilfred T. Ussery, 2nd National Vice Chairman, CORE - FI 6-4465

Committee Co-ordinator* Miss Shirley Ann Mesher - JO 7-3430

Assistant Co-ordinator- Mrs. Ruth Gottstein - SE 1-6932
Assistant Co-ordinator- Miss Patricia Murphy - JO 7-3430

*And Public Relations - Press Co-ordinator.

Mr Wilbie J. Bickham also states that Mr. Hoffaman of Hoffman Electric Co. signed Contracts of Contractors who had or have ~~Elec~~ Electric Contracts with Crown Zellebach and thier equipment and supplies are bought through his Co.
(I have seen him delirium some) Robert Hicks

[1905, March]

I Willie J. Bickham have been employed with Hoffman Elec. and Supply Co. 918 Front Street, Bogalusa, La. for the past (10) ten years. I have worked regularly doing this time. My job was to deliver items, work as a clerk, keep inventory or any thing needed to be done in the store, such as small repair and putting price tags on items in the store.

I worked continously during the time of the strike with no cut in salary. A few weeks ago I applied to go to Sullivan trade School here in Bogalusa (segarated) school in which at Federal injunction was bought upon by my applying. As soon as Mr. Hoffman found out I had applied for this school, he told me he would not tolerate with any picketing around his place, and if so that would be the end of me. Since part of my job was to take inventory and to sell supplies, I can truthfully say that his business have not fallen off lately.

On march 5, I was handed a pink slip and pay check. He told me I brought this on Myself. The slip stated Due to the lack of business. Fred C. Hoffman is owner. I am no longer employed with this Company.

Willie J. Bickham age. 27
313 Bogalusa

I Charles Sims on Friday February 26, 1965 at 8:20 p.m. went to the La Plaza with Alcie Taylor and requested to be served. Each time I made my request the manager asked us to leave. After the third time asking and refused. We got up and walked out.

Charles Sims Age 41
1220 Oak Street
Bogalusa, La,
Alcie Taylor
823-E. 4th St.
Bogalusa, La.
age 46

On Sunday Feburary 28, 1965
Bryan Burris, Robert Dicks and Valeira
Dicks went to the Redwood Cafe at
8:00 P.M. We went inside and sat at
a table. A lady came over and told
us that they had a back entrance for us.

Mr Burris asked her for (3) three
shrimp sandwiches and was told that
she could not serve us because she could
not give us any protection. Mr Burris
asked her again and was told the same
thing. He then asked for the manager,
she said that she was the manager and
owner. Mr Burris asked her again
and she told him the same as before
that she could not serve us because she
could not give us protection. We then
got up and left.

Robert Dicks - Negro
Age-36
addess - 924 East 9th St. Bogalusa, La.

Valeira P. Dicks
age 35
adress - 924 East 9th Street Bogalusa, La

Bryan Burris
Age 35

I marshall Magee was assrested on or around Feb. 9, 1965. On Wreckless driving. The day I was to appear in Court 2-15-65, I was sick and had to visit the doctor. Dr. L.L. Lancaster gave me a written statement to the fact. The next week the Courts were close due to the fact 2-22-65 is George Washington's birthday. I appeand in court on the following week which was 3-1-65. Since my case was not called I went to an officer and showed him the statement from my doctar. He told me this statement did not Count or matter. I was then locked up and an attachment was put on the Bond I had before. I then had to pay $100.00 for a Cash Bond before I could get out of jail this time.

Age 29
Time 6 P.M.
address 406 Redmond Street

Marshall Magee

SEGREGATION IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
MARCH 1965

Public Accomodations:

On January 28 a number of restaurants and theaters were tested for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. 9 places complied grudgingly; 6 places refused service; 2 places removed their lunch counters and stools before testing teams arrived. Of the 9 places that originally complied, not one is now complying. The segregationists have successfully exerted pressure to force non-compliance.

Places refusing service:

The Dairy Queen on Columbia Street on January 28th refused service to Don Expose, 1215 Lincoln Street, and to John L. Henry, 1406 North Ave.

Capo's Restaurant on North Avenue refused service to Nathaniel Jackson, 1108 South Royal Street, Royan Burris, 618 4th Street, Benny Penton(Miss), and Alfreda Smith (nee Small) on January 28th.

Seal's Drug Store, Austin Street, on January 28th refused service to Willie Sampson, 546 Albrought Avenue, and to Jerome Taylor, 525 Albrought Ave.

Slocum's Drug Store, Louisiana Avenue, on January 28th refused service to Undra Johnson (Mr), 638 1st Avenue, and to Robert Taylor, 525 Albrought.

Stewart's Confectionery, Block Avenue, on January 28th refused service to Daisy Mae Shepard, 1246 Walnut Street, and to Charles Hill, 1010 Davis St.

City Drug Store, on January 28th , after cursing, calling them " niggers ", and threatening to assault them, gave service to Undra Johnson and to Robert Taylor.

F. W. Woolworth Co. Inc. and Lane's Drug Store, both on Columbia Avenue, removed, in Woolworth's,both counter and stools, and in Lane's, the stools before the arrival of testers on January 28th.

Acme Restaurant, Columbia Avenue, on about March 10th refused service to James Brown.

Graham's Restaurant, Columbia Avenue, on about March 10th refused service to James Brown,

La Plaza Restaurant on February 26th refused service to Charles Sims, 1220 Oak Street, and to Alcie Taylor, 823 East 4th Street.

Redwood Cafe on February 28th refused service to Robert Hicks, 924 East 9th Street, Valeria Hicks, 924 East 9th Street, and to Royan Burris, 618 4th Street.

Landry's Restaurant on about February 26th refused service to Samuel Barnes, and allowed patrons to curse and threaten with guns and knives ~~the~~ and force Samuel Barnes and his friends from the restaurant.

Acme, Graham, La Plaza, Redwood, and Landry restaurants when refusing service said they were doing so because the owners could not give protection to the Negro patrons. At Redwood and Landry large numbers of segregationists gathered shortly after the appearance of the Negroes.

Landry's Restaurant was picketted in the latter part of February by segregationists carrying signs reading " This place peacefully integrated ". The picketters assaulted one white person who crossed their picket line.

Radio station WBOX w is being boycotted by segregationists for its moderate stand on public accomodations compliance. At 4 PM, March 19th, the station broadcast an appeal for moderation and described harassments its employees had suffered, e.g.. broken car windows, being cursed and threatened.

Willie Bickham was fired by his employer, Fred Hoffman, of Hoffman Electric & Supply Co., on March 5th because he applied for admission to the Sullivan Memorial Trade School (Bickham was a petitioner in the suit to desegregate the school). His employer told him he had to fire him because he could not have the Klan picket him. Willie Bickham lives at 513 Second Avenue.

Public Facilities:

All public facilities in Bogalusa, with the sole exception - possibly - of the Sullivan Memorial Trade School (which is now reviewing applicants), are segregated or completely denied to Negroes.

City Drug + Stewart's Drug

Undra Johnson -21 638 1st Ave

Robert Taylor -21 525 Alborought Ave

WBDT
Station employees
4 PM

Sears Drug

-21 Willie Sampson 546 Alborought

-21 Jerome Taylor 525 "

~~Kresge's Drug~~

Dairy Queen

-21 Don Expose 1215 Lincoln St

-21 John L. Henry 1406 North Ave

Stewart Confectionery

-21 Daisy Mae Shepard 1246 Walnut St.

-21 Charles Hill 1010 Davis St.

Capps's Hazel Smith (nee Small)
Penn Penton

Nathaniel Jackson 1108 S. Royal St

Bryan Burris 618 Fourth St.

Redwood Bros

+21 Willie Bickham 513 Second Ave.

~~+21 Marshall Magee 406 Redmond St.~~

~~Charles Sims~~ 1220 Oak St.

Alice Taylor 823 E. 4th St.

~~Redwood Cafe~~

Vaughn's Cafe: Lucy Brown

Acme Cafe James Brown

4 FRIDAYS with Davis
1 day of Eating

City Drug Store 1:45PM, Jan 28, 1965

Undria Johnson 638 1st Ave
Robert Taylor 525 Alabaught Ave

Austin St
Seal Drug 2PM
Willie Sampson 546 Alabaught
Jerome Taylor 325 Alabaught

Louisiana Ave
Stevens Drug 1:35PM
Undria Johnson 638 1st Ave
Robert Taylor 525 Alabaught

~~Higginbotham St~~ Columbia St.
Dairy Queen 2:30PM
Don Ezprce 1215 Lincoln St
John L. Henry 1406 North Ave

3:30PM
Stewart Confectionery 700 Block Ave
Daisy Mae Shepard 1246 Walnut St
Charles Hill 1010 Davis St

Capo's North Ave 2:25
Nathaniel Jackson 1108 S. Royal St
Rogan Burris 618 Fourth St

Woolworth

Lane's Drug

[1965, March ?]

TTo: The Bogalusa Voters League, Health and Welfare Committee

From: The Medicàà Committee for Human Rights

There are several services available to the community through the Washington Parish Health Unit which are not being used fully. There are two major reasons for this. The Bogalusa branch of the health unit seems understaffed for the job it could do for the community and the community is not enough aware of the services available. For the City of Bogalusa and close enviorns there is one full time staff physician and two public health nurses.

The physician is the administrator of the unit and also supervises and partially provides the care given by the unit. He is assisted in providing care by two part-time physicians.

The nurses are primarily for education in nutrition, home nursing procedures and hygiene as well as for professionsal nursing procedures around the health unit. They are helped by a nutritionist who visits Bogalusa every two weeks. The nurses work from their office in the health unit, in the schools and in the homes of the ill. The do not seem to give home nursing care nor would any seem available except as privately contracted or through the welfare department upon the order of a physician.

The services available include:

1-Care of pregnant women up to the seventh month after which it is continued until after delivery at Washington and St. Tammany Charity Hospital.

Care of infants until the first birthday unless there is some chronic illness such as tuberculosis, rheumatic heart disease,

congenital heart disease, physical deformity, etc.

3-Immunization for children and adults against suchillnesses as smallpox, tetanus, diphtheria, polio and measles.

4-Diagnosis, treatment and followup of venereal disease.

5-Care of tuberculosis at home when indicated by the physician's judgement.

6-Chest X-rays and venereal disease by blood test to find hidden illness.

The Negro community in Bogalusa has an advantage now in being closely knit and well led. Admittedly, some of the circumstances causing this are deplorable. Once desegragation is well underway, some of this cohesiveness will tend to leave. In spite of distractions, now would seem a good time for committees such as the health and welfare committee to begin functioning, taking advantage of the "esprit de corps."

Some suggestions I would make to the Voter's League are to arrange through Dr. Stafford's office in the health unit for:

1-Lectures and films to an audience in a place such as the union hall. The subjects could include nutrition, personal and home hygiene, dental hygiene, veneral disease and the need for immunization.

2-Notification of when chest X-rays are available for the detection of lung and heart disease. Notices about X-rays seem to cover many households now.

3-Determination of clinic hours for all services and where they are held if not at the health unit.

4-Arrangement for a health inspection of the community with the hope for better sewerage disposal. With the current segragation attitudes, a lever for action might be

in pressing the point that current conditions are about as much a hazard for the white as for the Negro living areas. Accomplishing adequate sererage disposal will be expensive for the City of Bogalusa and involve some additional individual expense, One typhoid epidemic, for example however, would be convincing for the need.

This information should be sent to each household by the way of mimeographed sheets from the committee for the regularly scheduled services and by poster and/or sheets for the unusual services such as chest X-ray dates since some households can be presumed not to be covered by the usual mailings.

One plan the committee may want to follow is to appoint health captains in the various sectors of the Negro community to first state the need for taking advantage of the health services available such as immunization. They might distribute information and make known to the committee specific health needs of the residents if they have been unable to seek service for themselves. They might also encourage their area residents to the better keeping of garbage until pick-up and to keeping their yards clear of litter, especially broken glass.

Now and in the near future with racial tension high and injuries an everyday accurrence, it may be hard to focus on the subtler health needs of the area but now is a fine time to get people to work for the community good, especially those not actively partcipating in the movement for equal rights.

For the Medical Committee for Human Rights:

Barton A. Harris

Barton A. Harris, M.D.



(Bogalusa, Louisiana, April 20, 1965)

Bogalusa has nearly 27,000 residents; is located in the black belt 60 miles due north of New Orleans and just across the river from Mississippi. Its chief industry is the paper mill of Crown Zellerbach.

The Klan operates openly, headquartered in a fire station across the street from Bogalusa's City Hall; it burns crosses, flogs local Negro residents and CORE workers. The Klan prevented former U. S. Congressman Brooks Hays, a racial moderate, from speaking there last January.

CORE workers report similar conditions throughout the state. In Ferriday, Louisiana, Frank Thomas, Negro, 52, was burned to death in his small store this winter. He was covered with gasoline by white men who then set him and his store aflame. No arrests have been made for his murder. His only offense was that he stood up to the Klan.

A small band of CORE workers has been keeping hope alive in Bogalusa and a score of other towns. In Jonesboro, CORE is coordinating the rebuilding of two Negro churches which were burned to the ground in January after CORE held voter registration classes there. In Clinton, a Freedom School, organized and staffed by CORE, conducts classes in all areas; one of the most successful classes is in Negro history and the discussion is now lead by the older students. In Monroe, local members of the Negro community, working in cooperation with CORE, submitted an excellent, detailed plan for economic and social improvement for the entire city—not just the Negro population.

We are proud of our program and staff in Louisiana and similar projects being carried throughout the South by CORE. Our summer program will also help to keep hope alive in the blackbelt of Mississippi, the Carolinas and northern Florida.

CORE's work in the South will focus on every area of discrimination and segregation; we are working to develop local leadership and local organization. Southern CORE leaders do not want to speak for the community—we try to help the community speak for itself, for this is the most crucial step to achieve full human rights. But this program and direction are difficult.

This summer our regular staff will be joined by 400 student volunteers. These volunteers need training in non-violence, voter registration and community organization

procedures. They must have cars and fuel to bring people to the registrar's office. (In many areas, traveling on foot is an invitation to death.) They need supplies for the Freedom Schools and community centers.

The two-way radio system for Louisiana (to prevent a repeat of last summer's tragedy when two CORE staff members and a volunteer were killed in Mississippi) will cost ten to twelve thousand dollars, alone; costly, but necessary. It's going to be an expensive summer, but the dividends can be immeasurable.

Please help the CORE Southern Summer Program. Mail your check **today.** The need is urgent.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director, CORE
Congress of Racial Equality

(We are listing CORE's 1965 Southern Summer Program projected expenses so that you will know where your help is going.)

Training of summer staff workers & volunteers	$ 5,000
Subsistence 220 full-time Louisiana staff workers	50,000
Subsistence 20 full-time South Carolina staff workers	5,000
Subsistence 20 full-time N. Florida staff workers	5,000
Subsistence 35 full-time Mississippi staff workers	8,000
Southern Regional Headquarters, Communications Centers	10,000
Housing, 50 parish bases, Freedom Schools, Community Centers	30,000
50 two-way radios, plus walkie-talkies	15,000
Telephone (Including WATS lines)	12,000
Maintenance, 50 cars (gas, oil, leasing, insurance, etc.)	30,000
Books, office supplies, equipment, etc. for parish bases, Freedom Schools, Community Centers	25,000
Program Materials	5,000
Legal expenses (including bond)	40,000
Special emergency expenses (medical, etc.)	25,000
	$265,000

CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038

James Farmer, *National Director*
Dr. George Wiley, *Associate National Director*
Richard Haley, *Southern Regional Director*
Carl Rachlin, Esq. *General Counsel*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

April 7, 1965

Last night ~~after~~ at the beginning of the Voter Registration Clinic held at the Labor Hall on 3rd Avenue at 7th Street, Bogalusa, La., at about 6:40 P.M., I was walking home from helping to teach registration at the clinic and I had just reached my front porch when some white clerks ~~from~~ from the Winn-Dixie Store on Columbia Street called him over to them. I went to them and one of the boys asked me ~~if~~ "Was you with the March?" and I replied "No". Then they saw the CORE button I was wearing on my ~~shirt~~ pants-probe and they asked me where I got that, and I replied I got it from a friend. Then another white boy came up and asked me "Were you with the marchers?". I replied "No". ~~Then~~ then he said "I don't

want to see you in the Winn-
Dixie anymore". Then they
walked off and I went home.
I ~~looked~~ came and got my mother
from the school. And told her what
happened.

Micheal Jenkins

4/7/65
Bogalusa, La.

I, William John Yates, hereby furnish the following free and voluntary statement to Special Agents Robert F. Kinsella, Jr and ~~Michael~~ W.J.Y. Maurice A Kelliher.

At about 10:30 AM, 4/7/65, I was enroute to Robert Hicks house at 924 E 9th St, Bogalusa, La., to pick up additional Voter Registration forms. I parked my car diagonally across the street from Hicks house. The car was facing Hicks house. I was at Hicks house picking up the forms and about 5 minutes later I was standing in the doorway talking with Mrs Hicks when I observed a dark green pick-up truck approaching in an easterly direction. Three white males were in the truck. I do not know their names but two were in their middle Thirties. The truck slowed down and the two men on the driver's side stared at us. A few moments later I left and walked over towards my car W.J.Y.

and observed a light blue pick-up truck moving in an easterly direction. Three white men were in the front seat. They came to a stop in front of my car, about five feet from me. I saw that the driver had a movie camera and was photographing me. As I got to my car I saw the dark green truck stop about five or ten feet from me. I got in my car and put the key in the ignition I saw a man get out of the right hand side of the dark green truck. I recognized him as the same man who attacked me on about Feb. 5 or 6, 1965 in front of Sampson's Cafe. I saw him take out a blackjack and walk quickly towards my car. I immediately locked my door and rolled up the windows. As I got the windows up he hit the side window on the driver's side about 3 or 4 times. I put my car in reverse and he hit the car over

more. I drove in reverse for about 40 yards and I then noticed that the W.J. light blue pick-up had left and the attacker got back into the dark green truck. I back onto E 8TH St. and indicated I was going to go west on E. 8TH St. I saw the dark green truck move westerly on E. 9TH St. so I immediately straight back to Mrs. Hicks house and W.J. park in the driveway. I looked back and saw the dark green truck on E. 8th St, W.J. facing in an easterly direction. I could see the attacker leaning out the right hand window swinging the blackjack. After a few moments they drove off when they noticed Mrs. Hicks had a pistol. She was standing on the front lawn.

W.J. The man who attacked me is a white, male, about 35 yrs. of age, about 5 feet, 10 inches, slim build, dark hair, grey at the temples W.J.

dressed in grey work clothes W.J.Y.

I have been told by Claude Jacobs that he had obtained the license numbers of the light blue pick-up which is La. license # 640 261 and he believes the license number of the dark green pick-up is 639395. Asst. Chief Terrell of the Bogalusa PD has told me that this latter one is not accurate.

I have read this statement of three and one-half pages and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection. I will sign the page and initial the other three pages.

William J. Yates

WITNESSES:

Robert F. Kinsella, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I., New Orleans, La., 4/7/65.

Maurice A. Kelliher, Special Agent FBI New Orleans LA 4/7/65.

Bogalusa, La.
April 12, 1965

I, Joel Martin Rubenstein, make the following free and voluntary statement to J. P. Hufford and Merriman D. Dixon who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I was born January 20, 1943 in The Bronx, ~~New York~~, New York. My residence is 789 Aston Avenue, Bronx, New York. I am currently staying at 924 E 9th Streets, Bogalusa, La.

On April 7, 1965, I, ~~and~~ Royan Burris, William Yates, Pamela Smith, and James Daniels went to the Virginia Inn, Columbia Road, Bogalusa, La. Of that group only Mr. Yates and myself are Caucasions; the others are Negroes.

At approximately 10:30 AM to 11:00 AM, the above mentioned persons, attempted to entered the Virginia Inn, a restaurant which known locally to serve only Caucasions. Our purpose for attempting to enter this establishment was to obtain food and drink. However as we approached the restaurant door, an individual, name unknown to me, but hereafter described came from a Gulf Service Station

next to the Virginia Inn and blocked the doorway of the restaurant by standing there and leaning against the door jam. This person was a white male, approximately 35 years of age, about 6' to 6', " Tall, weighing about 190 pounds, with sandy colored hair with sort of a reddish tint to it, and wearing a Gulf Service Station uniform. I understand that he is the manager of the Gulf Station and the son of the owner of the Virginia Inn.

This man said "Get out of here". Mr. Yates told him that we wanted to be served. He said something to the effect that we had better get out of there before there was ~~out~~ any trouble. At this point, he was rolling up his shirt sleeves and flexing his muscles. Mr. Yates asked him whether the manager authorized him to refuse service and act for him. The man answered, "Yes, he did". I saw a white female waitress, with dark brown hair and glasses standing in the restaurant near the door. The door was closed and she was just watching.

Mr. Yates asked this man two more times, whether the manager had authorized him to act for him. Each time, this man responded by saying, "Get out of here before there is any trouble".

At this point we turned around and left.

I have read the above three page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Joel Rubenstein

Friday , April 2, 1965

Discussion with Lester Kabakoff, attorney in New Orleans. The discussion with Mr. Kabakoff had to do with the situation in Bogalusa. I tried to get the following points across:

1. Bogalusa is in serious trouble. The Negro community---at least a certain percentage of it---questions whether to respond to violence which may develop later, by nonviolent direct action, or by self-defense in the usual connotation of that word.

2. The Negro community will not take kindly to any committee which is set to deal with the problems of Negro-white relations and yet whose membership is composed of people that the Negro community did not itself choose.

3. Numerous reports indicate the Ku Klux Klan operates with virtual impunity in the Bogalusa area.

4. Crown-Zellerbach refuses to take any role of influence in helping the community work out its racial problems.

5 5. There are other persons who can bring influence to bear to remedy the situation: Gov. McKeithen is one, Mayor Cutrer of Bogalusa is another; undoubtedly there are still others who could be reached by one or both of the two just mentioned.

I made the following suggestions to Mr. Kabakoff as points on which Gov. McKeithen could make a beginning to an equitable solution:

1. Police protection for the visiting students who will be in Bogalusa beginning April 4th.

2. The KKK in this area must be thoroughly investigated by someone outside local and parish police circles.

3. Public facilities, state and local, and public accommodations should be opened without further delay.

4. The mayor should be prepared for positive and speedy action on a petition of grievances which, sooner or later, will be presented to City Council by members of the Negro community of Bogalusa.

Mr. Kabakoff has since April 2 been in contact with the Gov. and Mayor Cutrer. There seems to be a guarded willingness of both to prevent violence; it is not possible at this time to point to any specific commitment either is prepared to make in terms of positive implementation of desegregation.

Carbon copy to Ronnie Moore

Sincerely,

Richard Haley /mp

Richard Haley

Robert Lynn Kuzmayer
Report on canvasing

5 April 1965

By in large the greatest concern of the people that I talked to seemed to be with medical service. A summery of different individuals comments: Mrs. Sutton, whose husband is sick, has not taken her husband to a doctor. Though she didn't come out and say so, I felt she had too much pride to take him to Charity Hospital (or maybe she feels it wouldn't do any good) and she doesn't have money for other services. Mr. Smith, who has foot trouble, told me he has seen a doctor but the cost of treatment is too high. Mrs. Meyers told me of going to charity hospital and setting next to a man who had been refused service on Monday and told me to come back Wednesday. While Mrs. Meyers was sitting there, this man, still waiting to see the doctor fell over dead.

Only one person reported police brutality. Mrs. Branford said that her son had been picked up while carrying a yard stick home from school. When released he had a bump from being hit on the head.

Most of the people I talked to said they wanted to register but were not enthused about coming to the clinic. Just after a car of white males passed a group of registration workers, and someone in

the passing car yelled "Boo," I heard a woman on the street corner say to a man next to her, "I'm afraid to try to vote. I have the feeling while I and the other KKK volenteers, the Core staff, the Deacons, the leaders of the Voters' League are not afraid, there are plenty who are—they hide it by saying they're registered when they're not—say they're too busy to come to meetings.

6 April 1965

I have discovered that I can get almost any answer I want depending on the questions I ask. If I ask, "Are you satisfied with things in Bogalusa?" they'll say yes, if I ask "They're are a lot of things you're dissatisfied with, aren't there?" again they say yes. I find the best thing to do is to find an area where I know they've not been treated fairly (which of course is just about anywhere) and ask about this area in such a way as to anticipate an answer and yet leave the way open for further information. Specific problems mentioned are as follows: Mrs. Coleman (Dolphin Strat) is concerned about women not being able to find work. She is also

concerned about safety on the streets and stated that if she doesn't have a ride she must miss evening church services because she is afraid to walk. An old woman at 1218 Poplus refused to give her name because she said that she had received word that she would lose her pension if she did anything in connection with the civil rights movement. Mrs. Patyten said that she was concerned about the schools because they didn't have equipment to offer shop classes and other facilities that the white schools had. She also felt that there were too few classrooms - causing overcrowding. Another woman who has a son in the fifth grade concurred in this and said that while schools have improved in the past few years, the crowded classrooms (caused by increased enrollment) has in part offset the advantages gained by the new buildings.

7 April 1965

The picture as I observed it today is not much different from previous days. There were two more reports of notices sent to pension holders that their pensions

would be stopped if they participated in a civil rights organization. One man would not give us his name because he and his wife worked at city hall and were afraid they might lose their jobs if connected with the ~~civil~~ civil rights movement but he did say he would bring his wife around to learn how to register and wanted to know more about the Voter's League.

The picture at Charity Hospital was again discribed, ~~by~~ this time by Mrs. Whittaker, Oak Street, who said that sometimes she has had to wait several days, coming back ~~each day~~ before she could see a doctor, ~~almost~~ ~~immediately even~~ though Negroes ~~co~~ if she came before noon ~~there would be so many ahead of~~ they told her to come back at noon. If she came at noon there would be so many ahead of her she might not get to see a doctor that day and if a white person came during the afternoon he saw the doctor almost immediately even though Negroes came before he did. This woman also stated that the classes at her children's schools are overcrowded. She feels that

the teachers are more nervous because of the pressure of having such large classes and therefore they do not treat the children properly. This woman had a high school education but she told me that the best job she could get was domestic work at $4.00 for a full day. This she said was high, as many get only three.

Jam 4/8/65 Daily News

The ordinance re-enacts and amends Section 38, Chapter 18 of the City of Bogalusa Code as follows:

"Section 1. BE IT ORDAINED by the Commission Council of the City of Bogalusa, Louisiana, in special session convened Section 38 of Chapter 18 of the City of Bogalusa Code be and the same is re-enacted and amended to read as follows:

"18-38. Disturbing the peace.

"Any person disturbing the peace of the city shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Disturbing the peace is the doing of any of the following in such a manner as would foreseeably disturb or alarm the public:

1. Engaging in a fistic encounter; or

2. Using of any unnecessarily loud, offensive, or insulting language; or

3. Appearing in an intoxicated condition; or

4. Engaging in any act in a violent and tumultuous manner by any three persons; or

5. Holding of an unlawful assembly; or

6. Interruption of any lawful assembly of people; or

7. Commission of any other act in such a manner as to unreasonably disturb or alarm the public.

8. Refusing to leave the premises of another when requested to do so by the owner, lessee, or any employee thereof when under such circumstances that a breach of the peace may be occasioned thereby.

9. Crowding or congregating with others on a public street or public right of way, or sidewalk within the city or in any public place of any character within the city, and failing or refusing to move on, or disperse and move on, when ordered to do so by any law enforcement officer.

10. Picketing by three (3) or more persons of any place of business within the city limits.

11. Interfering with any person or persons entering or leaving any place of business within the city limits."

"Section 2. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred and no/100 ($100.00) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both.

"Section 3. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Master

Bogalusa, Tuesday April 13 , 1965

1. reports that Robert Hicks has changed his version of the shooting incident of last week are NOT TRUE. Joel Rubenstein says everyone agrees that the Klna fired at least twice before the Negroes shot back.

2. Mayor Cutrer has said that the BC&VL is not sincere in its efforts to arrange negotiations. The League has refused to allow the United Civic League have equal representation as the Mayor has asked for. Joel sayd they are a bunch of Toms and that the mayor has probably handpicked most of them. For public comsumption it can be said that t ey are a very new group, less than a month old, they have not endorsed of supported the BCVL demands as far as we know, they have not taken any part in the demonstrations over the past few weeks, in short they have not been involved and have no rights to be included in the negotiations. Off the record, it was this group that said if CORE would stay out of the town for 90 days they thought they might be able to get negotiations started.

3. Staff people there now are : Yates, Rubenstein, Willie Ellis and Will Ussery. Joel says they could use another person

4. Further on pt. #2, it should be pointed out that the League refrained from picketing on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday as acts of good faith waiting for negotiations

Master

Bogalusa Wednesday April 14, 1965

picketing in the morning from 9AM to noon, when the stores close except Winn-Dixie which was picketed til 1PM, its closing time

2 picketers at each Rosenbloom's
J.C. Penny
Hollywood Store
Case Shoe Store
American Department Store
Winn-Dixie

not picketed for lack of picketers were A&P
National Food Store

lots of police present, city, parish, state, protection of picketers not too effective, though there were no incidents other than verbal harassment and abuse. At one point about 25 whites did gather around the two picketers at JCPenny and the two auxiliary police sort of ambeled away. Last week city passed special ordinance making a number of things against the law, incl. loud and abusive language in public, it wasn't enforced against the whites and there is feeling in the Negro community. Officer Norwood was notified of the whites

four whites were arrested by city police, see news clippings for details

Last Monday 4/5 the League wrote to the business asking for negotiations on Thursday 4/8, But negs were not held and they marched that day, about 400 people, but were turned around —

Di Mosley

Bogalusa, La. April 15, 1965 6:30 PM

Bill Yates to Ed Hollander

larrest, Charles Williams, 23, Negro, local resident, picketed yesterday but today, went down/at about 5 PM with a car to pick up the picketers when they were finished. Today they picketed 7 stores with 2 picketers at each. They had 14 white counter pickets. When Williams went to the Negro picketers one of the whites hit him with his picket sign. The white picket captian went over and said "that man grabbed your picket sign, didn't he." At first the white picketer said no, but then they got their story straight and called a policeman who had not seen the incident, but he arrested Williams for disturbing the peace and vagrancy.

they had no report on plans, if any, about what they were going to do re the Governor's talk in Bogalusa on "Louisiana and Her Future."

Will Ussery gave a sketchy report on a plan of his to integrate local 189A, 624A and to organize into the Teamsters the woodcutters who are presently unorganized and Negroes are 70% of the woodcutters, also Crown will not make contracts with any Negro contractor. More info will have to come from Ussery or Collins, Douglas and Elie.

Bogalusa, Thursday April 15, 1965

13 students from the Univ. of Cal. in Berkeley are in Boga. they are doing vr cnavassing

6 students from LSU in Baton Rouge are coming, 4 white and 2 Negro

the local students are picketing all 8 stores, no incidents reported yet

negotiation scheduled for 4 PM at City Hall with zzzzzzzzz merchants and maybe Mayor, dont know about that

had a mass meeting Wed night and will have one tonight

Governor is to speak to Chamber of Commerce banquet in Boga. tonight

Call for a high level meetings announced, to include Governor, Mayor, Sens. Long and Ellender, congressman James H Morrison, state senator(22nd district) B.B. "Sixty" Rayburn, and state representative Lawrence A. "Buster" Sheridan, and others, propose the meeting for about two weeks from now.

MEETING MEMORANDUM

Meeting File:	Meeting with Mayor's Office (Type I Meeting)
Memo No:	1
Date:	April 15, 1965
Time:	2:30 P.M., April 14, 1965
Place:	Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer's Office
Subject:	Meeting Between Mayor Cutrer and Representatives of The Bogalusa Voter's League and Discussion of Participants, Dates and Recommendations for Mayor Convened Meetings
Present:	For Mayor Cutrer's Office: Mayor Jessee H. Cutrer Mayor of City of Bogalusa
Present:	For The Bogalusa Voter's League: Mr. A. Z. Young President Bogalusa Voter's League Mr. Robert Hicks Vice-President BVL Mr. Alcie Taylor Chairman of the Finance Committee, BVL Mr. Charles Sims Financial Secretary, BVL Mrs. Robert Hicks Mr. R. T. Young Mr. Eddie Henry
Present:	For United States Department of Commerce, Community Relations Service: Mr. James Draper Mr. J. K. Heilbron

A. The purpose of the meeting was as follows:

1. Establish a person to person dialogue between the Mayor's Office and representatives of The Bogalusa Voter's League.
2. Restate our position on the role of The Bogalusa Voter's League in the current controversy regarding a meeting with the Bogalusa merchants.

follows:;The Bogalusa Voter's League recognizes full your right as the Mayor of Bogalusa to meet with various groups and individuals on matters of concern to the citizens of Bogalusa. However, we the members of The Bogalusa Voter's League insist on the right to determine our own representatives or negotiators at any meeting initiated at our request.

The Bogalusa Voter's League represents many segments of the Negro community. The Executive Committee of The Bogalusa Voter's League is made up of twenty-two leaders of the Negro community. Among these are the presidents of both Negro locals, the business representatives of Local 523, and many Negro businessmen. The Bogalusa Voter's League has the confidence of an overwhelming majority of the Negro citizens of Bogalusa.

3. Restate scope of demands which encompassed a wide range of problems in the community. These demands were as follows:

   a. Equal economic opportunity in public and private employment and in city licensing practices.
   b. Equal educational opportunities in integrated school facilities.
   c. Desegration of all public accomodations and facilities.
   d. Extension to all the community of sewers, paved roads, bright street lighting, and adequately enforced housing codes.
   e. Inclusion of Negro leaders on a decision-making level on city and parish general and industrial development planning boards.
   f. Removal from city ordinances of all unconstitutional, discriminatory laws.
   g. Employment of Negro policemen with all proper

4. Communicate need for getting total community to understand the position of The BVL and their program for the correction of the many problems of inequity based on race, color, and creed in Bogalusa.

The position of The Bogalusa Voter's League was as follows: Communication of the position and program of The Bogalusa Voter's League can best be facilitated by its presentation to various significant elements of the community.

5. Define potential role of Mayor as:
   a. Convener of various elements of Bogalusa to meet with representatives of BVL to negotiate problems of inequity facing Bogalusa's Negro community.
   b. Enabler of specific measures within the city government in his capacity as Mayor of the City of Bogalusa.
6. Present a partial list of persons to be invited by the Mayor to a meeting where the primary business of that meeting is the presentation of a program of correction of the many problems of injustice suffered by Negro citizens of Bogalusa.

A successful meeting on this plane of community structure will significantly increase the productive potential of future meetings.

The partial list presented by The Bogalusa Voter's League was as follows:

a. All Bogalusa elected officials:
   1. Federal
   2. State
   3. Parish
   4. City

b. All Bogalusa civil service department heads:

2. Parish
3. City

c. Important business representatives:

1. Key management associations representatives
2. Specific industry heads
   a. Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, Inc.
3. Next ten largest employeers in the City of Bogalusa
4. White business owners in the Negro community.
5. Specific indi iduals from each of the following areas:
   a. The Bogalusa Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce
   b. Any Federated employers of Bogalusa
   c. Representatives of employment offices
   d. The financial, insurance and banking industry
   e. Public Utilities
   f. Printing Industries
   g. Transportation industry, including but not limited to the teamsters
   h. Service industries, i.e.,
      1. Theatre employees
      2. Service stations
      3. Retail and other selling occupations

2. Important labor representatives:

1. Presidents of all Bogalusa union locals
   a. United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union
      1. Local 189 A
      2. Local 189
   b. International Protherhood of Pulp, Sulfite, and Papermill Workers
      1. Local 624
      2. Local 362
   c. Building Trade Union, AFL-CIO
      1. Local 523
   d. Others
2. Presidents of the international unions to which these Bogalusa lo als are affiliated.

7. Suggest a date for a meeting of the aforementioned parties to be held within the next two to three weeks. This first meeting to be convened by the Mayor of business, labor and political representatives and other important individuals will hereafter be referred to as a Type II meeting. We further recommend that this first meeting be an afternoon meeting.

8. Request placement of Deputy Registrar in Bogalusa to facilitate the voter registration drive being conducted by The Bogalusa Voter's League

B. The Bogalusa Voter's League through its Chairman, Mr. A. Z. Young, will contact the Mayor's office for

agreed to convene.

C. The Bogalusa Voter's League desires to bring a secretary to all meetings attended by the representatives of The BVL for purposes of keeping a record of discussions for same.

D. The Mayor's convening of the aforementioned Type II meetings, would be an act of unparalleled leadership not heretofore shown by any Mayor in the United States, with respect to what he can do, both as a convener of important meetings that get at the heart of the problems in Bogalusa that affect adversely the lives of not only the Negro community but the white community as well.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. A. Z. Young
President BVL

Mr. Robert Hicks
Vice-President BVL

Mrs. Monroe Jenkins
Secretary BVL

Mr. Alcie Taylor
Chairman of the Finance Committee,
BVL

Mr. Charles Sims
Financial Secretary BVL

MASTER

Bogalusa, La. Friday, April 16, 1965 4:30 PM
Will Ussery to Ed Hellander

Charles Williams/25 yrs. who was arrested yesterday was gotten out of jail at about 12:30 by A.Z. Young and Charles Simms. They met with the Police cheif and I think also the mayor (tho that has been hard to get definite word on) and the chief promised them better police pretorection. They had stopped the pic keting about 2:30 bedause things were getting so bad - girls being tripped by the white coutner pickets and tension being very high. About 3:30 the picketing was resumed with all men on the lines, but there was no improvement in conditions of harassment.

On getting out Williams reported seeing about half a dozen hooded men in the police station which is behind City Hall. One of the men, wearing a white hood, shoulder length with holes cut for the eyes and a red stripe down the center, came into the booking room and said to Williams "You black son of a bitch pull off the damn cap." Williams took of his cap and that was all the hooded man said to him. The hooded man was hearing a deputy sheriff uniform or state police uniform, Williams couldn't be sure which it was. A door leading off the booking room was marked Private - Officers Only; in a room behind this door (door must have been opened, at least when the one hooded man came into the booking room) Williams saw about 6 more men in hoods, he couldn't see if they had police uniforms on or not. Bogalusa has a full written, signed statement from Williams about the incident. This office has a reasonably accurate copy of his statement, though it is not word for word.

The voters league and Will Ussery are going to hold a press conference Saturday, 11 AM at the union hall. Three main items are 1) release of the 5 page memorandum to Mayor with grievances and proposing the broad conference, mentioned earlier to the press and mayor, and which the mayor requested to have proposed in writing, 2) statement on police actions, including having Charles Williams there, and 3) to what extent it is possible an announcement of future plans of the BC&VL

MASTER

Bogalusa, La. Friday, April 16, 1965 10:30 PM
Ussery, Rubenstein, Ellis to Ed Hollander

during the picketing, late in the day a negro teenager, 14-15, was waiting to join the line. He wasn't going to be allowed to join beduase he was ~~ZZZZ~~ too young and they were trying to have only men on the line. But while he was waiting, a white picketer hit him once in the back with his picket sign stick, the boy turned around to face him and the white man hit him again, on the wrist, which caused a large swelling and the boy had to be treated by a doctor

Joel says that despite the meeting that was held with the police cheif and mayor(?) police harassment was as bad as ever, general curses and intimidations such as 'we'll get you niggers.'

the picket line lasted until 5 PM

despite all the other events, the U of C and ISU students have been voter reg. canvassing, Joel has not had time to go over their reporting forms but estimates they are contacting at least 150-200 families a day, they are being helped in the canvassing by about 40 local people. From the lack of reports of such, it appears they are not having trouble with police or local whites during the canvassing. Joel says that in a three day period last week the KU students, working with the local volunteers, contacted 935 families on vr

MASTER

Bogalusa, La. Saturday, April 17, 1965 10:30 AM
Willie Ellis to Ed Hollander

Ronnie Moore and Kenny Johnson have arrived in Boga. I believe they plan to stay overnight

the press conference will be held with all of the BC&VL exec. com. who are not at work, and staff will be present also, also Charles Williams to tell of his experience

Ahey plan to picket today from 1-5 PM, even thought the high school students are out of school, they are going to try not to use them for picketing

about 12:30 AM (just after midnight) a negro woman was arrested while sitting in her car, she has been helping with the vr canvassing. no further information; the staff was trying to get it last night but the phones started acting up

canavassing will go on today also

Master

Bogalusa, La. Sunday, April 18, 1965 7 PM (Easter)
Ronnie Moore to Ed Hollander

Bob Gore arrived in New Orleans and will go to Boga. in the evening
Will Ussery is now staying until Tues. evening -- at least
not for public announcement - Farmer will probablyXX come Tuesday
Plans for Monday -- OK to announce; at 9 AM to picket police station, city hall, sheriff's office, state police office and the downtown stores. At 4 PM plan to march to city hall (unofficially I understnad that a parade permit will be XXXXXXXXX requested and will be issued) with a petition charging lack of pOlice protestion for picketers last week, cmpalining about police actions such as their heckling the Negro picketers, and calling for dismissal of some police officers. They will request an answer XXZZX by 4 PM Tuesday.
the 2 NYU students - Peter Bryson and Lawrence Bilick - have arrived in Baton Rouge. They will go to Boga with Ronnie M. tomorrow about noon. Ronnie returned frrom Boga. to BR about 6 PM. Will come to this office early Mon. morn. and then to Boga.
X For Tuesday, do not announce at this point, plan to march to city hall at 4 PM with Farmer leading march, to receive answer to petition.

MASTER

SOME OF THIS IS CONFIDENTIAL

Bogalusa, La. April 19, Monday 1965 morning report

1. there will be a news conference at 1:30 at the union hall with R.T. Young, of the exec com of the BC&VL as the spokesman (he is the brother of AZ Young, League pres)
2. James Farmer will arrive Delta flight 835, at 12:15 AM (actually Tuesday morning, just after midnight monday night) it is now OK to announce his coming. no plan right now for when he will go to Boga.
3. a report at 11 AM that city and state police have covered their ~~XX~~ badge numbers, particularly significant as today's actions are centered around police actions
4. the League has applied for and received a parade permit for at ~~XXXX~~ least Monday, dont know if it is for Tuesday also
5. back tp point no. 3, when it was noticed that badge nos. were covered the picketers were withdrawn, about 11 AM, they plan to go back at about 1 PM. Indications are that withdrawal was a hasty, on-the-spot decision, and not a League strategy decision
6. ~~Bob Gore reports that the city has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for anyone under 21 yrs old to carry a picket ~~XXX~~ sign, have no details about whether it includes marches, etc. as well~~ TURNED OUT NOT TO BE TRUE
7. there was to be a meeting of the League and the Mayor about 9:30; city officials refused to let U of Cal. student in to take notes; BC&VL refuses to let Mayor dictate who must be and who~~XX~~ may not represent them and be on their side. Everytime now that negoitations have failed to be held it has been because the Mayor has attempted to place restrictions on the League: they will not stand for that and feel the Mayor must learn the time has past when he can say who represents them
8. report from Sharon Burger, BR, that Gary Craven, Al Culpepper and Pamela Smith are going to Bogalusa. Judy Rollins told Sharon. They are supposed to be scouting in N. La. and universal opinion is that they have no business going to Boga. on their own decision: if possible they should

text of telegram to Gov. McKeithen. April 16, 1965

We wish to call your attention to a most explosive situation in Bogalusa. Negroes peacefully picketing in protest of denial of their right to equal employment opportunity were insulted and attacked by members of a crowd of whites which gathered in the picketed area. Members of the line, including women and children, were tripped and pushed. Two were clubbed with boards. The police were on the scene but did nothing to protect the pickets. Instead they joined in making insults and took into custody a 16 year old Negro boy on an "open charge." Picketing will most probably continue tomorrow, as will canvassing for voter registration. We urgently ask that you see that protection is given to Bogalusa Negroes and to the students from both the University of California and Louisiana State University who are in Bogalusa helping with voter registration activities.

signed Ronnie Moore

B ogalusa, La. April 20, 1965 11:30 P.M. Ed Hollander to Jo Anne Hollander

Farmer led March to City Hall where group of people went inside for the Mayor's answers to yesterdays demands. Mayor Cutrer responded to their demands by proposing a survey to be completed by April 26, 1965. This survey is to be of the Negro' community's "true sentiment" about the choice of leaders to represent them in any future negotiations with the white people. In accordance with the preferences shown in this survey the Mayor will determine who he negotiates with.
A counter-survey is being planned for tomorrow, April 21st, to be prepared by the Voter's League (?) They will take their own survey of the Negro community to determine its preferences for leaders.
They plan to use high school students in readying and circulating this survey and this may precipitate a school boycott. As of now the students are merely staying out of school to work on the survey and as yet it is not a protest. So far elementary school students are not involved.
There was far more heckling and horn blowing during today's march, but there was no incidents. The Mayor said in a press conference that the police were doing a good job in a tense situation.
All CORE people plan to stay overnight in Bogalusa. Farmer is staying with A.Z. Young, the President of the Voter:s League.
Plans are being made tongiht for tomorrow's actions

Tues April 28 [1905]

A white HecklER VHROUGH Helen JEFFERSON
FIRECRACKER AT one of the PICKETS
a POLICEMAN STANDING NEARBY
CLAIMED NOT TO HAVE SEEN the incident
the POLICEMANS NAME IS DARROW
(B.P.D.) WHEN ~~Total ABOU~~ confronted with
the SITUATION the officer SAID IF we
EVER CATCH people doing things like this
they'll put them in JAIL But that they've
never caught ANYone

May 4, 1965

Badge No 21.

Mr. William Crawford went to court on Monday May 3, 1965 and attempted to set on the white side of the courtroom. This officer and others told him to get over to the other side

Det. Hills

May 3, 1965

State Trooper badge no. 45
~~said to one of the pickets~~
said to another state trooper
about one of our pickets.
"if she doesn't move faster
I'm going to kick her black
ass"

Ted Magness - "told Marvin
Austin that were going to take
you and Bomber Brown step
you down and give you
an ass-whipping

Bernard Peters
3722 Gibson
New Orleans, La.

4-27-65
2:30 PM

I was marching on picket line
then man came with hand in
pocket and he knocked me against
parking meter then he walked
off.
The man is the X-ray techician
at Charity hospital
I was WALKING STRAIGHT AT THE
MAN WHEN HE HIT ME

Marvin Austin 18
1106 So Dauphine 9 cars
5-1207

Picketing at goldmans —
city dog catcher was talking
to some women one of the
ladies bumped into a picketer
who kept on walking when
Mr Austin got by the dog catcher
he was hit on the head with a billy club
by the dog catcher made connects.

Willie Tate
521 Florence
the dog catcher said to me
"Nigger if you bring with the
women again I'm going to
~~kick~~ beat your ass.

Helen Jefferson 27 yrs
622 E 4th St.

While I was passing at the M & M with Ruth Youngblood
music shop on 4th St. A man
called Cecil was talking to two
other men when he got
up to him he through it
over back and put a gun
in my face. We run from
him.

Ruth Youngblood
1013 So Royal.

Cecil is Cecil Meigel who
used to run the Town Club in
San Ja.

Willie R. Tate

Job Corps -
passed test
hasn't heard
from them since
he began
Civil Rights
Activity

4-24-65

Carl May:

In front of Rosenblums

White pulled out a snake & tried to put in my face but I held my picket sign up

Reported to police

Henry Lundy 4-24-65

Boss. (Lewis Mitchell - Mitchell's Texaco) told him he could take mon afternoon 4-19 & Tues afternoon 4-20 off. so he could be in march. then on Wednesday 4-21 evening he was told that he was fired because he was in march

5 o'clock union Hall
Exec Bd. A Bussey, Grovel, O'Keefe

pick up chairs Ebenezer

April 25 Sun. Report that three negro men have been payed to kill Dick Sims, AZ Young R.T. Young
44 L 446

Mon April 26. LARGE SIZE FIRECRAKERS ARE BEING THROWN AT THE PICKETS ON COLUMBIA ROAD.

~~Tues~~ Wed. 27 Evening Mr. + Mrs. Hicks + Wall Users were coming into Bogalusa from N. O. ~~Traffic~~ was held up by a large truck which the Hicks car was stopped a man got out of a green pickup truck wearing a gun and said "Robert Hicks, come on out Robert Hicks." Mr. Hicks remained in his car and when traffic allowed continued on his way with the packing truck following the truck had several guns in a gunrack the truck trailed the Hicks cars into town

MASTER

Bogalusa, La. Friday, April 16, 1965 Noon
Joel Rubenstein to Edn Hollander

last night about 10:30 PM some sort of firebomb was thrown at a Negro house on the East-West Highway (actually, I believe the E-W highway runs in back of the house, some distance from the house, but Joel says that the address is on the E-W highway, I know that the road in front of the house is on a dirt road), bldg. owned by Willie ~~E~~ Crawford, Jr. It is one of the plcaes where the KU students stayed last week. No one was in the house at the time and no one was injured, local people put the fire out, it did some damage to the proch and steps, but apparently not a lot of dzmage. The city fire department was called three times but would not ~~E~~ come. I believe the building is just outside the city limits but Joel says the city f.d. does handle fires outside the city limits, but that may be their right to refuse to do so. Anyway, the 3rd time Mrs. Hicks called them ~~z~~ the men at the f.d. said that if she called anymore they would have her arrested. the FBI came first to investigate and then Washington Parish sheriff dept men. Joel said pieces of a glass bottle were found that appeared to have contained the fire bomb.

Charles Williams still in jail, $350 (property, I think) bond, Joel said there is ~~E~~ a problem getting someone to put up the bail

some people called(Yates, local people) C.D. Tisdale to try to get invited to the chamber of commerce banquet at which the Gov. spoke, but they were refused invitations; they didn*t do znything else on this such as picket or go to the door in an attempt to get in.

Robert Lawrence Hicks (son of Robert Hicks the BV&CL vice pres), age 17

what happened was he and another fellow were walking down the street (apparently in Negro neighborhood, white car passed, almost hit them shouted something at them, stopped and they talked, just as the car drove off a police car came ~~xxx~~ and saw the two boys. Young Hick was holding part of a broken little baseball bat. The police questioned him but werent going to take him in until they knew he was a Hicks.

10:30 AM a negro picketer Robert Taylor, Jr. was punched and shoved by three white youths while Taylor was picketing on Coulmbia St. two polixe were there but walked across the street away from the incidnet.

one of the 4 white men arrested earlier this week in connection with the vilence on last Friday's march (4/9) was seen today heckling and harassing the negro pciekters, Joel said his name was ~~x~~something like Lattimer McNeese

despite all previous reports there are only 10 students from the University of California, Berkeley, in Bogalusa and that is all that left there to go to Boga. Reportedly they are a failry experienced group, much more so than Syracuse or KU. There are 7 LSU/BR students in Bogalusa, 4 white, 3 Negro, and Ben Brown is there (not for publication as he is doing scouting work in Plaquemines Parish)

the picketing this morning involved at least 10 stores, the largest number this week, accurate count not available because as more people arrive they are sent down and another store is added, they are in effect expanding to the whole downtown, not limiting themselves ~~xxxx~~ to the previously named 8 stores

Joel wants to know about the ministers or religious students mentioned as a possibility for Boga. if they are just observers Joel says they will be treated as reporters, but if they are with the movement they will be treated like all other volunteers, i.e. will get housing and other

April 6, 1965
Bogalusa, Louisiana

The white leaders of Bogalusa and Washington Parish have on occasion expressed the view that "race relations", as they call it, have been happy and harmonious over the years. They seem publicly amazed and dismayed when assertions by Negroes make clear that whites only are susceptible to that myth.

Negroes are not interested in "race relations". We speak of freedom, justice, and equality. We are citizens, not "race relations"; nad we assert our citizenship.

We regard the following as reasonable minimal requirements to our full citizenship and ask you to help us attain them.

1- Equal economic opportunity in public and private employment and in city licensing practices.

2- Equal educational opportunities in integrated school facilities.

3- Desegregation of all public accommodations and facilities.

4- Extension to all the community of sewers, paved roads, bright street lighting, and adequate enforced housing codes.

5- Inclusion of Negro leaders on a decision-making level on city and parish general and industrial developement planning boards.

6- Removal from city ordinances of all unconstitutional discriminatory laws.

7- Employment of Negro city policemen with all proper police power to help insure the equal enforcement of laws.

Bogalusa Civic and Voters' League

cc: Police Jury, Washington Parish
Community Affairs Committee., Bogalusa
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Civil Rights Commission
National CORE
CORE Southern Regional Office
Committees for Concern: San Francisco
Boston
New York City

Yates

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, APRIL 7 - 9, [1965]

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Wednesday morning, 7th

Bill Yates, CORE staff worker, was leaving the Hicks' residence walking to his parked car, when a blue pick-up truck appeared, containing three whites, and began photographing him with a movie camera. He reached his car, got in, and a dark green truck pulled up and blocked him. The green truck had been circling the neighborhood for some time, also containing three whites.

The man closest to the door of the truck got out, took out a blackjack, and came towards Bill. Bill rolled up the window and started the ignition, recognizing the man as the one who had broken his hand in an earlier incident. The man tried to bash in the window, but it held fast, and Bill was able to put the car in reverse and get away.

The green truck tried to catch up with him, but he managed to circle around and make it back to the Hicks house, where Mrs. Hicks threatened the whites with a pistol. They left.

Wednesday afternoon

A test was made of the Virginia Inn, the local Klan hang-out, without incident (the testers weren't even allowed in the door). A test was also done at the Big R, a local drive-in, and the testers were served.

Wednesday evening

At 6:00, Bill Yates called from a booth outside the local Negro union hall, where a voters clinic was in progress. He reported that Klansmen had been arriving in the area in 2's and 3's for quite a while, and were now arriving in carloads. Mrs. Hicks called a few minutes later and informed us that the Klansmen were holding a meeting two blocks from the hall, and it looked very bad. The Klansmen numbered, varying, between 60-70.

We called the FBI, Justice Department, local and national news media, and tried to get in touch with the governor. McKeithan stated that he would look into the matter personally, though there was no real pressure on him to do so at that point.

Speedy action was taken, we are glad to say, by state and federal agencies and soon the Negro community and civil rights workers were so well protected that the Klan couldn't move. This, however, did not stop the burning of a 10-foot cross later that night, or the setting of two black coffins in front of the union hall, with floodlights on them, one of which bore Bill Yates' name.

Thursday morning, 8th

In the wee hours, three carloads of Klansmen passed the Hicks residence, where the CORE staff was staying, shooting at the house. The cars returned, but by this time members of the community were on the scene to protect the Hicks' from further intimidation.

All downtown stores and the Crown-Zellerbach plant were closed down. Canvassers, primarily voulunteers from Kansas University, went into the northern section of town, followed by 4 carloads of Klansmen. Bill and some others tried to get police protection for them, but could not; they finally managed to rescue the canvassers themselves, and return to the union hall. Meanwhile, the Klan was holding a lengthy rally, of about 200 persons, in their location two blocks from the hall.

Students from the Negro schools in the area walked out of classes, planning to march on the downtown section; the police barricaded the town, and local residents were afraid that violence would ensue if Klansmen waved guns at the students. The march began at 12:30, but was halted by police. The marchers returned to the union hall to reorganize for a later march on City Hall.

Thursday night

Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE, addressed a crowd of about 500 at the Central High School gymnasium. More than 100 city and state policemen were on the scene, at one point having to turn back 32 carloads of Klansmen who attempted to approach the school. A.Z. Young and Mr. Washington had acid poured on the cars during the rally, but other than that there was no incident.

Friday morning, 9th

Jim Farmer and Ronnie Moore led a march of about 480 people to City Hall. The marchers returned to the union hall, as there was inadequate police protection: a group of whites tried to attack the photographers, and a Negro landed in the hospital after being hit by a 2-by-4.

Many CORE chapters and projects all over the country sent telegrams to the Justice Department and President Johnson asking for the heaviest protection possible, in hopes of avoiding another Selma.

Friday afternoon

The marchers returned, and completed the march without incident. They were met at the City Hall steps by the mayor and a number of State Troopers; the mayor stated that he felt the grievances presented by the Negro community could easily be settled over the conference table.

MASTER

Bogalusa, Wednesday April 28, 1965 1:30 PM
Zoe Rubenstein to Ed Hollander

1. infomred them that Dick Gregory will be there on saturday; they are working on planning a program but are having trouble finding a place that will be large enough, may have to hold it outdoers

2. they have postponed the "freedom caravans" to Franklinton for people to register until some time after negoitations; one of their demands in negotiati ions is a deputy registrar for Bogalusa, and the freedom caravan announcement was mde as a tactic to help get that demand

3. there were pickets at the stores on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday morning a (more than one ?) large firecracker was thrown at the picketers, Hoel says it was the kind used to scare birds off seeded fields; Tues afternoon a picketer ~~as~~ was punched by a white man but four police officers said they merely bumped into each other

4. getting pickets is a problem. Today there are none. Also, the general mood is on the decrease, as far as action is cncerned. The League does look with foavor on the mediators and on the upcoming negotiations. But Joel is concerned with what will actually be accomplished in the negotiations, and the problem of what the League can/will do after that. He says they could have two more marches with 500-1000 people but after that probabbly very little. Organizing the community for long-range progects is of major importance.

5. Will Ussery arrived yesterday and flew back to San Francisco this morning; the League paid ½ of his plane fare; the League holds him in the very highest regard. Fortunately, he did not go through with his plan to have 1,000 of the 5 page memo printed for community distribution.

6. Ussery had suggested, and Joel agrees it would be very good, to have 2-3 experienced community organizers work in Bogalusa for a while to establish a firm organization, block captains, committees and all that. Joel says he doesn't have the experience and time to do it by himself. Ussery has suggested getting experienced people from the north to do it; Joel and I agree that there is a problem using northern people on a crash program like this, i.e. there's an awful lot they dont know of South

[1963, April 2]

ATTENTION

GOOD CITIZENS OF BOGALUSA

There will be a large meeting of Citizens of Bogalusa at the

JR. HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

7:00 P.M., FRIDAY, APRIL 2,

for the purpose of learning how to do something about this Communistic take-over of our great nation.

Listen to

JUDGE JOHN R. RARICK

Explain how the Communists control this so called Civil Rights movement - without a shadow of a doubt.

Learn how to stand up and fight for your children, as your forefathers fought for you.

Sponsored by the Citizens Council of Louisiana

Bogalusa, Louisiana
Sunday, May 23, 1965

For several weeks the Mayor and members of the Commission Council have been engaged in negotiations with the Bogalusa Voters League. As a result of our meetings, up to this time, certain conclusions have been reached. They are:

-1-

4, a' At the next regular meeting of the Bogalusa Commission Council the following ordinances of the City will be repealed Sections 4-8, 5-5, 7-6, 7-8, 18-41, and 22-2, and Action will be taken to either repeal or to amend (if valid and constitutional amendment can be effected) paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Section 18-38 of the Code of Ordinances. (These paragraphs were added to a prior ordinance defining "Disturbing the Peace" by Ordinance No. 709 adopted April 7, 1965. The City Police, meanwhile, will be instructed not to enforce the provisions of the ordinances to be repealed and/or amended.

-2-

7. At the same meeting an ordinance will be adopted which will declare that no building in this city shall be considered fit, or used, for human habitation or for any business purpose unless it is equipped with hot and cold running water and inside toilet facilities except in those cases where water supply lines and sewage disposal lines are not reasonably accessible to the property. Property owners will be given a reasonable period, not to exceed ninety days, within which to comply with the provisions of such ordinance after which all violators will be prosecuted. Meanwhile,

① from the effective date of the ordinance

effective July 1, 1965, the provisions of Section 14-6 requiring connections with the public sewer system will be rigidly enforced. ~~The~~ specific commitments been made to the Bogalusa Voters League:

-a-

Sewerage:

1. Those persons on the list furnished the Council by the Bogalusa Voters League, will be immediately notified that sewerage is available and that they are in violation of City Ordinance, and that if the Ordinance requiring that they connect to the Sewerage is not complied with, they will be charged and prosecuted for such violations.
2. When additional names are given to the Commissioners, similar notice will be given.
3. Notice will be given to all property owners having sewerage available of the Ordinance requiring tieing-in, and violators of the Ordinance will be prosecuted.

-b-

1. The Commissioner of Health and Property, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Bogalusa Voters League, or any other interested citizen, will begin to inspect violations of the Health and Sanitation Regulations under the provisions of Section 14-6, and notice will be given of violations. Work to correct violations shall begin within thirty (30) days of such notice, or violators will be prosecuted.

* and for such other duties as may be required,

2 -*-

Complaints relating to lighting will be made in writing to the Commissioner of Streets and Parks of inadequate lighting and the policy of having a light on each corner, or within three hundred (300) feet, will be followed.

d -*-

Streets:

1. Sixth Street will be sealed during the summer paving program.
2. When specific complaints are made to the Commissioner of Parks and Streets, appropriate action will be taken.

4 -*-

In order to carry out the understandings and commitments detailed in paragraph 2 above, * at least one Negro ~~inspector~~ will be employed, on a full-time basis, by the City, ~~effective June __, 1965, at a salary of $___ per month~~ not later than July 1 at a salary commensurate with the duties of his employment.

5 -*-

Subject to existing Civil Service Laws we will employ at least two Negro policemen in the City of Bogalusa Police Department from the eligibility list to be established in the manner legally prescribed. Examinations preliminary to the establishment of such a list will be given on or about July 23, 1965.

6

Another meeting will be held with the designated representatives of the Bogalusa Voters League on June 20, 1965, at which time the items on the agenda which were not discussed at the meeting on May 16 will be considered and, with respect thereto, determinations will be made.

For the City of Bogalusa:

By: _____
Mayor

For the Bogalusa Voters League:

By: _____
President

This afternoon, the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League voted to call off picketting of downtown stores until the end of this week. Conditional to carrying out this decision was that negotiations on downtown employment of Negroes would begin at an early date. We had every reason to believe this meeting would take place as indicated, but we have now been informed that the local businessmen decline to meet us. They have repudiated their own original position without prior notice or substantial reason. The Civic and Voters League regards this as a breach of faith. Since we are denied the opportunity to negotiate for employment, we will picket for employment. Our picket lines will resume opperation immediately.

(Signed)

A.Z. Young
President,
Bogalusa Voters and Civic League

May 25, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

INCIDENT REPORT BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE: May 15,1965.

PERSON GIVING REPORT: MRS. ROBERT HICKS, via H A Z E L
PERSON RECEIVING REPORT: CHAS. CURRIER

Today, in the morning, James Robinson was arrested for " carrying a concealed weapon ". Robinson, an active member of the Bogalusa Voters League, was driving in an automobile with another (unidentified) person, who testifies that Mr. Robinson did not have a concealed weapon, but , on the contrary, had a pistol openly on the seat of his car.

Mrs. Hicks was worried that Mr. Robinson might be beaten while in the city jail, and called us.

On advice of Ed Hollander, Mrs. Hicks said she would call the agents of the FBI and Justice Dep't. in Bogalusa, while we had Lolis Elie attempt to get Mr. Robinson out of jail. The only difficulty involved with this was the alleged absence of the local judge from town.

Further, the case was refered to the state office in Baton Rouge, and to Ronnie Moore.

Outcome: Unknown

Assume that the outcome was satisfactory, as we have heard nothing further about the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Currier,
Community Relations Dep't.

/cc

PROJECT FIVE

Bogalusa, May 14, 1965 Friday 6:30 PM
James E. Bron (Bomber) to Ed Hollander

young man named Leon Raford, 24, of Bogalusa arrested today while on picket line on Columbia St. He is in jail in Franklinton which may indicate that pz sheriff dept men made the arrest, dont know about that for sure. Not sure of exact charge, but police said something about a worthless check. Arrest occurred between 4 and 4:45 PM. On Wednesday police had told him not to picket anymore. Bond set at ~~$qXX~~ $2,500. Bomberr is at RE 2-9162 in Bogalusa.
FBI has been notified about the case and from Bomber's reports it seems that they are doing at least something.
Ronnie Moore notified and he will take care of the situation and call on the SRO for help if he needs it.

1

Read
3-31

ROUTING SLIP

From Hollander Date 5-16-65

To ✓ HALEY

✓ DENNIS DJD

✓ MADDOCKS
~~BERNSTEIN~~

___ HOLLANDER

✓ NUSBAUM JM

✓ JONES

✓ CURRIER CC

___ _____ _____

___ _____ _____

___ Return to sender

Return to JONES

File by Bogalusa

Under _____

Other: _____

MUCH MATERIAL IN HERE WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ~~X~~ YELLOW PAMPHLET. GOOD STUFF, TOO MUCH OF IT RATHER LIBELOUS.

Ed

This is derived from a letter to the San Francisco Committee for Concern.

Yates

Re original had several documentary enclosures (news clippings, company brochures, etc.)

CROWN-ZELLERBACH IN BOGALUSA

Crown dominates Bogalusa physically, financially, politically, and --through example-- morally.

Crown is the economic foundation of Bogalusa. Its work-force of about 3000 with its payroll of $19 million annually provides, directly and indirectly, 70 percent of Bogalusa's income. Crown permeates the entire societal superstructure of the city. There are Crown employees on the governing City Commission Council (two of the four Commissioners are Crown men: Commissioner of Public Safety Spiers and Commissioner of Health and Property Holloway; the Mayor, Jesse H. Cutrer, Jr., is openly said to be Vertrees Young's "boy", his protege - Young is a Director on the Crown Board who lives in Bogalusa); on the city school board; married or otherwise immediately related to members of the police and fire departments (themselves often former employees; Mrs. R. Claxton Knight, wife of the Chief of Police, is a Crown stenographer); on the lay governing bodies of every church; and in every business, fraternal, and sororal organization. There is scarcely a family that does not have a member or a close relative employed by Crown.

Because of this dominance it is absurd for Crown to insist that it cannot influence the inhabitants of a city "2000 miles away".
Were Crown simply to clean up the mess of segregation within its factory gates - over which it surely has authority - it would greatly help the community at large. Its present hypocritical posture is of no credit to it and of disservice to the community. Crown's immorality is mirrored in the [illegible] statments of the Community Affairs Committe (a creature it spawned) that all issweetness and light and harmonius race relations in Bogalusa. The reality behind the lie is that at about the same time the statement was being printed white hoodlums threw a teargas bomb into a Negro meeting, and the editor who praised the statement has been warned that one more of his exhortations to Bogalusans to face reality will bring his dismissal (the paper is owned as part of a chain by the Wicks family of Washington D.C., and they've apparently been reached by the segregationists). Crown's hypocrisy is a strong stimulus to the bug-eyed grass-eaters of the Klan.

There are numerous practices of racial segregation and discrimination in activities directly controlled by Crown. Job classifications are segregated into white and Negro: some for Negroes and many for whites. Progression from one classification to the next takes place within racial limitations. Over Negroes already holding a job classified above the general labor pool (called the Extra Board) there is a ceiling above which they may not rise (Negroes say, with a grim clarity, that in those jobs they "dead-end"). No matter how worthy he be, merit and seniority will not take a Negro past "dead-end".

The Extra Board was recently integrated - at least on paper: jobs are daily assigned at the discretion of white supervisory personnel and Negroes still are assigned the jobs they always had. Those Negroes now on the Extra Board may rise into the "white line-of-job-progression". Three Negroes have passed the aptitude and skill tests they are required to take and hold jobs in the "white line-of-progression". They entered the "white line" from the Extra Board - <u>but that is the only way a Negro can get into the better jobs</u>. Example: A Negro with 12 years seniority who has dead-ended in the "Negro line-of-progression" can enter the "white line" only by surrendering his seniority, returning to the tentative status and low pay of the Extra Boeard, and hoping he will pass the required aptitude and skill tests; though he has worked for the company for 12 years and has helped teach many whites the jobs he knows better than they but which only they could hold (an actual and ffrequent irony), he must fall in behind the newest employee of the Extra Board and pass tests of job-skills he has already demonstrated he possesses in actual work.

Though there have been some changes, job segregation in Crown is real and is a deadend to the Negroes now employed.

All facilities within Crown are segregated: toilets, lunchrooms, time-clocks, lockers, pay-windows -- everything. Examples! A Negro walks into a toilet and finds there aplywood partition: one side for him, the other for whites. A Negro goes into the cafeteria (after the whites have been served), buys his lunch and though there are seats and tablesnnot being used takes it to a ramshackle wooden building where he and his color must eat. A Negro going to work must arrive early so he can get to the colored timeclock before the whites line up for theirs and crowd all the timeclock room, though part of it is supposedly segregated for Negroes. (The company regularly admonishes Negroes not to punch-in before 20 minutes of the hour; yet Negroes must begin about 45 minutes of or be forced to wait until the whites are through and perhaps be late.) When a Negro enters the new administration building to pick up his check he is confronted by two pay windows both apparently the same (they are not labelled "white" and "colored"), but he knows he must go with all others of his color to the window on the left.

Crown not only racially segregates jobs and facilities and discriminates in promotion (there are no Negroes in supervisory or other important positions) and skill-training opportunities and extra-corporate welfare and social functions within the work-force but extends those racial prohibitions into the recruitment of the work-force and into its activities in the community at large. Crown has hired only one Negro woman (she worked as a maid for visiting executives and even she is no longer employed). Yet it employs hundreds of white women. Crown says it recruits personnel from college campuses; yet it has never employed anyone from the Baton Rouge campus of Southern University - the largest Negro college in the United States. It maintains some scholarships at Southern (awarded through the college president's office), but they have gone only to women who have never been hired by Crown (certainly not for plants in the South). When Crown lets contracts for timber-cutting in forests around Bogalusa the contracts go only to whites, though the actual cutting and hauling of timber is done by Negroes who pay a commission on each load of timber to the white contractors. When Crown sponsors or participates in community affairs (as in last year's spectacular anniversary celebration of the "Magic City" - as Bogalusa is called by its Babbitt-boosters), it allots to Negroes either no part or a servile one.

There is no aspect of racial segregation and discrimination in Bogalusa that is not actively supported and re-inforced by Crown. Were Crown to follow firmly Federal laws and regulations, it could (while still only acting where it clearly has authority to act) exert an equal force for freedom.

On January 28th Negroes were allowed with the blessing protection of the city authorities to test downtown businesses for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It was common knowledge that Crown had arranged for the day of testing to counter the unfavorable publicity Bogalusa had incurred after the Brooks Hays incident. The company was reported to be concerned for its federal contracts. The strength Crown showed then it can use again.

A far-out example of what Crown can do is illustrated by the story of the segregationists' harassment of the wife of Vertrees Young. When Mrs. Young crossed the segregationists' picket line in front of Landry's Restaurant (they carried signs reading "This place peacefully integrated"), the curses and threats she received were followed by obscene and abusive phone calls. that night. Vertrees Young the next day got Mayor Cutrer on the phone and told him he damn well wanted this nonsense to stop. The Youngs were not further harassed. Bogalusa is well aware that Crown-Zellerbach is the 88th largest corporation in the United States (according to Fortune Magazine Directory, 1964).

3/31/64

THE BOGALUSA NEGRO COMMUNITY

The Negro community of about 8000 is divided into several enclaves: Jewtown (a synecdochic name fashioned by whites because the area's western boundary is the small shop-lined eastern side of downtown Columbia Street), Poplas Quarters (Negro areas are often called "quarters" after the old "slave quarters"), East Side, South Side, Moden Quarters, Mitchell City, and Mitch Quarters. Jewtown and Poplas Quarters are the most populous.

The areas have none or few sewers, paved streets, or lights. Many dwellings are appallingly wretched; many have out-houses for toilets. The most numerous type of house is the "shotgun", nearly all owned by whites. (The "shotgun" is a long thin box structure on piles; called "shotgun" because their structure allows them to be swept end to end by a single shotgun blast.) The sanitary conditions are less than those prescribed several thousand years ago in the Mosaic Law.

There is no Negro physician in Bogalusa and no Negro nurse. There is a retired Negro dentist. White physicians will attend Negroes on occasion and as they please. The city Medical Center and the Parish Hospital will treat Negroes only at certain hours on one day a week - then only providing no white desires treatment.

The median individual annual income is $1029. More than 50 percent of the families live on less than $2000 a year. There is much unemployment. Every adult knows what it is not to have a job and to be on short-time when employed.

Very few adults have no police record. (it is a casual common saying that there isn't a Negro along 4th Street - a business area - that hasn't been beat by the police at one time or another.) Police records are one of the devices of white control.

Behind nearly every business is a white owner. Everything is Mister Charlie's.

More than 50 percent of the adults have less than a 4th grade education. Most of the present schools were built after the Supreme Court decision of 1954 (Brown vs Kansas), and all are brick shells that teach little of academic worth.

Of the 7000 potential voters in the parish only 1590 are registered. There is no Negro in any position of importance outside the Negro community.

ADDITIONS TO BOGALUSA INTIMIDATIONS LIST

Feb. 28, 1965 - The windows in the home of a Negro minister were broken by a group of whites.

March 3 Commissioner of Public Safety Spiers, when asked by Negro members of Bi-racial Committee why city authorities did not want CORE on the scene, replied: "It is my job to protect all the citizens of Bogalusa. Now if you have radicals and extremists about you can't tell what they're going to do. Extremists can't be kept in line. That's why we can't have them here." Perhaps Spiers meant the Bogalusa Klan.

March 4 A Negro man was fired from his job for applying to the Sullivan Memorial Trade school. His employer had previously told him that he would be fired if he applied.
When the employer (Hoffman Electric and Supply Co.; Fogalusa Air Condi#tioning and Electric Supply Co.: both owned by Hoffman and both electrical subcontractors of Crown-Zellerbach) fired Willie Dickham he said, "You brought it on yourself. I'm not going to have any picketing around my place." The "picketing" refers to the Klan's picketting of firms complying with Federal equality laws and regulations.

Reverend Shepherd, white Episcopal minister, was halted on the highway by whites. A car of Negroes coming onto the scene dispersed the assailants
Rev. Shepherd has been told to leave town or be killed.
(Two white ministers have lost their churches for their moderate stands on racial discrimination.

March 12 Radio station WBOX is being boycotted by segregationists. The owner has repeatedly broadcast editorials criticizing the Klan's terrorism and the [illegible] of resistance from the white community.
Landry's Restaurant is issuing cards proclaiming it to be a private club. The cards confer membership. [illegible]lack

March 13 On March 4 Arthur Ray Mingo was arrested by Deputy Sheriff for K-9 Patrol on a speeding charge. Mingo protested to Sheriff Crowe that the charge was false. Sheriff cleared Mingo of charge. On March 13 the K-9 Deputy again stopped Mingo on the highway. He called Mingo to his car. There were passengers in the car with the K-9 Deputy. Deputy told Mingo to put his hands into the car. Mingo obeyed. The Deputy put handcuffs on him. The Deputy and his passengers got out of the car and beat Mingo about the head. Deputy told Mingo he'd "better not say a damn thing about it." Mingo reported the incident to Sheriff Crowe. Crowe called in the Deputy and asked Mingo to identify him. Mingo did. Crowe told Deputy to behave better.

March 14 Bogalusa Chief of Police Knight called Royan Burris to his office. Burris asked him why he was always outside the Labor Hall when the Negroes had civil rights meetings. Chief said he was there to keep off white trouble-makers. (It is suspected that the Chief bugs the meeting with a listening device in his car.) Chief then

asked Burris when were more public facilities tests scheduled. Burris answered that the Chief would be informed about a half hour before tests took place and then asked how it was that segregationists always knew where testing was to take place. The Chief answered that the Klan had 50 to 60 radios and listened in on police calls on first day of testing - permitted by city authorities and guarded by them - Chief says the police used color code, e.g., red, green, blue, etc.; though since the route and places of testing were well known to police in advance, and insisted upon by them, color codes weren't of much use). Chief said radios weren't illegal because they weren't used for transmitting. Chief pressed Burris for testing dates, telling Burris that the testing was raising hell with his fishing time.

March 17 Royan Burris, Negro businessman, was returning home from his shop at 1 am and was stopped by the Parish K-9 Deputies and 3 city police, acting in concert. They handcuffed his hands behind his back and drove him to the city police station. When Burris got out of the car to enter the station the police slapped and tripped him. Inside the station they circled Burris and punched and pushed him from one policeman to the next. Burris fell to the floor and one said; "What are you doing down there, nigger?" When the beating ended, Burris asked to be allowed a phone call. The police let the phone ring twice, then snatched it from his hand, saying, "That's your phone call, nigger." His family learned that he was in jail only through an anonymous phone tip. The Community Medical Center refused him service when they learned the cause of his wounds.

March 25: A Negro worker in Crown-Zellerbach narrowly avoided injury in a trap set for him by white workers.

The transmitter building of radio station WBOX was fired into during the night. The attackers apparently used hollow-nosed bullets because the bullets tore large holes in the wooden walls.

CONSTANT - The Hicks receive a call at 1:30 AM every night. The phone rings once and once only.

Albert L. Davis receives calls sporadically at 4:30 AM. No one responds to his answer.

Sidney Earl Magee, Darnell Graves, and Willie Hartly - all in the "white line of progression" at Crown-Zellerbach - have been victims of numerous and continuing harassments, e.g., articles of clothing stolen, lunches stolen, etc. Each has found pinned onto his time card a card reading "you have been patronized by a Knight of the Klu Klux Klan."

more Bogalusa incidents ...

March 25: Sidney Magee narrowly missed death in a trap set by white workers. A load of scrap iron was rigged overhead to be triggered to fall on him when he entered the toilet. He leaped quickly to one side and the iron missed him by inches. When management after long delay investigated, all evidence had been removed. (Complaint of the incident was made by Robert Hicks at Magee's request. Management refused at first to discuss it with Hicks, calling him a CORE worker and saying they would not discuss anything with a CORE person). Management did later release a statement asking employees to keep troubles originating outside the plant from disturbing the peace inside the plant.)
(This is an elaboration of the beforementioned item on March 25)

March 26: Joel Rubenstein (CORE worker stationed in Bogalusa) saw a car of whites pass and repass several times the front of the building housing the CORE office. The car had no license plates. Joel called the police to report the car's passing. On March 30th Royan Burris was told by Deputy Sheriff Holliday that the car Joel reported belonged to him and that Burris should tell Joel for him "tell that fat-assed Jew that's my car and I'll send it by as many times as I want."

March 28: The windshield of a truck belonging to Royan Burris was smashed by a large stone. The perpetrator thoughtfully left the stone lying on the hood. The police had been near the truck just before the broken window was discovered. The police have been following Burris' truck and car since he was beaten by them on March 20.

A young Negro, Jones Radcliff, was jumped and beaten by four white men after attending a Freedom Rally. He struck one of his attackers and now is being given around the clock protection by his friends to prevent the whites "revenging"his blow.

L.C. Magee's car was forced off the road and into a ditch by a car of whites. Magee's car was overturned. He was on his way home from the Freedom Rally.

When Ronnie Moore, Bill Yates, and Kimme Johnson - all CORE workers - were leaving Bogalusa after the Freedom Rally their car was followed by City Police car #10, the Sheriff's K-9 car, and several unmarked, unlicensed cars carrying white men (presumably Klansmen). Immediately behind the CORE car were two cars of armed Negroes -- thus the "peacefulness"of the procession.

March 29: A teargas bomb was thrown into the Labor Union Hall of Local 189-A where the Bogalusa Voters League (a militant Negro organization) had just finished a meeting. (A second meeting of much less militant Negroes, "Toms" in fact, was in session: an error in timing no doubt, but then the Klan has never shown itself as bright.)

Royan Burris arrested on charge of complicity in a crime that occurred in the summer of 1964. Burris is innocent of the crime and is clearly being "framed". FBI agent Frank Sass (of whome CORE and the people of Bogalusa have before complained to Washington) when asked to see that Burris was not again beat by the police said "I don't want this bullshit of calling the FBI everytime somebody is arrested." Burris released 12 hours later on $1000 bond.

March 30: Newsmen calling Bogalusa police to check story of the teargas bomb were told the police knew nothing of it. The police were seen at the hall checking the occurrence and interviewing the victims just after the bombing.

Bogalusa, Louisiana
Sunday, May 23, 1965

For several weeks the Mayor and members of the Commission Council have been engaged in negotiations with the Bogalusa Voters League. As a result of our meetins, up to this time, certain conclusions have been reached. They are:

-1-

At the next regular meeting of the Bogalusa Commission Council the following ordinances of the City will be repealed Sections 4-8, 5-5, 7-6, 7-8, 18-41, and 22-2. Action will be taken to either repeal or to amend (if valid and constitutional amendment can be effected) paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Section 18-38 of the Code of Ordinances. (These paragraphs were added to a prior ordinance defining "Disturbing the Peace" by Ordinance No. 709 adopted April 7, 1965. The City Police, meanwhile, will be instructed not to enforce the prvisions of the ordinances to be repealed and/or amended.

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At the same meeting an ordinance will be a dopted which will decalre that no building in this city shall be considered fit, or used, for human habitation or for any business purpose unless it is equipped with hot and cold running water and inside toilet facilities except in those cases where water supply lines and sewage disposal lines are not reasonably accessible to the property. Property owners will be given a reasonable period, not to exceed ninety days from the effective date of the ordinance, within which to comply with the provisions of such ordinance

after which all violaters will be prosecuted. Meanwhile, effective July 1, 1965, the provisions of Section 14-6 requiring connections whit the public sewer system will be r rigidly enforced. The following specific commitments have been made ot the Bogalusa Voters League:

-a-

Sewerage:

1. Those persons on the list furnished the Council by the Bogalusa Voters League, will be immediately notified that sewerage is available and that they are in violation of City Ordinance, and that if the Ordinance requiring that they connect to the Sewerage is not complied with, they will be charged and prosecuted for such violations.
2. When additional names are given to the Commissioners, similar notice will be given.
3. Notice will be given to all property owners having sewerage available of the Ordinance requiring tieing-in, and violators of the Ordinance will be prosecuted.

-b-

1. The Commissioner of Health and Property, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Bogalusa Voters League, or any other interested citizens, will begin to inspect violations of the Health and Sanitation Regulations under the provisions of Section 14-6, and notice will be given of violations. Work to correct violations shall begin within thirty (30) days of such notice, or violators will be prosecuted.

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Complaints relating to lighting will be made in writing to the Commissioner of Streets and Parks of inadequate lighting and the policy of having a light on each corner, or withing three hundred (300) feet, will be followed.

-d-

Streets;

1. Sixth Street will be sealed during the summer paving program.
2. When specific complaints are made to the Commissioner of Parks and Streets, appropriate action will be taken.

-3-

In order to carry out the understandings and commitments detailed in paragraph 2 above, and for such other duties as may be required, at least one Negro will be employed, on a full-time basis, by the City, not later than July 1, 1965, at a salary commensurate with the duties of his employment.

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Subject to existing Civil Service Laws we will employ at least two Negro policemen in the City of Bogalusa Police Department from the eligibility list to be established in the manner legally prescribed. Examinations preliminary to the establishment of such a list will be given on or about July 23, 1965.

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Another meeting will be held with the designated representatives of the Bogalusa Voters League on June 21, 1965, at which time the items on the agenda which were not discussed at the

meeting on May 16 will be considered and, with reppect thereto, determinations will be made.

For the City of Bogalusa:

By: _____

Mayor

For the Bogalusa Voters League:

By: _____

President

Report from Gale Jenkins on Bogalusa situation
- telephone conversation night of May 19, 1965

During negotiations Sunday the 16th the mayor said that he held that Negroes have a right to use public facilities.

Today a number of Negroes went to the city park. Two police officers were there when they arrived but left temporarily. They returned with other police officers - about 12 in all. A group of 75 whites gathered. These men were laughing with the police. 4 state troopers were on the scene, as were 2 FBI agents.

The police ordered the Negroes to leave. As they started to the cars, they were attacked by white men. The police charged and started beating Negroes with billy clubs. A police dog was turned loose and Greg Hicks, 14, was bitten on the leg. Mary Williams, a lady of about 50, was knocked unconscious. ~~She was~~ A state trooper hit Rita Marsch and described her as a Nigger bitch. In all, at least 6 persons were injured. Injured persons went to the medical center where they spoke with a Dr. Foster, who demanded that the emergency patients must have their own doctors with them in order to be treated. Dr. foster said, "I have patients on both sides. If you are fool enough to go over there, I am not going to get involved." Robert Hicks then asked, "Are you going to see us." Dr. Foster replied, "No!" The injured persons then were taken to New Orleans for treatment.

Sam Barnes was arrested for disturbing the peace. A law enforcement official lifted him up with a billy club between his legs. Stephen Ward, 15, was beaten by city police. David Hogan was arrested carrying people to the hospital.

telegram sent to Katzenbach

The 1964 civil rights law calling for desegregation of public facilities & public accomodations will continue to be a paper document unless your office takes an affirmative stand to assure implementation of federal legislation. Black americans were beaten by klansmen, white vandals, and biased law enforcemnt officials in Bogalusa La. today, as they obeyed a police order to leave a city park. FBI agents were on the scene. Use title III to discharge your responsibility to effect prompt desegregation of public facilities.

Ronnie M Moore

MASTER

Bogalusa Tuesday May 11, 1965 3:15 PM
James E. Brown (Bomber) to Ed Hollander Brown at the Barber shop

1. re the incident from yesterday, which occurred in front of Keyman Dry Goods and Department Store, a Mr. Sidney Keyman, white, was arrested this morning upon complaint of Negroes. He was released sometime later today on bail. I think we may assume that he is the owner, or partial owner, of the store.

2. today, Charles Currier, White, 21, from New York, a CORE photographer, was slapped around a little bit, happened in vicinity of the Morgan & Lindsay store. The pickets retreated and JE Brown called the mayor and he and Royan Burris and two other men went to see the mayor to discuss the lack of police protection. The mayor assured them they would be protected when they went back and gave them a special number to call him to report police misconduct (RE 2-3051). They returned and things were just as bad. A group of police and white bystanders formed around Currier, a city policeman encouraged a white man to jump Currier, and a state policeman said something like "Freedom Hell, I'll give him freedom." The pickets retreated again c. 3 PM and do not plan to return today, but do plan to go back tomorrow. They were picketing seven stores today.

3. Bomber said, but it is not for us to tell anyone, that the Mayor said that he is going to have a meeting with the police and the sheriff's dept tonight. JEB also said that Cutrer siad the city has spent $47,000 in overtime police pay in the last couple of months, as much as $13,000 some weeks, and that it is a considerable drain on the city's finances. That's not for us to announce either.

MASTER

Bogalusa, Monday, May 10, 1965
Ed Hollander

Royan Burris and Robert Hicks were in this office today and reported several difficulties with the pidreting in the morning. There were no police present in the morning and a store owner came out , took a sigh from a pickreter (a female I believe) and ripped it up. They went and got another sign and he did the same thing. At the point they broke for lunch and while at lunch Burris called the police and requested police be present in the afternoon. Claxton Knight told him that the pickreters weren't anything special and that they did not plan to provide any protection. Burris told him that if the police wouldn't be there that the Deacons would provide the protection and that he had 48 stand by for the job. When they went back to picketing after lunch there were both city and state police on hand.

The other difficulty concerns the FBI. Burris says he was standing next to an FBI agent when a white man intentionally bumped into one of the pickreters fairly hard. Burris turned to the FBI man and said "I guess you didn't see that" (knowing full well that had both just seen it) and the FBI agent said "No, I didn't see that."

Chalres Currier is going to Bogalusa tonight for a day or two and will attempt to take picutres of the picketing and any incidients that occur.

~~Op 2 in Opelousas 942-3027 Miss Delores Jones~~

~~before~~

May 8, 1965

Bogalusa, Washington Parish.

During the first week of Febr the BUL carried on the testing of public accomodations with the advise of CORE. During this period Willeam Yates was attacked and his hand was broken. ~~The BUL Prior~~ On the first day of testing ~~during which~~ the teams were separated, ~~the~~ po. After this, however, most places resignegated. The BUL ~~s~~ went through a difficult period of ~~finishing~~ members for the executive committee ~~that~~ who were prepared for militant action. ~~D~~ David's A first set of demands was presented to the Mayor that ranged from street lights to employment, and at the same time demands for employment were made against 2 local merchants. ~~after they~~ ~~One~~ a group ~~of~~ of students from Kansas U. came in to Bogalusa April 4 during which they did canvassing for V.R. During the 3½ days they contacted 935 families. Arrics were run that handled approx 75 people. ~~The number of people~~

After this was no satisfaction answer from the merchants of the mayor. Picketting was planned. ~~That~~ On the morning 9th K.U. canvassers went out but were chased by whites in cars we pulled them out and a march was started asking for police protection this march was turned back two blocks from the Union Hall hall. The following day 9th Farmer led a march to city hall that was stopped because of an attacks by whites. Also the afternoon the march was ~~cal~~

completed. Local stores were picketed and canvassing for support for the VL was carried out. The pickets were subjected to harassment by police and white citizens - most of this was verbal. Two more marches were held. One to present a demand to the mayor that policemen guilty of harassment be fired and another to receive the mayors answer. No satisfactory answer has been given. The VL is entering into negotiations with the City Government on demands against it and to convene the major meeting outlined by Bill Sherry. The main project of the VL at this time is to continue the boycott and picketing in order to strengthen its hand in negotiations. Public accomodations have been tested on and off; during the last four months suits have been filed by CD&L against one restaurant and by the Justice Dept against six. At this time are being tested three more but no action has been started against them.

The mayor after at first refusing to negotiate with BVL has backed down from that position

The BVL has come a long way since Feb. in both organizational strength and militancy. Unfortunately events have preceded faster. A great deal of groundwork must be laid for the BVL to carry on the program it is committed to. At this time the executive board is the only functioning body; its subcommittee work only haphazardly and the membership has very little involvement in program.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE $ S E

1965 MAY 19 PM 8 48
DATE

CHECK
DL PD

TEL. NO.
342-8388

DEST'N
WASHDC

ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH

DEPT OF JUSTICE

THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW CALLING FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO BE A PAPER DOCUMENT UNLESS YOUR OFFICE TAKES AN AFFIRMATIVE STAND TO ASSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION. BLACK AMERICANS WERE BEATEN BY CLANSMEN WHITE VANDALS AND BIASED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS IN BOGALUSA LOUISIANA TODAY AS THEY OBEYED A POLICE ORDER TO LEAVE A CITY PARK FBI AGENTS WERE ON THE SCENE USE TITLE THREE TO DISCHARGE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO EFFECT PROMPT DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

SIGNATURE

RONNIE M MOORE
CORE FIELD SECTY

SUB.
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
1501 1/2 E BLVD

WU 550 (1-52)

Bogalusa, Louisiana
Sunday, May 23, 1965

For several weeks the Mayor and members of the Commission Council have been engaged in negotiations with the Bogalusa Voters League. As a result of our meetins, up to this time, certain conclusions have been reached. They are:

-1-

At the next regular meeting of the Bogalusa Commission Council the following ordinances of the City will be repealed Sections 4-8, 5-5, 7-6, 7-8, 18-41, and 22-2. Action will be taken to either repeal or to amend (if valid and constitutional amendment can be effected) paragraphs 8, , 10 and 11 of Section 18-38 of the Code of Ordinances. (These paragraphs were added to a prior ordinance defining "Disturbing the Peace" by Ordinance No. 709 adopted April 7, 1965. The City Police, meanwhile, will be instructed not to enforce the prvisions of the ordinances to be repealed and/or amended.

-2-

At the same meeting an ordinance will be a dopted which will decalre that no building in this city shall be considered fit, or used, for human habitation or for any business purpose unless it is equipped with hot and cold running water and inside toilet facilities except in those cases where water supply lines and sewage disposal lines are not reasonably accessible to the property. Property owners will be given a reasonable period, not to exceed ninety days from the effective date of the ordinance, within which to comply with the provisions of such ordinance

after which all violators will be prosecuted. Meanwhile, effective July 1, 1965, the provisions of Section 14-6 requiring connections whit the public sewer system will be r rigidly enforced. The following specific commitments have been made ot the Bogalusa Voters League:

-a-

Sewerage:

1. Those persons on the list furnished the Council by the Bogalusa Voters League, will be immediately notified that sewerage is available and that they are in violation of City Ordinance, and that if the Ordinance requiring that they connect to the Sewerage is not complied with, they will be charged and prosecuted for such violations.
2. When additional names are given to the Commissioners, similar notice will be given.
3. Notice will be given to all property owners having sewerage available of the Ordinance requiring tieing-in, and violators of the Ordinance will be prosecuted.

-b-

1. The Commissioner of Health and Property, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Bogalusa Voters League, or any other interested citizens, will begin to inspect violations of the Health and Sanitation Regulations under the provisions of Section 14-6, and notice will be given of violations. Work to correct violations shall begin within thirty (30) days of such notice, or violators will be prosecuted.

-c-

Complaints relating to lighting will be made in writing to the Commissioner of Streets and Parks of inadequate lighting and the policy of having a light on each corner, or withing three hundred (300) feet, will be followed.

-d-

Streets;

1. Sixth Street will be sealed during the summer paving program.
2. When specific complaints are made to the Commissioner of Parks and Streets, appropriate action will be taken.

-3-

In order to carry out the understandings and commitments detailed in paragraph 2 above, and for such other duties as may be required, at least one Negro will be employed, on a full-time basis, by the City, not later than July 1, 1965, at a salary commensurate with the duties of his employment.

-4-

Subject to existing Civil Service Laws we will employ at least two Negro policemen in the City of Bogalusa Police Department from the eligibility list to be established in the manner legally prescribed. Examinations preliminary to the establishment of such a list will be given on or about July 23, 1965.

-5-

Another meeting will be held with the designated representatives of the Bogalusa Voters League on June 21, 1965, at which time the items on the agenda which were not discussed at the

meeting on May 16 will be considered and, with respect thereto, determinations will be made.

For the City of Bogalusa:

By: _____

Mayor

For the Bogalusa Voters League:

By: _____

President

Prof file

Bogalusa, Wed. May 26, 1965 1 AM
Michael Jones to Ed Hollander

Fletcher Anderson (nick name "Flash") was arrested about 12:10 AM. Charge concealed weapon and faulty muffler. He is a Negro, about 27, local resident, a deacon and very active in the Bogalusa freedom movement.

Not many details, arrest made by sheriff dept k-9 car, did not use insulting language, other than to call him "boy" (Michael Jones was in the car at the time of the arrest). He was taken to a city jail but bond not set. FBI called in Bogalusa.

Concern for fear of beating because K-9 known to Negroes as being the worst police element in Bogalusa.

Bog 56

Bogalusa, La. Wed. May 36, 1965 9:40 PM
Mike Jones to Ed Hollander, Jones from XXXX 732-2732

1. it is class night at Central High School, a Negro school, at North Avenue and 7th Street. When Jones called the ceremonies were still going on inside, but outside whites and Negroes, abults and teenagers on both sides, were gathering on opposite corners. No explanation as to why it all started. When Jones called he said there were about 75 on each side but that it was very difficult to estimate because the numbers on both sides were growing so fast. He was calling from a house across the street. He said that there were about 6 police cars - city and state - around the conrer but that they were not doing anything about the situation.

Bzzz Ronnie Moore notified and N.O. press.

MASTER

Bogalusa, La. Wed. May 26, 1965 7 PM
Mike Jones to Ed Hollander

the BC&VL picketed 6 stores today from 10 AM to noon - stores close at noon on Wednesdays in Bogalusa. Mrs. Hicks and Mike reported that things went well and they sounded pleased. The state police paired off with the city police, and apparently took a hand in controling the city police, as they broke up crowds of whites and did not let them congregate. The only incident was when the K-9 Corps of the sheriff dept called one of the female picketers a "balck bitch."

2. Fletcher anderson was gotten out of jail about 3:30 AM; had been arrested about 12:10 AM. Bond $350, put up by a bondsman with the help of Atty. Collins. Anderson was unharmed.. With the help of Atty Elie, Jones was able finally to get Anderson's car released.

3. The League plans to increase the number of stores being picketed; their goal is to picket every white store in Bogalusa by Monday.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone (504) 523-7625

July 5, 1965

Summary of Incidents: Bogalusa, Louisiana, January 28-July 1, 1965

Note: This list is not complete; additions from files in our Baton Rouge Office and from Bogalusa files are still coming in. However, the list is accurate with respect to the incidents it describes.

January 28 — Eighteen establishments were tested under the Public Accomodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Seven, including Capo's and Dairy Queen, refused service.

Jan. 28 — While CORE worker Bill Yates was waiting in a car outside the Plaza Restaurant, a group of whites gathered around the car. They made insulting remarks, drew their fingers across their throats, and called him a "[illegible]brew".

Jan. 28 — A large group of white men started after CORE worker Steve Miller and several other Negro residents of Bogalusa, who had just succesffuly tested ACME Drug Store. Police intervened before the whites could reach the Negroes.

Jan. 30 — Tacks were found in the driveway of the home of Robert Hicks, vice-president of the Civic and Voters League, who had been giving shelter to the CORE workers. Tacks were also found in the driveway of the Labor Union Hall, where mass meetings had been held.

February 2 — At 12:15 A.M., following a massmeeting related to the store testing, Deputy Sheriff Doyle Holiday and Chief of Police Claxton Knight came to the Hicks residence to report that a mob of 200 white people was forming downtown to lynch Yates and Miller, staying at the Hicks home. The policemen offered to escort the CORE workers out of town. After discussion with Mr. Hicks, the two decided to stay. Holiday and Knight refused to protect them , saying, "We have better things to do than protect people who aren't wanted here." Phone calls from across the country to the Mayor, and the threat that the Negro community would defend the CORE workers prevented any violence. Local telephone operators prevented some calls from the north from reaching Bogalusa.

Feb. 3 — Miller and Yates were followed from one meeting to another by two police cars (meetings were held to discuss testing of public accomodations law). When a car filled with six whites approached them, the police cars disappeared. The two CORE workers were chased at high speeds through the Negro community. At a main intersection, Yates jumped out and ran into a restaurant for help, but was caught by two whites and beaten severely, suffering a broken hand. Miller drove off around the block, as a shot was fired at him and a rock thrown at the car. Another shot was fired at Yates.

Feb. 3 (cont'd) — For the next six hours, the two were besieged in Aubrey's Bar by groups of whites passing by in cars. Reliable reports were made thatmobs of whites were forming in downtown areas. Soon after the beating, police arrived and dispersed a crowd of Negroes who had gathered. They did nothing to stop the cars driven by the white men, and they allowed a group of whites to gather on a nearby corner. At sundown the police withdrew; as the night wore on, phones along the block were cut off. At 10:30. Miller and Yates were given a police escort to Baton Rouge. Yates entered a hospital in New Orleans the next day.

Feb. 5 — A Negro man driving in Washington Parish outside Bogalusa was flagged down by a white man with car trouble. When he stopped to offer aid, several white men jumped out of a nearby ditch, beat him and threatened him.

Feb. 14 — A bomb threat was received at the Hicks home. It was not the first.

Feb. 15 — Five Negroes were eating dinner at the recently desegregated Landry's when two white persons with clubs entered and told them to get out. As they were leaving, one of the Negro men was assaulted by one of the whites.

Later, one Negro boy went to eat at Landry's; one of the white customers put a gun to his head and told him to leave.

Feb. 16 — A Bogalusa telephone operator refused to let the Hicks complete a call to the New Orleans F.B.I. She refused to put through others.

Four Negro boys stopped to get gas in the white part of town. A mob of white teen-agers jumped them and beat all four. Roosevelt Singleton, a midget, was severely kicked around the groin and had to go to a hospital. Several policemen observed the beatings and made no move to stop them.

Feb. 19 — A police car followed the car of Joshua Mundy, a militant Negro leader. After eight miles, the policeman stopped him, charged him with speeding, having an improper muffler, and concealing a weapon. The weapon was on the seat in full view. Bond was set at $500.

Feb. 21 — Yates and Miller and another CORE worker Charles Fenton and two Negroes were chased at 110 mph for 29 miles from Bogalusa to Covington.

Feb. 28 — Rowan Burris, Robert Hicks, and his wife were refused service at the restaurant of the Redwood Hotel. Three minutes after they left, a mob of 20-30 whites came to the hotle looking for them.

Testing of public accomodations continued during the week February 21-28. No establishments, not even those which complied with the public accomoda - tions section of the Civil Rights Act during January, were willing to serve Negroes. Each time a Negro entered an establishment, the manager states that he can neither serve nor protect him. He then makes a phone call and within five minutes a group of white men arrives and forces the Negro to leave.

March 4 --A Negro man was fired after applying to the Sullivan Memorial Trade School. His employer had previosly warned him that this would happen if he applied. The employer, a sub-contractor for Crown Zellerbach, explained "You brought it on yourself. I'm not going to have any picketing around my place." He was referring to the picketing conducted by the Klan of firms complying with Federal equal opportunity regulations.

March 4 -- Rev. H. Bruce Shepherd was halted on the highway by whites. A car of Negroes coming onto the secene dispersed the whites. Reverend Shepherd is one of the six men who invited Brooks Hays to speak in Bogalusa. The Reverend has been warned to leave town or be killed.

March 13 -- A Deputy Sheriff stopped Arthur Ray Mingo on a highway, called Mingo to his car, and ordered him to put his hands inside the car. When Mingo obeyed, he was handcuffed. The Deputy and his passengers got out of the car and beat Mingo about the head. The Deputy told Mingo he'd "better not say a damn thing about it." (Mingo had previously complained to the sheriff about the conduct of the same deputy) When Mingo reported the incident to Sheriff Dorman Crowe, Crowe called in the Deputy and told him to behave better.

March 17 -- Royan Burris, a Negro businessman, was returning home from his shop at 1 a.m. when stopped by the parish K-9 Deputies and by three city policemen. They handcuffed his hands behind his back and drove him to the city police station. When Burris got out of his car there the police slapped and tripped him. Inside the station, the police circled Burris, punched him, and pushed him from one man to another. He fell to the floor and one said, "What are you doing down there, nigger?" When the beating ended, Burris asked to be allowed to make a phone call. The police let the phone ring twice, then snatched it from him, saying, "That's your phone call, nigger." His family learned he was in jail only through an anonymous tip. The Community Medical Center refused him service when they learned the cause of his wounds.

March 25 -- The transmitter building of radio station WBOX was fired into during the night. Ralph Blumberg, owner of the radio station, was one of the six men who had invited Brooks Hays to speak in Bogalusa.

March 25 -- Sidney McGee, one of the three Negro men on the Crown Zellerbach "extra board" narrowly missed death in a trap set for him in one of the plant washrooms. A load of scrap iron was rigged to fall on him when he entered. Management investigated only after a long delay after all evidence had been removed.

March 28 -- A young Negro, Jones Radcliff, was jumped and beaten by four white men after attending a Freedom Rally. He struck one of his attackers, and was subsequently given round-the-clock protection by his friends to prevent the whites from "revenging" his blow.

March 28 -- L. C. Magee's car was forced off the road and into a ditch by a car of whites. Magee's car was overturned. He was on his way home from a Freedon Rally.

March 29 — During the early morning, a teargas bomb was thrown into the Labor Union Hall of Local 189-A where the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League had just completed a meeting.

March 30 — Newsmen calling Bogalusa police to check the story of the teargas bomb were told the police knew nothing about it. The police had been seen at the hall checking the occurrence and interviewing victims just after the bombing.

April 7 -- As Bill Yates left the Hicks' home in the morning to enter his car, a green truck, with three white men inside, pulled up and blocked him. The truck had been circling the neighborhood for some time. One man got out of the truck and approached Yates with a blackjack. Yates rolled up the window and started the ignition, recognizing the man as the one who had broken his hand in an earlier incident. The man tried to break through the window, but it held, and Yates was able to put the car in reverse and escape. The truck tried to catch up with him but he managed to return to the Hicks' house, where Mrs. Hicks threatened the whites with a pistol. They left.

April 7 — Klansmen held a meeting in a hall two blocks away from the union hall, where a voters' clinic was in progress. The Klan numbered between 60 and 70 at times. State and federal agencies intervened to prevent violence that night; but they could not stop the burning of a ten-foot cross later that night, or the setting of two black coffins in front of the union hall, with spotlights on them, one of which bore the name Bill Yates.

April 8 -- Three carloads of white men drove by the Hicks home early in the morning, shooting into it. During the day, CORE canvassers, mostly volunteers from the University of Kansas, were followed by four carloads of Klansmen, until they were withdrawn and brought back to the union hall. Meanwhile, the Klan held a lengthy rally, of about 200 persons, two blocks from the hall.

CORE's National Director James Farmer addressed a crowd of about 500 people at Central High School. More than 100 city and state policemen were on hand. At one point, they turned back 32 carloads of Klansmen who attempted to approach the school. The cars of two Negro men had acid poured on them; no other incidents.

April 9 — A march to City Hall led by Mr. Farmer was halted because of inadequate police protection. One white bystander had seized Farmer by the shirt; a group of whites tried to attack the photographers, and a Negro was placed in a hospital after being hit by a 2-by-4.
A march was completed in the afternoon without incident.

April 14 — 25 white people gathered around the Negroes picketing J. C. Penny, and the two auxiliary police present left the scene.

April 15 — Charles Williams was arrested while picketing, for disturbing the peace and for vagrancy. A white counter-picket had hit Williams with a stick, but a policeman who had not seen the incident was persuaded to arrest Williams. He was taken to the city police station, where he saw six hooded men in a room behind an open door marked "Private."One of the men approached Williams in the booking room and said to him, "You black son of a bitch, pull off the damn cap." Williams noticed a law-enforcement organization insignia on the shoulder of the man's shirt; it was either a state trooper's or a sheriff's insignia. No violence took place.

April 15 - About 10:30 p.m., some sort of fire-bomb was thrown into a Negro home on the edge of town. Several Kansas University students, working with CORE during their Easter vacation, had been spending their nights there. The Fire Department was called three times, and refused to come; local people put out the fire.

April 16 - A Negro teen-ager waiting to join a picket line in front of a store was hit by a counter-picket with a sign-stick. The boy was hit again when he turned to face the person who hit him. Medical treatment was needed.

April 17 - A Negro woman was arrested while sitting in her car, 12:30 a.m. She had been helping with voter registration canvassing in the city.

April 19 - City and state police at the picketing covered their badge numbers. Pickets were withdrawn when this was noticed at 11 a.m., but returned in the afternoon.

May 10 - Picketing took place in the morning without police protection. A store owner took a sign from a picketer and destroyed it; he repeated this when another sign was made.

May 11 - CORE worker was slapped while photographing the picketing in front of a Columbia Road store. He was beaten severely the next day in the same situation. City police and state troopers made no effort to intervene until considerable damage had been done.

May 31 - Two pickets were attacked by twenty-five whites and beaten badly. They were treated at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital, financed by the city, where the doctors cursed them and called them "niggers."

New Orleans Channel 6 T.V. men were forced to leave town by white residents.

June 2 - Mrs. Olivia Robertson, arrested May 29 for disturbing the peace, was arrested again, for resisting arrest on the previous occasion.

June 2 - O' Neal Moore, one of the two Negro deputy sheriffs on the Washington Parish force, was shot and killed from a passing car while patrolling with Creed Rogers, the pther Negro Deputy. Mr. Rogers was wounded by the gunfire and remained hospitalized several weeks.

June 3 - Andrew Smith, injured Saturday when knocked down during the Columbia Road picketing, was refused treatment at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital. He was driven to New Orleans for treatment; his arm had become infected.

June 22 - CORE worker Michael Jones was arrested for interfering with an officer and for vagrancy. At the time of his arrest he was making a call from a phone-booth, one half-block from the nearest police officer, and had $27 in his possession.

June 30 - Sixty white people used sling-shots and marbles to harass forty Negro pickets at the Plaza shopping center. The police were called, but they stated that no men were available for protection of the pickets at the shopping center.

June 28 - The hearing on the suit filed against seven state and local law enforcement officers began today. Tonight, the home of Fletcher Anderson was shot into. Mr. Anderson is a plaintiff and a witness in the case.

July 1 - While Robert Hicks was in New Orleans for the hearing, a babysitter at his home received an anonymous phone call threatening the life of Mr. Hicks and the life of every other witness. Mr. Hicks is a plaintiff and a witness in the case.

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Bogalusa Welcomes All
Conservatives To Attend The

UNITED CONSERVATIVE

RALLY & PARADE

FRIDAY MAY 7, 1965

Assembly Time - - 5 P.M. - 6 P.M.

South Columbia Road

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

Featured Speaker

Judge Leander Perez

"VOTING RIGHTS BILL AND THE SECOND RECONSTRUCTION"

Special Guest - Judge John Rarick and Sheriff Jim Clark

FIRST SHOWING

UNCENSORED MOVIE

SELMA - TO MONTGOMERY MARCH

PROTEST Your Grievances Against The Federal Government's Policies In: Civil Rights; Foreign Aid To Communist Countries; Cuban Affair; Voting Rights Legislation; The United Nations; Rule By Court Decrees And Executive Orders; Federal Interference In State And Local Affairs.

MORE THAN 10,000 EXPECTED

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

UNITED CONSERVATIVES OF LOUISIANA

Promotion Chairman, Dewey B. Smith **Finance Chairman, Louis Hickman**

REPORT ON INCIDENT IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA. REPORTED BY MR. ROBERT HICKS. MAY 28, 1965

While on the picket line in Bogalusa a white man walked up to Ralph Gray (I just heard his name over the radio) hit him and Ralph hit back. The police arrested both men and charged them with disturbing the peace. Both men are out on bond. Ralph's bond was $350.00. The incident happened at about 3 p. m.

Wednesday May 26, 1965

A group of white youths after graduation went to a local hangout for the police, F.B.I. and Klans, after inside for a while went next door to a lady by the name of Dora Smith and broke down the door and beat her nephew up. (Need medical attention but didn't go to the hospital). They called the police to report the happenings when they arrived were very nasty told them if they could identify the ones who did this he would arrest them.

THURSDAY May 27, 1965

CBS man in route to Texas for the Jeminal flight (in Texas) stopped in Bogalusa got a room at Nuters & Rose Restaurant & Bar Motel. He parked his car on 4th street, later noticed police trying to break in the truck. Mr. Hicks said they brought the truck to his house wanting to park it there he then told the CBS man as long as the truck was insured let them tare it up (the police). The CBS man drove back to the motel called the police who told him to park it at Bill-Up service station. Thats where it stayed all night so someone could watch it.

NOTICE

We couldn't sit up all night watching a truck that is insured

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 3, 1965

Mr. Will Ussery
2338 Pine Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Will,

It seems to me we are in danger of operating either in duplicate, or worse—at cross purposes—in regard to Bogalusa. And to avoid either event, this letter is an effort to define the respective roles of the various elements involved in the Bogalusa situation.

I view both the Bogalusa community and San Francisco's Committee for Concern an independent entities as free to deal with each other or other agencies as seems to them most expedient in any circumstance. CORE's role in Bogalusa is carried out primarily through the Baton Rouge office. When that office finds there are needs in any local project which cannot be solved through the Baton Rouge office, it will usually communicate those problems to us here in New Orleans, We try to help them solve the problems. However, I do not thing it wise in the broad sense for the Baton Rouge office to proselyte directly for Bogalusa—or for any place else—without some prior discussion with us here. This is not because I lay claims to any degree of cominscience concerning local problems, but rather because it would be impossible for us to deal with problems (public relations, jails, bail, or injuries,) involving people whose presence might not even be known to us in that locality.

In the sense of the above I would strongly urge that you keep your roles as CORE representative, and Bogalusa Committee for Concern representative, separate.

This letter seems necessary because I recently received word that some people from California plan to come to Bogalusa. It is not clear to me whether they are coming as representatives of CORE or of the Committee. If the former, I would like for them to have filled out task force applications prior to their coming. As far as possible I would like for them to have been interviewed by you and or the CORE staff members for the West Coast. I would want to know what their job will be, and whether they have had any experience that they will make them especially suitable for what seems to be a critical immediate job. If they are coming as representatives of the Committee for Concern, then of course our job is simply to make them welcomed and help them as much as we can.

We have discussed among the staff the need for screening volunteers some place near the area of their residence. The enclosed letter to Ike Reynolds will make our position clear on that point.

Dick Gregory spoke Saturday night to a crowd of about 7 or 8 hundred people. He spoke for an hour an a half and I don't know when I have h eard a speech that long that held my attention so completely. The New Orleans paper reported that Gregory told the audience to "obey the law and follow your leaders."

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

WASHINGTON PARISH FIELD REPORT
May 23, 1965 - June 15, 1965

On May 23, Mayor Jesse Cutrer released a statement that the Bogalusa Commission Council of the Mayor's office would comply with the demands made by the Bogalusa Civic and Voter's League made on April 15, 1965. Alist of these demands can be found in Meeting Memorandum No. 1 on file in the State and Southern Regional Offices.

Prior to this statement, mediators had been working with the Mayor and the Voter's League in an attempt to reach a satisfactory solution to the city's problems.

Upon a suggestion by the mediators, a "cooling off" period of five days was called in order to give the Mayor a chance to implement the demands of the Negro citizens. This "cooling-off" period lasted exactly twenty-four hours. During that time, there was a private meeting involving many Bogalusa merchants, and they decided not to hold a meeting with the Voter's League which they had previously agreed upon. In response to this move, picketing as usual was resumed on May 25. The Voter's League felt that the Mayor had not been honest nor were his statements made in good faith.

This move by the merchants and the subsequent retaliation by the Voter's League kicked off a new series of violent incidents, climaxed on June 3 by the shooting of two Negro deputies in Varnad, a town 7 miles from Bogalusa. One deputy was murdered and the other, seriously wounded.

On Sunday June 6, the League held an executive meeting to decide action after the murder, with the objective of obtaining relief from police brutality, harrassment, and nonOprotection. It was decided to organize a mass motercade to Baton Rouge for the purpose of picketing the State Capital and then on the New Orleans to picket the U.S. Attorney's Office. This was accomplished on Saturday, June 12, to dramatize the conditions existing in Bogalusa.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore and Benson Brown briefly presented a plan for community organization on May 30, to a few members of the Executive Committee of the Voter's League. It was planned to talk to key people and possible leaders in each Negro section of the City trying to organize more extensive support for the program of the Voter's League.

During the next few days, three kinds of activities were going on. 1. All the suggested people were contacted. 2. At the same time, a group of people completely canvassed the town. The plan of the CORE staff in initiating the canvassing was to discuss the purposes of the Voter's League and to guage community feelings about the Movement. It was stressed that an attempt should be made to find out who would be willing to have small meetings in their homes, or who would go to small meetings who would not go to large meetings. These meetings would be addressed by members of the Voter's League. However, the canvassing did not accomplish this, but rather turned into a fund-raising drive and chance to boost the idea of another march.

During the week, little interest was exhibieted on the part of the Executive Committee for the community organization plan. At this time, it remains an idea imposed on them from the outside. Individual members claim to see the logic and possible effectiveness of it, but no one has yet taken any initiative in a committed way.

CORE staff discussed the ideas with the canvassers, but this does not have the impact of a Bogàlusa citizen originating the idea. It would seem that CORE's role at this point is to help implement ideas originating from the community, while planting the seeds of other ideas.

3. The procedufe fro effective community organization was demonstrated during the middle of the week, when a meeting was set up of some people from the Ponderosa section of town. Two members of the Voter's League were present, and out of this meeting came the beginnings of organization. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The people themselves, with no help from CORE staff designed a plan for block captains, outlined the duties of block captains, and assumed the responsibilities for setting such a plan into action. The primary follow-up was then done by CORE staff; ~~xxx~~ much remains to be done on this, in order to include as many active and effective people as possible. It is essential that these people carry-through themiselves and not depend on CORE.

The people who were canvassing have formed feelings of group identity, and somehow this unit could be amalgamated into the block captain plan.

HOUSING

Housing for three volunteers each is available in the homes of Alberta ~~xxxxx~~ Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Smith on Marks Ave., Mrs. Mamie Tillman, Mizell Butler and Mary Williams. When it is completed, the Freedom House with hold 6.

The central base of ope ation has been the residence of Robert Hicks, the Vice- President of the Voter's League, 924 East 9th St., RE27449.

The Deacons have provided protection for CORE workrss. They feel strongly that CORE workers need this protection and usually are available. Sam Barnes, D.L. Hogan, Reese Perkins, Royan Burris, Amos Brown, Joe Gatlin are regulars in this function.

Statement Bogalusa Voters and Civic League Tues. May 25, 1965

The Bogalusa Voters and Civic League has decided to allow the city officials and the merchants to have a cooling-off period. Pending good faith by the other side, the Voters League will withdraw its downtown pickets for the rest of the week and make no attempt to integrate the parks this week. The decisions made by the officials, merchants and good-thinking citizens will determine whether Bogalusa will move towards sanity, lawfullness and progress. At present Bogalusa is a lawless city. The mayo's statement Sundgy promising fair police action has been meaningless so far. This must be corrected. The Mayor must also make good on his promise that all city facilities, including the parks, are open to Negroes. In addition, a reasonable number of Negroes must be employed in the downtown stores. If progress can not be made, the Voters League will return the pickets and increase other demonstrations.

[1965, May 25]

This afternoon, the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League voted to call off picketting of downtown stores until the end of this week. Conditional to carrying out this decision was that negotiations on downtown employment of Negroes would begin at an early date. We had every reason to believe this meeting would take place as indicated, but we have now been informed that the local businessmen decline to meet us. They have repudiated their own original position without prior notice or substantial reason. The Civic and Voters League regards this as a breach of faith. Since we are denied the opportunity to negotiate for employment, we will picket for employment. Our picket lines will resume opperation immediately.

(Signed)

A.Z. Young
President,
Bogalusa Voters and Civic League

May 25, 1965

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ARMED WHITES ATTACK GROUP DESEGREGATING PARK

Bogalusa, La., May 20, 1965--Armed with brass knuckles, clubs and guns, a gang of whites attacked Negroes who came to Cassidy Park on May 19 after Mayor Jesse Cutrer, Jr., had promised that the parks in the Klan-ridden town would be desgregated.

"There were 75 city and state policemen and deputy sheriffs on hand, but they made no attempt to protect our rights," reports CORE Southern Director Richard Haley. "They finally loosed police dogs on the crowd and one of them bit Robert Hicks, Jr., son of a local civil rights leader. The Mayor's statement that young Hicks provoked the dog by attempting to kick it is without foundation."

The boy was taken to a hospital, as was Mrs. Mary Williams, who was whipped over the head by one of the whites. The only person arrested was a Negro, Samuel Barnes.

The onslaught started when the leader of the whites removed his belt and hit a seven-year-old girl with it. "They charged the women and children, beating them with clubs," reported Rita Marsh of the San Francisco Committee of Concern for Bogalusa. "Two whites hit me with clubs and a fat man threw his club at me as I ran." The Committee of Concern is based in San Francisco, site of the national office of Crown Zellerbach Corp., which is the largest industry in Bogalusa.

# # #

Bogalusa

telephone report from Mike Jones, 4.p.m. Mon. May 24, 1965.

Picketers out in morning but came back after 15 minutes due to menace of gathering whites. A large group of people then returned to Colombia street and walked around for awhile but nothing happened so they came back. A new group of pickets went on and were subject to the following types of harassment : men were trying to pull the girls dresses up, and trying to burn the boys with cigarettes; they tried to set one boy's freedom hat on fire. Police, state troopers, and FBI stood by and watched but nothing else. Pickets were pulled off.
Mike reports that the Negroes' morale is quite low and that a number of whites seem angry at the mayor's conciliatory statement of last night. He fears that this is just the beginning of expression of white frustration and anger at their mayor's betrayal of them.

Bomber apparently went scouting with Joel & Sears today, but neglected to check with Ronnie or even tell Mike.

[1965, May]

For many weeks our city has experienced strife and turmoil between our white and Negro citizens. This has been harmful in many ways, frustrating our efforts to insure our industrial and business growth and to provide and maintain a calm, peaceful atmosphere in which our citizens may live and work.

Therefore, it is apparent that the time has come to find solutions to our problems and recognize the rights and responsibilities of all our citizens.

The other members of the Commission-Council, the City Attorney and I have consulted with many citizens of our city. We have discussed our problems with political and business leaders in other parts of Louisiana. The overwhelming majority have recommended, in the interest of both the white and Negro citizens, that we take prompt and affirmative action.

Everyone must recognize the fact that federal laws supersede state and city laws in the field of the civil rights of all citizens. Elected officials and police officers must enforce all laws fairly and impartially, without regard to race, color or ethnic origin.

On the advice of the City Attorney, your Commission-Council will forthwith repeal all ordinances requiring segregation. These ordinances are now unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. Your Commission-Council will, in accordance with federal law, open all public facilities to every citizen.

The Police Department will, without regard to race or color, impartially enforce the law and accord all of our citizens equal protection in the exercise of their rights. Anyone, white or Negro, who attempts to violate the rights of another or cause him

bodily harm will be promptly arrested, charged and prosecuted.

It will be the policy of your Commission-Council and City Attorney to ensure that all citizens will receive equal protection of the law. Police officers will be expected to conduct themselves in such a manner as to guarantee impartial treatment to all citizens. The failure on the part of any officer to do this should be promptly reported in writing to the Commissioner of Public Safety, with copies to the Mayor and City Attorney.

Your Commission-Council will enact needed ordinances dealing with the health and safety of our citizens. Included in these will be necessary legislation in the field of sewerage disposal and fresh water distribution.

Many cities of Louisiana have effectively employed Negro citizens in their police departments. After reviewing their experience in this matter, we have concluded that employment of Negro policemen will strengthen law enforcement in Bogalusa. Therefore, we plan to employ some Negro policemen in the near future. This will be done in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Law.

Also consideration will be given in the future to the employment of qualified Negroes in other departments of city government.

While these changes may seem drastic to some, let me assure you they are not. What your Commission-Council is now doing has been done by governing authorities in many other Louisiana cities, and, in some instances, many years ago. Shreveport, for instance, has employed Negro policemen for more than ten years. The City of

Monroe recently employed Negro policement. As a matter of fact, Louisiana cities where the provisions of the Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Law are in effect, almost invariably employ Negro policemen. Many Louisiana cities also employ Negroes in other city departments. Thus, they have used to the advantage of their cities members of both races.

These policy changes will bring us more in line with what other Louisiana cities are doing and will benefit our business and industrial climate. And let me say finally and most importantly, that this statement of policy and position of your city government was fully discussed with, and has the approval and support of, our community affairs committee composed of outstanding business, labor, professional, civic and religious leaders in Bogalusa. Your Mayor and other members of the Commission-Council and your City Attorney seek the support, assistance, cooperation, and understanding of the white and Negro communities in this effort to promote peace, good will and progress among all citizens of Bogalusa.

[1965, May]

PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN
OF LOUISIANA

The Bogalusa Daily News recently in a front page editorial issued the challenge to the KU KLUX KLAN to abandon its veil of secrecy and the hood and come into the open with its fight for conservatism.

The answer of the Klan to this editorial is simple. The KU KLUX KLAN is more effective in the fight against liberalism, communism, CORE and the N. A. A. C. P. by remaining the secret society it has always been. It has been known as the "Invisible Empire of the South" since its organization following the Civil War. Its secrecy protects its members and is most useful in obtaining information about those who are enemies of our Democratic way of life. The Bogalusa Daily News would castigate individual members of the Klan if it did not function as the Invisible Empire. There would be no equal opportunity for a member to fight back in this News Paper because it would refuse to publish a different position than that of its own. Recently two Negroes came into Bogalusa to distribute leaflets expressing views opposing the N. A. A. C. P. and CORE as well as forced intergration and amalgamation of the races.

There have been many conservative publications tendered to the DAILY NEWS for publication which have been refused publication. WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT WHEN the policy of this self styled newspaper is controlled by the man who was appointed as the Civil Rights Commissioner by President Johnson and Bobby Kennedy, namely B. D. Talley, Jr.

The appointment of B. D. Talley to enforce the Civil Rights Act in your City is a good example of liberal control of the Daily News and thus serves as another reason that the Klan will remain invisible, but always lalert and on guard to expose to the public these treacherous traitors in our mist.

All other State newspapers carried the story of B. D. Talley, Jr. receiving the appointment as Civil Rights Commissioner. We, however, challenge Lou Major to show us <u>one</u> issue of his paper which even remotely hinted that Mr. Talley received this appointment. Why all the HUSH HUSH HUSH? Could it be that Mr. Traitor Talley is afraid for the people to know this?

Did you know that B. D. Talley, Lulu Mizell, and afew others are in the process of obtaining a Federal Bank in Bogalusa. Can you imagine a bank run by th ese men and subsidized by the Federal Government? Write to your senator and your Congressman and oppose this Federal Bank now! We do not need any more Federal control and dictatorship than we have now, in fact, the people must take this control out of lthe hands of the Federal Burecrats and restore our land back into the hands of the people.

We say to the little Henderson girl who wrote the letter to the editor concerning the K lan that as much could be expected from one whose own brother took part in the <u>CORE DEMONSTRATIONS</u> at the Republican Party this lsummer. Perhaps if the truth were known she too may be a member of CORE.

The KU KLUX KLAN will remain invisible, but its eyes and ears will be alery. CORE knows this and that is the reason that they did not make good their threat to come here to demonstrat this summer. We do not advocate violence in any way, but neither do we intend to stand idly by and let the communist and their <u>li</u>ttle helpers destroy our city and our nation. We will [illegible] to protect our wives and children <u>and</u> yours.

**********SUMMER IS GONE; FALL IS HERE; CORE DID NOT COME**********
AS ANNOUNCED IN MAY, BUT THE KU KLUX KLAN
IS HERE TO STAY!

[1965, May]

Stores originally receiving letters

Rosenblum's Dept Store, 422 Columbia St

J. C. Penny Co, 417 Columbia

A & P , 340 Columbia

National Food Store, 204 Louisiana Ave

Winn-Dixie , 821 Columbia

Hollywood Shoe Store, 434 Columbia

Case Shoe, Inc., 431 Columbia

American Dept Store, 410 Columbia

Coca-Cola Bottling Co, 213 Shenandoah St

Bogalusa [1965, May]

PICKETERS

Isiah Glerne r ---------- 908 Vance St.

Deloris Larson ---------- 425 3rd Ave. Ph. 2-7782

Subie Lee Richasel ---------- 1302 North Ave. Ph. 2-4864

Lawrence Eaglin --------- 6124 Forth St.

Ellen R. Youngblood -------- 1013 South Royal St.

Wilson Singoderd --- -------- 6 12, 4th s t. Ph. 2-3101

Patrica Anchrun ---------- Apt. 75 Boque Pro.

Willie Wiltz ---------- Jake Sampson 's 3rd ave.

Pressie Manning----------652 Floure nce Ave. Ph. 2-3807

Marie Brock ----------523, 2nd ave. Ph. 2-3805

Jimmy Knight ---------- Apt. 5 0, Bogue Pr o. 2-2713

Annie Sartin ---------- 5 17, 2nd ave. 23320

Leroy Taylor ---------- East End Ph. 2-3320

10 Pr Willie J. Preston ---------- 620 Florence Ave.

Cleon Henry ---------- 731 May Ave Ph. 5-6316

Willie E. Late ---------- 502 Chucch St.

Doris L. Harper ---------- 1015 Convenience St.

Vincent E. Plant ---------- 802 East 8th St. Ph. 5-1302

Oliver Preston ---------- 620 Florence Ave.

Steven Reno Ward ---------- 1114 North Roosevelt

Bobby Jean Varnado --------- 929 East 7th St.

Angle Lean Craan ---------- 1218 North Roosevett

Delors e Varnado ---------- 929 East 7th St.

Elizabeth Griffen ---------- 1210 Ann St.

Bob. Barnes

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

May 24, 1965

Mr. Robert Brookins Gore
Executive Director
Committee on Civil Rights in Metropolitan New York, Inc.
225 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Bob:

Miss Judi Nusbaum has referred to me your letter of May 20 asking for rebuttal of certain statements in Paul Good's NATION article on Bogalusa. They are all untrue and we will be happy to refute them.

1. Crown-Zellerbach is a member of the President's committee for equal employment opportunities, as they must be to continue to hold their government contracts. Whatever their policy elsewhere, their $100 million plant in Bogalusa, Louisiana absolutely does not have an "equal opportunity hiring policy" or anything that could ever be mistaken for one. The plant employes men of both races but despite their hundreds of female employees not one of them is Negro. Among the males, the job categories are strictly segregated, some for Negroes and some for whites. The washrooms, pay windows, and time card areas are segregated. The lunchroom was segregated, then integrated (it is run by a concessionaire, not C-Z, but a C-Z guard ordered Negroes out of it when they attempted to eat there. The lunch room has subsequently closed because Negroes still could not eat there and whites refused to eat there once it had been technically desegregated. In addition there are segregated locals for whites and Negroes of the United Pulp and Sulfite Workers and the United Paper Makers and Paper Workers. Negroes can advance into "white jobs" only temporarily and then by means of the "extra board" which means they must give up their present classification, thereby losing all their accumulated seniority, and waiting for a temporary opening.

2. Lou Major may have made the statement but it is just not true, see the above.

3. Negroes and whites do work side by side at many jobs in the plant, but their classifications and pay scales are separate. In fact, it is not uncommon for a Negro, with considerable seniority, to train a brand new white for a "white" job which the Negro could never hold himself but which he is totally capable of doing.

It may also interest you to know that 60% of all employed persons in Bogalusa work for Crown and that 70% of the city's total payroll

comes from Crown's paywindows. Two of the four city commissioners (mayor-commission city govt) are Crown employees. Also, much of Washingtown Parish is timber growing area, and with Crown by far the largest consumer its influence is great in that way also. Bogalusa is known as the "Magic City" because it made itself into something with the Crown plant, unlike dozens of other ~~similar~~ lumbering towns which have dropped into oblivion. Governor McKeithen's chief interest is bringing industry into Louisiana and Bogalusa is known to be one of his favorite cities in this regard.

Most of this information I got myself from Bill Yates and material he wrote; I am surprised that you could not find it in the national office.

I hope your are enjoying your new job and domestic arrangement.

Sincerely,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

WATS LINE REPORT

News Release

Bogalusa, Louisiana June 29, 1965 - Michael Jones

On the night of June 28, men approached the house of Fletcher Anderson about 12:30 am. They kicked the door and demanded he open up. He asked them to quite kicking the door and asked who it was. Policemen the men replied. Mr. Anderson asked them to go away and they fired 6 or 7 shots into the house. During the shooting Mr. Anderson called the police. They told him they could not help him because he had been in New Orleans that day to testify against the police department of Bogalusa. Mrs. Anderson was in the hospital and their were with friends.

After the incident was over Mr. Anderson went to the hospital to stand guard by his wife incase the same men or others intented to harm her too.

Wats Line Report

6/28/65

Washington: 10:30 am

No Report

icd

10:30
No CORE worker in at scheduled call time.

June 29
6/29/65

2:30am
Mike Jones reported that the home of Fletcher Anderson, a witness in their present court case, had been shot into a number of times. There is reason to believe that it was the city police who did the shooting.
Mike will call back with a full report.

jr

6/29/65

5:00 pm.

Mike Jones:

A delegation from Bogalusa went to the convention and will leave on Wednesday. They are Rayan Burris and Joseph Sarton.

Bumer is in Bogalusa and has not been in contact with Mike Jones or the other CORE workers.

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

~~7-1-65~~
6/30/65

Washington: ~~8:1~~pm

Washington: 10:30 am

Everything is quiet.

Pickets are out. Plan to picket today.

icd

6/30/65

1050 PM

Picketed Columbia Rd. and Plaza Shopping Center; no police protection. 60 whites shot at pickets with sling shots and marbles. There were 40 pickets.

~~ied~~
KM/icd

7/1/65

10:30 am

Mike Jones went to N.O. today. Negro community filed suit against police ~~bui~~ brutality. Court sessions began on Monday.

Court session resumed today.

LR/icd

7/1/65
8:15 pm

N. O. hearing going well-judge sounding as though injunction would be granted, would be strong, would be enforced. Judge also said all witnesses would remain under Federal subponea until "this is over" (i.e. until things quiet down?)-therefore F.B.I.must protect them until subpoena is lifted.

Klan called today and threatened to kill any witnesses who returned to the city, and Deacons have been running themselves crazy escorting people in and out of Bogalusa. Tense.

WATS LINE REPORT

Washington 7/1/65

Picketed without incident today. Police were present, but there was a lot of heckling.

km

7/2/65 10:45 am

Nothing going on now - Mike Jones still in N.O. for hearing.

LR

7/2/65
11:23 pm

Picketed with no incident. Heard that civil rights worker was beaten up and is being treated ~~ti~~ in N.O. We have tried but cannot find confirmation.

km

7/3/65
10:30 am

Got in touch with New York and Boston to get people andmoney. Joan and Barbara will go canvassing today - others will stay in Freedom House.

LR

7/3/65 9:19 pm

No report. Quiet day.

km

PS 7/3/65 1 pm
Found put that the civil rights worker reported beaten was Thomas Tucker - and he is in Charity Hospital in Bogalusa, not in New Orleans. Dr. Steve is there now.
LR

7/4/65 10:35 am

Last night a couple of whites stopped in front of the Freedom House asking directions for a certain cafe. Workers feel it was more to it than just the question.But there was no incident. The Deacons toured the area all night.
The workers are going to New Orleans for the day.
ICD/lr

7-10-65
11:20 AM

Washington
Donnie Lee:

We are waiting to ~~hear~~ hear from Ms. Young in New Orleans. Whether we march today or not depends entirely on ~~her~~ the injunction. Expecting a call from him about 1pm

JR

Bogalusa 4 P.M. 7/11/65

Ike Reynolds:— One white man arrested in Bogalusa possessing a piece of iron - another white man threw a firecracker, but it is not known if he was arrested.

The march was stopped short of City Hall and turned around and led back to Union Hall.

A Plot to shoot farmer was rumored, but nothing happened this afternoon.

The two Negro men arrested on July 8th are now in the city and Lomax is with them ~~a~~ today.

~~The~~ There is a ~~Rally~~ Rally tonight at 7:30 P.M. - and a

meeting of the Executive Bd. of
the Voters League before it.
Mr. McKissick is supposed to
come in to Bogalusa today
also.

All incoming traffic
(Negro and White) is being
kept out of Bogalusa.

LR

WATS LINE REPORT

7/7/65

3:40 pm

March on City Hall!!! They are returning. No incidents. Everything and body, alright.

icd

5:03 pm

Hearing rumors on road not to think it will be this quiet all night.

KM/icd

5:55 pm

City and State both sent dogs. TV troopers sent in. CORE saw about 2 cars with dogs immediately behind march. States rights people have rallys scheduled Friday and Sat. or Sat. and Sunday. dogs between marchers and medical committee.

KM/icd

7/8/65

10:12 am

Ike Reynolds: Quiet night.

KM/icd

7/8/65 11:40 pm

Check / 5 pages

Mass meeting tonight. Continue action tomorrow.

/km

7/9/65 11:12 am

Joan Grico: Do not know if march is cancelled or not. Have not heard so I assume it is still on. Wounded man reportedly still alive.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

Washington -
7/5/65 10:30 pm

Donnie Lee: Last night the whole group was stopped outside of Covington on their way to N.O.. They were being escorted by a Deacon, Mr. Sims, who noticed that they were being followed by Bertrice Adams, a policeman Mike Jones testified against in N.O.. Mr. Sims motioned for Mike to get ahead of him , leaving Mr. Sims between Mike and Adams. They got up to 90 mph and got out of Adam's territory, when they were stopped by a roadblock put up by the state police (they presumed that Adams had called ahead). Both cars were stopped and searched and identification gotten. Mr. Sims had his gun right out on the seat. They were alltaken to the State Police office - charge of speeding - fine was $112 for Mike and $65 for Mr. Sims. They were able to raise the money right then and went on to N.O.. Police attitude was very bad.
lr

7/6/65 9:16 am

Quiet night. People are beginning to arrive for marches.
km

6:15 pm

Picketed a down town store. They were asked to leave because they were on private property. Cannot picket there anymore.

icd

7/7/65

10:35 am

March today: 2:30 pm. There are 2 people here from West Germany TV, BBC. Several kids are down from Berkeley CORE. Most of the people are over at the Union Hall now.

icd

3:10 pm
THE MARCH IN PROGRESS:
Mike Jones: All is fine. At City Hall now, no incidents. They will be on their way back shortly. States Rights meeting of City Council Friday and Saturday. Will be passing out leaflets. The workers are expecting trouble.

icd

Washington,

Mike Jones 7/10/65 7:30 pm

Violence on picket

line Charlie + John Hamilton hit.

~~beat~~ FBI notified.

Farmers just called in

all others. To arrive within 48 hrs

Application for parade

permit not dated so did not

march today.

Couple of Negroes threw

bricks through white car windows

Would not give further details

7-10-65
2:45pm

New Orleans
Ike Reynolds:

March in Bogalusa called off.
because the permit ~~they~~ did not
have today's date on it. Farmer
told Ike they plan to march
tomorrow (7-11).

The injunction of the city of
Bogalusa against a march was
thrown out; the injunction
of the Voters' League against the
city police was signed.

JR.

BOGALUSA

include

Thursday, July 8, 1965
5:05 pm
To: Hilda Braverman (MCHR)
From: June Finer, M.D. (MCHR) in Bogalusa

Dr. Lossy and Dr. Finer (MCHR) were marching directly behind the line of march because they could not follow closely enough in cars. A girl marching directly in front of them was hit in front of the ear with a rock. She was bleeding profusely, and Dr. Lossy took her to Lynn Tiedeman's car (R.N. - MCHR) to administer aid. When he had managed to stop the bleeding somewhat, it was decided to transfer the girl to A.Z. Young's car. As Lynn approached Young's car with the girl, she was grabbed by a white man. The driver of Young's car began scuffling with the man who held Lynn. A shot was fired; a Deacon returned (?) a (?) shot and hit a white. Dr. Lossy examined the white and determined that hospitalization and surgery would be needed immediately. He offered the MCHR ambulance and his serviced to the police. No response; Dr. Lossy left the scene.

Dr. Lossy and Lynn Tiedeman went to city hall to try to report what they had seen. MCHR phone calls to the police and the mayor revealed:
1. Austin and Johnson are not being held in the city jail, but in a "place of safety".
2. They have not yet been able to get to see Austin and Johnson.

MCHR physicians will try on throughout the night to see Austin and Johnson - with a police escort.

sb

leave out

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
5 pm
(1400-Mutual) radio newscast

Alton Crowe is in Wasington - St. Tammany Hospital. Three shots were fired; one grazed his neck - one hit him in the chest.

Austin has admitted shooting.

Jim Peters/~~sb~~

(3)

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
4:55 am
To: L.C. Terrell, asst.Chief of Police, Bogalusa
From: Jim Peters (from "Louisiana Journal")

No comment.

leave out

(2)

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
4:40 pm
~~To: Ronnie~~
From: Mike Jones in Bogalusa

A girl who was in the march was hit on the head with a rock. The nurse (apparently this means Lynn Tiedeman from MCHR) tried to get her into a car to administer first aid. The attackers tried to interfere and blocked the way to the car. The nurse headed with the girl toward A.Z. Young's car. The attackers started fighting everyone and tried to pull the people out of the car. Henry Austin shot Crowe at that point. Dr. Lossy (MCHR) examined Crowe: he was shot in the lower left chest and is not expected to live.

A.Z. Young was not in his car. The car has been impounded; Young has <u>not</u> been arrested. Henry Austin and Milton Johnson (the other occupant of the car) have been arrested.

sb

(1)

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8,1965
~~To: Sharon~~
From: Ike in Bogalusa

March to city hall; as they were leaving, two(2) Deacons shot a white man - Alton Crowe of Pearl River, Mississippi.. There is no report as to his condition. The Deacons were in A.Z. Young's car; one report is that Young was involved, another is that Young was not in the car but has now gone to the jail to see about those who were arrested. The other names (Deacons) that we have at the monent are Henry Austin and Milton Johnson. Members of the Medical Committee have gone to the jail to see about those who were arrested.

Ike was leading the march as they were leaving the city hall. He heard the shots but kept the march moving. At this point we only know that much verbal harrassment and horn blowing led up to the incident.

Meeting tonight may be called off.

sb

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 12, 1965

9:15am
Charles Currier: Louis Lomax arriving today. I have an interview set up for him with Huntley-Brinkley show at 11 or 11:30am today.
The march is scheduled for 2:30pm.
Tomorrow McKissick is expected in the afternoon. He will speak at a rally tomorrow night. The next day, he will march. We can count on more people from the Catholic Interracial Council and the National Council of Churches. There are now about 75-100 outsiders in Bogalusa.
Crown Zellerbach sent a letter on July 7th to A.Z.Young, asking for a meeting at 10am on Thursday.
Do not expect outside people to come through Baton Rouge; they will be routed by Ike, Haley, and Farmer, directly to Bogalusa from New Orleans.
jr

10:45am
Jean Grice: Quiet night where she was. Charles Bellows arrested for vagrancy yesterday. Bond $100. Get bondsman to get him out. Arrested at 11:30pm; get out around 2:00am this morning. March today at 2:30pm.
km

1:40pm
Charles Currier: At a States' Rights press conference held this morning around 11am, it was announced that individual warrants would be sworn out against Civil Rights leaders in Bogalusa and throughout the State living in common-law marraige. There are now four warrants; we know that one is against Charles Simms, and the other three are all Bogalusa people.
jr

2:30pm
Mike Jones: A while ago, whites shoved Negroes on the picket line while the police stood by and watched. A city policeman came up to Sam Barnes, who was sitting in his car, and grabbed his pistol away from him, turned and walked away.
We are now beginning to march.
jr

2:45pm
Mike Jones: Things are quiet. Four hundred people are marching. Don't know what will happen when they reach the bridge; police may try to turn them back.
lr

3:00pm
Mike Jones: Everything OK. No problems yet.

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 13, 1965

11:45pm
Ernestine Vanderpoole: No incidents today.
The Executive Board of the Voters' League and Louis Lomax met with Gov. McKeithen today. They did not accept his proposal of a 30-day "cooling off" period. They requested that ten Negroes be hired immediately in downtown Bogalusa, ten at Crown Zellerbach, and Crown start hiring women. Gov. McKeithen answered that he would see to it that one person was hired downtown, one woman at Crown, and one person for the state. He said his hands were tied and he could do no more than that.

Donnie Lee left for New Orleans last night; a few more people from here will be traveling back there tomorrow.
The march will begin at 2:30pm. There will be picketing in the morning.
Ike Reynolds brought new voter registration forms.
We are gathering together young people for talk planned by the MCHR on birth control.
jr

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 14, 1965

11:25 pm
Joan Grieco: Marched peacefully. White man arrested but we do not know why. Bridge blocked as we knew beforehand, We knelt at the bridge for a few moments and returned home. Mr. Young and Mr. Lomax told us earlier that this was not the day for civil disobedience. A fire cracker was set off during the march but nobody was hurt.
Saturday we were picketing at Columbia Road. I was sprayed with insecticide and black paint. Local Negro boy was accused of bumping a white girl and was arrested. We stopped picketing for a few minutes and as we returned, the same man who sprayed me, hit John Hamilton.
Monday, on our way back to the barber shop, cars came out of alley and tried to hit us. As I was taking their lisence plate number, a man grabbed me by the neck from behind and tried to throw me into the street. One girl screamed and the whites fled. Earlier John Hamilton had been hit by two whites and was taken to jail but was not charged.
Yesterday, as we were walking toward Columbia Road the same man who sprayed me and tried to hit Farmer, hit me on the neck with his fist. We filed charges. I was not seriously hurt.
km

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 15, 1965

2:20 pm
Charles Currier: Louis Lomax is here. He led the march for four blocks and then left. He has been doing this all week. He managed to get into the governor's meeting when nearly everyone else failed.
Forty-eight people picketed peacefully yesterday. There were more todaywith no incidents so far. There was protection to and from the picket line.
The march today is scheduled for 2:30 with a mass eeting to follow tonight at 7:30.
Alan Gartner is arriving today or tomorrow in Bogalusa.
There are many political problems here. We will fill in the details in the future.
km

4:05 pm
Ike Reynolds: March today - there are from 500 - 600 people. We are now on our way back from the Courthouse. It had begun to rain heavily.
Lomax was hit by a rock. A State Trooper saw the incident. No action was taken. Another person was also hit by a rock (name unknown). Neither was seriously injured.
ied

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 16, 1965

11:10 am
Peter Nash (MCHR)- All fine so far. March scheduled for 2:30 pm.
km

4:30 pm
Alan Gartner: March completed without incident.
30-40 State Troopers present at the picketing of the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center. Included in the shopping center and being picketed are such places as the LaPlaza Restaurant, a Speed Wash Laundramat with a 'Whites Only, Please' sign outside, and a Five and Dime. The picket was composed of 5 whites and 5 Negroes, 5 local people and 5 out of towners. There was a considerable amount of brutality on the picket line. There were 6 or 8 whites involved and no weapons, only hands were used, as far as can be told. John Hamilton, a white summer volunteer from Los Angeles, was knocked temporarily unconscious. Charles Bellows, a white summer volunteer from South Hampton, N.Y., was hit by a number of men. He has a large egg on his right temple. Alan Gartner, a white teacher from Boston, and National Public Relations Director for CORE, was with the press at the picket line and was shoved around a great deal and clouted on the side of the head and his glasses were knocked off.
After the harrassment, State Troopers, who had previously just been standing around, provided some protection. (It was later reported that three of the white men who were beating at the picketers were arrested.) Gartner decided to halt the picket and put the five girls and Hamilton into a car to get them out. Just then City Police made their first appearance of the day - three of them arrested 10 marchers for trespassing and brought them to the Courthouse.

6:30 pm
Alan Gartner: In jail are:
1. Minnie Pearl Smith - a Negro from Bogalusa.
2. Jacqueling Butler - a Negro from St. Louis with the Job Corp.
3. John Hamilton - white from Los Angeles.
4. Craig Morgan - white from Maryland.
5. Mike Kinsler - Negro from New York City.
6. Judy Nusbaum - white from Rochester, N.Y..
7. Beverly Lee - white from Chicago.
8. Charles Bellows - white from South Hampton, N.Y..
9. Carolyn Bryant - Negro from Bogalusa.
10. Ruth Youngblood - Negro from Bogalusa.

They will stay in jail for two days. LCDC lawyers are there and also the Medical Committee on Human Rights. Tonight there is a mass meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church (8 pm) after which Gartner will call back.
Dr. Al Braverman from the MCHR has been in to see the jailed and they are all o.k.

July 16, 1965

11:45 pm
Alan Gartner: Jacqueline Butler has been released from jail on bail. Her money, reported to be $500, came from a Lomax fund in California. She was officially released before anyone could get there to pick her up. The report is that police wouldn't allow her a phone call for quite a while. The report also is that police tried to get her out of the jail and into the mob of jeering whites waiting outside. When she refused to go out, she was slightly beaten, not badly, but unpleasantly. Finally, when she was allowed a phone call, the Secretary of the Voters' League, Mrs. Jenkins, and 3 Deacons, escorted her out. She is in a home in the community resting now. The Justice Dep't. is investigating very actively. Mr. Dore saw the brutality outside of the shopping center yesterday.
lr

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 17, 1965

11 am
Alan Gartner: Definitely a march today at 2:30 pm. At this time the nine are still in jail. The students from Minneapolis arrived safely this morning.
lr

5:55 pm
Ike Reynolds: Everyone was released from jail at about 5:00 without bond. There were incidents on the picket line today, but I have no details.
km

7:40 pm
Alen Gardner: There were no incidents during the morning picket on Columbia Rd..
Atg about 1:30 four teams of 2 members each went to the Plaza Shopping Center tp picket four different stores. There were no incidents at two of the stores. At one store, the owner started washing the window with a hose from the curb, spraying the picketers as they walked on the sidewalk. They continued to picket. At Ray's Barber Shop Henry Park and Victor Levine from San Francisco were sprayed with hot water and doused with soap as they picketed. A Bogalusa police officer stopped the owner after a few minutes. Fruit and eggs were thrown during the march. Delores Taylor was hit below the right eye with a watermelon rind. She was taken to Charity Hospital followed by a group of whites who attempted to assault the others as they waited for Delores in the waiting room.
Another girl was taken out of the march and put into "protective" custody, but returned after the march uninjured. A local girl was arrested and let out on personal bond. Henry Park was arrested for calling an officer a son of a bitch and has probably been released.
We have a mass meeting tonight at Ebenezer. Tomorrow we are doing no work. We might test a few restaurants.
km

Washington Parish
(Bogalusa)

July 19, 1965

7:05 pm
Dennis Lee: The march of about two hundred people went to the bridge and back with no incidents. There was picketing at the Plaza. One fellow was punched but not hurt seriously. The trial for those arrested yesterday was set for August 2. Protection was good at the picket line today.
km

10:00 pm
Richard Haley: There was one incident today during picketing: Rudolph Youngblood, a minor (about 15), was punched by a white while picketing. The assailant fled into the store; we believe he was apprehended.

Today's march turned around at the bridge (3/4 mile from where it started). Because of a law prohibiting demonstrations at the courthouse when court is in session (2-6 pm today in Bogalusa), it would not have been to the marchers' advantage to reach their destination.

The League is reviewing the reasons given when they have been halted at the bridge.

Plans for tomorrow: Picketing as usual and a march at 2:30 pm
JR/km

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 20, 1965

Alan Gartner: 5 Negroes tested 4 local restaurants today and were refused at 1, where the owner locked the doors, on the basis of it's being a private club. There were 50 State Troopers present.
The march to City Hall is beginning now.
lr
4:45 pm
Jean Greico: There are presently 25 people picketing on Columbia St.. They are picketing a whole string of stores which include the American Dep't. Store, Berenson's Men's Store, the Hollywood Shoe Store, and Kayman's Shoe Store. So far there have been no incidents. The police moved the hecklers and warned one man not to try anything. They had a police escort from Royan's Barber Shop at Columbia St. and are presently being escorted back.
400 people marched today. They went to the Court House and on the way back passed Crown Zellerbach Mill, and ent back to Union Hall. There were no incidents. There were few hecklers.
lr

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 21, 1965

6:15 pm
Dennie Lee: Four Negroes and two whites tested the Roundtable (not allowed in), the City Drug Store (good service there), Slocum's Drug Store (good service), and Virginia's Inn (nasty service there).

Joan Grieco: Two hundred- 250 people marched today from Union Hall to the Court House and back. They had a song, prayer and speech at the Court House. They had protection fromabout 60 policemen.

There was a Freedom School meeting today with about 50 kids (ages 8-17). There was discussiojm about what they want to do. John Pattersen, a Negro summer volunteer ran the school. It has not been decided yet how often the school will meet.
LR/km

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 22, 1965

10:32 am
Donnie Lee: There will be testing today at the Roundtable where people were refused service yesterday. It has not yet been decided who will go or at what time. If they are refused entrance or service today there will be a sit-in.

The march today is scheduled for 4:30 which is against a city ordinance that prohibits demonstrations after 4:00 (?) pm. Last week the white Christian mothers held a march at 5:00 pm.
lm

WASHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 23, 1965

Mike Jones: The march just left City Hall. There are about 200 marching. There is some chance of trouble because Friday and Saturday nights are usually drinking and trouble nights.
They are planning to step up marches and there will be pickets at the same time at every store in Bogalusa tomorrow.
Today Local 189a of the Crown Zellerbach lead the march.
Rev. Cox will speak at a rally at 8pm tonight at Ebenezer Church.
The Voters' League sent a telegram to the Mayor and the head of the Community Relations Office in Washington saying that they're ready to negotiate. The U.S. Gov't. can mediate discussions if there are 10 people from each side. The date requested for the beginning of discussions was Thursday, July 29th.
lr

7 pm
Bob Wexler: He and his passengers arrived in Bogalusa safely.
lr

WARHINGTON PARISH
(Bogalusa)

July 24, 1965

10:35 am
Mike Jones: A.Z. Young and Mr. Sims went to Los Angeles for fund raising purposes. The march today is scheduled for 5:30. We are trying to step up the picketing in downtown Bogalusa.
km

5:30 pm
Mike Jones: 300 people just left marching.
There is a rally tonight at Ebenezer at 8 pm and Bill Bradley, Nat'l. Treasurer of CORE, will be main speaker.
There was a street rally this afternoon of about 200 people. Bill Bradley and Mike Jones spoke.
There is a CORE office in Bogalusa, which will be officially opened on Monday. The new telephone number is 735-8613.
lr

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8,1965
To: Sharon
From: Ike in Bogalusa

March to city hall; as they were leaving, two(2) Deacons shot a white man - Alton Crowe of Pearl River, Mississippi.. There is no report as to his condition. The Deacons were in A.Z. Young's car; one report is that Young was involved, another is that Young was not in the car but has now gone to the jail to see about those who were arrested. The other names (Deacons) that we have at the moment are Henry Austin and Milton Johnson. Members of the Medical Committee have gone to the jail to see about those who were arrested.

Ike was leading the march as they were leaving the city hall. He heard the shots but kept the march moving. At this point we only know that much verbal harrassment and horn blowing led up to the incident.

Meeting tonight may be called off.

sb

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
4:40 pm
To: Ronnie
From: Mike Jones in Bogalusa

A girl who was in the march was hit on the head with a rock. The nurse (apparently this means Lynn Tiedeman from MCHR) tried to get her into a car to administer first aid. The attackers tried to interfere and blocked the way to the car. The nurse headed with the girl toward A.Z. Young's car. The attackers started fighting everyone and tried to pull the people out of the car. Henry Austin shot Crowe at that point. Dr. Lossy (MCHR) examined Crowe: he was shot in the lower left chest and is not expected to live.

A.Z. Young was not in his car. The car has been impounded; Young has <u>not</u> been arrested. Henry Austin and Milton Johnson (the other occupant of the car) have been arrested.

sb

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
4:55 am
To: L.C. Terrell, asstIt.ChieI of Police, Bogalusa
From: Jim Peters (from "Louisiana Journal")

No comment.

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
5 pm
(1400-Mutual) radio newscast

Alton Crowe is in Wasington - St. Tammany Hospital. Three shots were fired; one grased his neck - one hit him on the chest.

Austin has admitted shooting.

Jim Peters/sb

BOGALUSA

Thursday, July 8, 1965
5:05 pm
To: Hilda Braverman (MCHR)
From: June Finer, M.D. (MCHR) in Bogalusa

Dr. Lossy and Dr. Finer (MCHR) were marching directly behind the line of march because they could not follow closely enough in cars. A girl marching directly in front of them was hit in front of the ear with a rock. She was bleeding profusely, and Dr. Lossy took her to Lynn Tiedeman's car (R.N. - MCHR) to administer aid. When he had managed to stop the bleeding somewhat, it was decided to transfer the girl to A.Z. Young's car. As Lynn approached Young's car with the girl, she was grabbed by a white man. The driver of Young's car began scuffling with the man who held Lynn. A shot was fired; a Deacon returned (?) a (?) shot and hit a white. Dr. Lossy examined the white and determined that hospitalization and surgery would be needed immediately. He offered the MCHR ambulance and his services to the police. No response; Dr. Lossy left the scene.

Dr. Lossy and Lynn Tiedeman went to city hall to try to report what they had seen. MCHR phone calls to the police and the mayor revealed:
1. Austin and Johnson are not being held in the city jail, but in a "place of safety".
2. They have not yet been able to get to see Austin and Johnson.

MCHR physicians will try on throughout the night to see Austin and Johnson - with a police escort.

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sb

[1965]

SUMMER PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

WASHINGTON PARISH

Key towns: Franklinton (parish seat); Bogalusa

Statistics: Total popn: 44,015 ; Negro v.a.p.: 6,812
White v.a.p.: 16,804 ; Total v.a.p.: 23,625
Negroes regd: 1,570 ; Whites regd: 15,595
Total regd: 17,165

Contacts:

1. Artis Harvey
   Rt. 6 Box 148
   Franklinton
   VE 9 2142
   Directions: Entering Franklinton from south on H'way 25 turn left on street just before railroad tracks (La. 430). Proceed 2 mi. to fork in road, take left fork about 1 mi. House is on left before getting to church, set back from road.

2. Ellyson F. Dyson
   816 Greenlaw Ave.
   Franklinton
   VE 9 3626
   Directions: call him

3. Rev. B.B. Moses
   1010 Lincoln St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 5 5675
   Directions: call him

4. Joshua Mondy
   Gen Del.
   Varnado
   RE 2 2057

5. Pedro Mondy
   1026 E. 7th St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 2 2642

6. L.C. Dawson
   916 E. 7th St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 5 6024

7. Willie Ray Bromfield
   1920 Bond St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 2 9862

8. Eddie Henny
   1111 Roosevelt St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 5 6307

9. Julius R. Marshall
   810 E. 8th St.
   Bogalusa
   RE 2 9589

10. Joseph Satin
    714 Dolphin St.
    Bogalusa
    RE 2 2914

NOTE: all persons from 3 through 10 can be reached through local 189A of the United Paper makers and Paper workers Union.

Conferences:

1. Mr. Artis Harvey is Chairman of the Washington Parish Colored Farmers' Fruit and Vegetable Cooperative. He will be a good contact for those wishing to form local Negro cooperatives. He seems to be a man not very easily intimidated by the white population. He has sadly not really been introduced to the idea of mass action; however, there is a possibility that if approached properly he might assume a role in a VR drive. According to his reports, he hasn't had much trouble from the white power structure, and feels that it isn't too hard to register in this parish, indicating to us that in this area he is somewhat conservative. His cooperative was formed to fight the monopolistic practices of one particular canning company.

2. Mr. Dyson is a lawyer and teacher in Franklinton, and according to Mr. Harvey, is the leading figure in that town in VR work. We did not get to speak with him.

3. Mr. Joshua Mondy is a militant Korean War (disabled) veteran, who devotes much of his time to VR work. He is well informed (high school education - about the best informed of all the people we met) about the local area as well as the national movement, and is familiar with CORE and its structure. He is presently conducting a one-man testing campaign of all segregated facilities in the downtown area. He is ready to take to the streets with direct action, and is most anxious for CORE to come into the community. He can be completely trusted, and is by far the most militant of the leaders in Bogalusa. He is Rev. Moses' nephew, and the cousin of Andrew Moses, head of the voters leagues.

4. Mr. Pedro Mondy is one of the leaders in the CORE (Committee on Political Education) of the local union. He, though less militant than Joshua Mondy, is, or could be, developed into an action leader. He seems to have the most militant views of any leader in the union. He promises the use of the union's Labor Hall for an y meeting we might have. He is a member of local 189A, and a member of the Negro committee which has been ba rgaining with the City Council. This group seems to be more realistic than most biracial committees. Mr. Mondy feels that this committee ought to be given until the summer to work out grievances, and if unsuccessful, as he expects, he would then welcome CORE into the community.

5. Rev. Moses is a remarkable person with a truly fitting name. He is an excellent speaker, well, if not formally, educated, and a fascinating person. He can be counted on to help in any way possible, including housing workers for several days. He, if the situation merited it, would be willing to move beyond VR work.

6. Others: We met with a group of union personnel, called together by the Mondy duo; they are interested in VR work in varying degrees (the union carries on a program of VR) and would, we think, have to be carefully ap proached (through people such a s the Mondy's and Rev. Moses) on any further action. Mr. Dawson is president of the local. We think that

there might be a fink in the group; we have reason to believe that our conversation was reported to the police.

Economic life:

Agricultural: There is farming, especially in the area around Franklinton. Most all farmers own their own land. The farming is mostly truck farming; they grow primarily okra, beans, and other green vegetables. They have several different crops a year, and rotate crops. The farmers seem to be well informed and well organized. They credit much of their success to the work of county agents, both Negro and white.

Industrial: Bogalusa is a major industrial center, with a very large Crown-Zellerbach paper and box factory. About 400 Negroes work at the plant, 318 of them in the union. The plant seems to have a more liberal policy than most southern operations, but still leaves much to be desired. There are no Negroes above levels of laboring categories, although many do skilled work. The union is currently negotiating with the company to ensure proper implementation of the Executive Order. The union, which is a segregated one, is very well informed about its rights, and is currently interested in combining with its white counterpart.

Political life:

There are no Negroes holding office, although there is now a group of Negroes bargaining with the City Council. The power structure seems to be willing to give in to at least certain demands for fear of demonstrations such as those which occurred in Hammond (i.e., Negroes are now employed in certain jobs). It was the feeling of the local leaders that the Negro bloc vote, though small, is significant in swinging elections, and for this reason, also, the power st ructure is willing to listen to them.

Evaluation of the Negro community:

The community in Bogalusa seems to be well organized and resonably well-informed through the auspices of the voters leagues which work with each other. It is ripe for CORE's type of program. They are now engaged in projects, through legal and possibly extra-legal channels, such as desegregation of the local trade school and integration of the downtown lunch counters, especially Woolworths (they are even contemplating a boycott of the store). The existence of the union has also contributed highly to the sophistication in the Negro community. The rest of the parish stands in stark contrast to Bogalusa; the country areas are governed by fear, ignorance, and apathy.

Voter registration, past and p resent:

As with the other parishes, there was a major p urge of the rolls in the late 1950's, but through legal and other action, many names were restored. There has been an active VR campaign in Bogalusa, which is well coordinated with VR work in the closely surrounding area s. Both the union and local voters

leagues are currently conducting VR campaigns, though this a ctivity has decreased since the last election.

Federal action, etc:

None that we know of. Local union has pursued ma tter in the courts since 1948 with several notable successes, but the federal government itself has not taken the initiative in filing suits. The union maintains its own lawyer.

Feasibility of summer project:

In spite of the overpowing stench created by the paper mill, we would highly recommend this area for summer work. The leaders want us, and we could undoubtedly get a lot of community support. There is much work to be done both in the city of Bogalusa and in the country. The work in the country, however, would meet with much more resistance. We have reason to believe that even work in the city, however, would meet with some police harrassment. In short, we feel that Bogalusa can easily be one of the most exciting and challenging places this summer and for a long time to come.

Progress toward desegregation:

There has been little formal organization and, therefore, progress, but there is much interest now within the Negro community to desegregated all kinds of facilities, not only the trade school and public fa cilities, but the police force.

Volunteers for freedom registrars, etc:

We are sure these could be found among the youth in the community.

Organizations active in the community:

Bogalusa Civic and Voters League - Andrew Moses, Ch'man
COPE - Pedro Mondy, Chairman
Vernado Civic Club - Mr. Creed Rogers (Rt. 1 Box 139A
Vernado; RE 2 7694)
5th and 7th Ward Voters League - Mr. Edward Peters Rt. 1 Box 165
Angie Phone: 22831
(Moses and Mondy are the key figures).

Places for registration, etc:

The Labor Hall in Bogalusa is available, as well as Rev. Moses' church. Other places should not be hard to find.

Housing and food arrangements:

Not at all hard to find. Contact Rev. Moses.

Intimidations:

Although the leaders assured us that the power sturcture had not reacted to the voter registration drive, we feel otherwise. On the way outh of town, we noticed a huge policeman with an equally huge and vicious police dog standing right in front of Woolworths, one reason we thought we spotted a fink.

Community attitudes toward CORE:

The white community, evidently noting the demonstrations in Hammond and the recently established Regional Office in nearby New Orleans, is scared to death of CORE. The power structure, anxious to attract industry and people to Bogalusa, will do almost anything to keep CORE out. The Negro leaders, on the other hand, realize that they won't get much without putting considerable pressure on the authorities, and are therefore most anxious to have us work in the community. While there is some feeling that the Negro bargaining committee ought to be given a chance, the leaders feel that the summer should not be wasted.

Submitted by,

Loria Davis
Mimi Feingold
Howard R. Messing

WA/wa

[1965]

WAHINGTON PARISH

1. NO, THERE ARE NO ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBERS NEEDED.

2. ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION WOULD BE HELPFUL.

3. ONE SUIT IS BEING FILED FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION - WITH THREE STUDENTS AS COMPLAINANTS. COLLINS, DOUGLAD, AND ELIE ARE FILING THE SUIT.

4. THERE IS ALSO A SUIT AGAINST THE POLICE DEPT. IN BOGALUSA FILED BY COLLINS, DOUGLAS, AND ELIE AND TAKEN OVER BY THE JUSTICE DEPT.. AND ANOTHER BY COLLINS, DOUGLAS AND ELIE AGAINST THE KLAN AND ALSO TAKEN OVER BY THE JUSTICE DEPT.. ANOTHER SUIT HAS BEEN FILED BY LCDC AGAINST CHARITY HOSPITAL.

   POSSIBILITIES ARE SUITS CONCERNING TITLE VII AND PUBLIC FACILITIES.

4. THERE ARE NO NEGRO DOCTORS IN BOGALUSA, AND THERE IS ONLY BACK DOOR SERVICE AT THE WHITE DOCTORS. THE CITY HOSPITAL IS SEGREGATED. A PERMANENT COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SET UP BY THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

5. BOB BEECH WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN HATTIESBURG IS AT THE DISPOSAL OF WORKERS IN BOGALUSA. THEY DON'T NEED ANYONE ELSE.

6. WORK IS BEING DONE ON TITLE VII AT CROWN ZELLERBACH AND LOCAL MERCHANTS. COPIES OF COMPLAINTS UP TO THIS DATE HAVE NOT BEEN SENT TO THE BATON ROUGE OFFICE. THEY WILL BE FROM NOW ON.

7. THE PROJECT IS ALREADY SELF-SUPPORTING.

8. SCHOOL DESEGRATION, VOTER REGISTRATION AND HIRING AT THE CHAIN STORES ARE THE MAIN ISSUES CONCERNING PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY.

9. THERE ARE RALLIES EVERY WEEK. THEY WILL LET US KNOW IF THEY NEED SPEAKERS. THERE ARE PLENTLY IN THE COMMUNITY AVAILABLE.

10. A LIST OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE WORKED WITH CORE CONSISTENTLY WILL BE SENT IN BY MIKE JONES.



[1965, May 14]

WEBSTER PARISH

Minden, Louisiana, is the Parish Seat. Other towns are Cullen, Spring Hill and Cotton Valley. The latter three are predominately Negro in population.

CONTACTS:

- Mr. M. L. Duty - assistant county agent, LSU Agricultural Extension Service
  office: Minden, across the street from Phillip Elementary School, next to Webster Cleaners

I had a long talk with Mr. Duty. In his opinion, CORE is not needed and CORE will do more harm than good. He is on the board of directors of a middle class conservative group called The Minden Improvement Association, which has been in operation for three (3) or four (4) months. Mr. Duty says, "The Association was organized primarily and only for civic improvements which will be achieved without CORE and through the Association's cooperation with the Minden City Council - a body of level headed, good thinking white folks."

Mr. Duty says that Negroes participate freely in ASCS elections and that only apathy keeps them from running for an ASCS position. The white folks are good and Negroes should not be afraid. He further says, "We have no trouble and we don't want any."

Although Duty is the only member of the Minden Improvement Association with whom I spoke, I feel that he voices the sentiments of the group. However, I suggest that you contact other persons in the group.

- Mrs. Ruth Watts - President of the Minden Improvement Association

Mrs. Watts could not be reached at the time of my visit. I suggest that she be contacted very soon. She may be unlike Mr. Duty - I hope.

- Mr. R. T. Tobin - teacher at the Junior High School, Minden

Mr. Tobin, a purged voter from Bienville Parish, is willing to work; but he has not been involved in the community affairs of Webster Parish. He gave me the name of Mr. Duty as an outstanding leader. I don't think he knows as much about Mr. Duty as I know from my conversation with the "Yes, Sir, Mr. Charlie" county agent.

- Dr. Tournsel - President of Webster Parish Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

Dr. Tournsel was not available while I was in the area, but he should be contacted. His organization has not been active in civic affairs, however I sense from my talk with Mr. M. M. Coleman that the Alliance would be willing to support a civil rights program.

- Mr. M. M. Coleman - Minister and manager of the 'Colored Funeral Home' at E. Union and Abney, Minden. President of the Better Citizens Voters League
  home: 377-2597 office: 377-6198

The Better Citizens Voters League of which Mr. Coleman is president is a parish-

all time 5/14/65 11:00 A.M.

wide group that has been existent for a long time. Mr. Duty and others in the recently organized Minden Improvement Association impress me to be "Johnny-come-lately" civil righters, whereas Mr. Coleman does not. The BCVL is an outgrowth of the NAACP. It was organized in 1956, when the NAACP was under injunction. He gave me a very warm reception; he said, "I know you. I know CORE's program. I believe in militant leadership. I have hoped, looked and prayed for CORE to come here and help us get the white folks straight."

His organization includes mostly elderly people from the rural areas and a few from the city. The big shot city folks are either doing nothing or they peacefully support the MIA.

Mr. Coleman is a keen and sound-thinking man. His health is his greatest impediment to his desire to be more active than he is at the present. Mr. Coleman was called a "publicity seeker" by Mr. Duty. You can guess why.

I feel that if we are going to work in Webster Parish, the BCVL is the local organization that should be developed. CORE can help enlarge its membership.

- Rev. R. D. Coleman - Louis Street, Minden

Rev. Coleman's name was given to me by Mr. Duty. I didn't have a chance to see him and I don't know anything about him.

- Mr. Dogen - owner of a large Esso station and on the Board of Directors of the MIA

I didn't see Mr. Dogen

- Mrs. Tommie Sean Lee - Abney Street, Minden
clerk at the Colored Funeral Home

Mrs. Lee hasn't been very active, but she is willing to work - particularly in desegregating the downtown public accommodations.

- Mr. Eddie Morgan - Joll Street, Minden
Secretary of the Better Citizens Voters League

I didn't see Mr. Morgan

For food and lodging, you can go to a recently erected and very clean place called Anderson Grill and Motel, located on East Street off Shiney Street in Minden.

In Webster Parish there are only eight hundred (800) Negroes registered out of a potential of five thousand (5,000). When the parish was on periodic registration, there were two thousand (2,000) Negroes registered; when the parish changed to permanent registration, the voter registration rolls were cleared. Whites were registered in the original numbers; Negroes met the common obstacles.

The parish is totally segregated. Only Mr. Coleman and persons connected with him are interested in aggressive action and in CORE's coming in.

On Wednesday, April 7, 1965, at 7:00 pm. the Better Citizens Voters League will

meet at the District Building. We have been invited back to discuss Summer Project plans with the group. I suggest that we plan to spend the whole day in the parish. I am optimistic and very pleased with Mr. M. M. Coleman, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Lee and others in the BCVL.

Mr. Coleman says that he can find housing for any workers and he is sure that the BCVL wants CORE and would welcome CORE's assistance.

Ronnie M. Moore
March 18, 1965

WATS LINE REPORT

Webster 7/2/65

9:10 am

No news - quiet night - no harrassment.

LR

7/2/65
9:15 pm

Had meeting with Voters League. ¢Made arrangements for meeting Mon. to start various programs. Checked again into Head Start. LCDC laywers talked to us on hospitals.

km

7/3/65

9:10 am

Going canvassing today - preparing for Monday night's meeting.
Find out when diary is coming.
Need mimeograph paper and money.

LR

7/3/65 8:30 pm

Had a meeting with local ministers.They seemed upset at remarks made by Mr. Coleman of the Voters League about cowardice. They are now eager to be part of the program and do not want to be excluded from leadership.

We expect organization to stem from Monday's scheduled meeting Committees are to be formed around Poverty Program.testing job discrimination (maids). Expect testing to start next week.

Tomorrow we integrate Episcopalian church. Two persons from Claiborne were refused service at restaurant, one Negro, one white. Waitress told Negro he ought to find better companions.

1. Lousiana Diary wanted Monday. Urgent.
2. Want Field Fellowship money.
3. Want CORE buttons, CORE literature, Voter registration buttons.

km

7/4/65 10:15 am

Going to church and will rest today.
ICD

WATS LINE REPORT

*
6/28/65

Webster: 9:10 am

No Report.

icd

9:00pm

We'll be having a large meeting on Wednesday night; we expect a turnout of 800 people. Response in Webster is good. The Voters' League stressing the Anti-poverty program.

Possibly will start testing public accomodations after the Wed. night meeting. Two days after CORE's arrival, white businessmen had a meeting in which they were supposed to have decided to desegregate all public facilities. We shall see what the actual results of that meeting are.

jr

6/29/65

9:10 am

Peaceful night.

Will hand out leaflets to people of the community for the meeting Wednesday night June 30, 1965.

icd

6/29/65 - (9:15 pm)

Hugh Robbins:
We spent the day leafleting and talking with people. Tonight we had a committee meeting with the Voter's League about tomorrow evening's meeting (mass). Plans have been made for next week's activities and what is to come out of the meeting tomorrow night. We will talk about the Anti-Poverty Program and job training for skilled labor and voter registration. On Thursday evening we will probably hold a large voter registration clinic and Friday we will have a large number of people to go to the registrar's office. Direct action was discussed; the decision was: no direct action at this time. There will be no meeting on July 7th, but on July 5th.

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

6/30/65

Webster: 9:10 am

Sent one letter Ernest Thomas because 4 guys are interest in becoming a Deacon.

icd

9:20 pm

Rally of 400--500 people
Speakers:
Dr. Stein, Dr. Lassy, 4 CORE workers, and Ronnie Moore.

Clinics set up for rest of week.

Voter registration forms and Community Action Program needed.

KM/icd

7/1/65

9:21 am

Had a very good meeting people are ready to march but we aren't.

We plan to begin work immediately on Anti Poverty and Voter registration.

We will hold a Voter Registration clinic today and take down first group to ~~registratie~~ register tomorrow. Mrs. Moody received a series of threaden calls (bomb) and we are calling the FBI in Shreveport today.

icd

7/1/65

9:30 pm

Due to the failure of the president of the Voters League to make plan for trip to voter registrar's office, only a few of the 122 expected people came.

km

... on July 5th. ... there

WATS LINE REPORT

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3. Want CORE buttons, CORE literature, Voter registration buttons.

km

7/4/65 10:15 am

Going to church and will rest today.
ICD

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 12, 1965

9:10am
Terry Poe: We will begin testing today. We will contact the FBI and the City Police.
It appears that the various committees within the community are behind us.
icd

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 13, 1965

9:10am
Terry Poet Yesterday we tested eight restaurants and a movie theatre. Negroes were served at all restaurants except one. The whites that accompanied them were refused service at three of the restaurants.
Hugh Robbins was actively intimidated at two of the places.
The FBI is now investigating.
ted

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 14, 1965

9:10 am
Hugh Robbins: Last night we tested a bowling alley; were refused shoe rental, but otherwise could bowl.
FBI continued to take statements on Monday's testing.
Last night we had a meeting with all community leaders, including those who have not been involved in the Voter's League programs. All but Mr. Coleman agreed to immediate action program from Anti-Poverty money that the community at large has drawn up. Mr. Coleman still stands for voter registration alone. They pointed out to him that a community cannot be organized by voter registration when the community does not care about registration, but the immediate problems at hand.
Today we have another meeting with Coleman and this evening before the Mass Meeting we are to meet with most people involved in drawing up the present action program. These people will present the program at the meeting tonight.
We feel that Coleman, rather than losing leadership position by standing alone, will come around and support what the people want.
km

6:35 pm
Bill Madden: Having a mass meeting tonight. Hope to resolve issues as to what direction we will be taking.
LCDC lawyers are here and have helped us draw up petition listing grievances which grew out of the meetings held during the past week on community improvement, equal wages, more jobs, better health facilities.
km

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 15, 1965

9:20 am
Terry Poe: At the community meeting last night there was overwhelming support for the proposals brought forth by the employment and anti-Poverty committees. Mr. Coleman urged the people to slow down and insulted them by claiming that CORE had imposed the demands on them. The people reacted against him. When he saw he was losing them, he tried to railroad the meeting by shutting off debate. The people walked out in protest. We are calling a special meeting tonight with a leader other than Coleman presiding. We hope to restore some kind of unity to the group.
km

8 pm
Willie Mellion: This morning we talked with Rev. Martin and came to the conclusion to have a meeting at the District Building.
However we are going to have a pre-meeting with the community people.
Friday we are having a meeting with the chairman - will try to work out a solution.
We took 18 kids over to Homer to discuss problems and help kids organize their youth group.
icd

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 16, 1965

11:25 am
Hugh Robbins: Had a meeting with all established leaders. They decided that the people who had drawn up the plans were not respectable. They would like to take over the whole program.
Last night we had a meeting of all leaders who have arisen from the anti Poverty committees. These people decoded on immediate action program of taking demands and grievances to the Mayor. Bourgouisie-proletarian split. Tonight at 6:00pm a meeting of the "established leaders" who have developed from community action program.
We are now looking for a place to hold mass meetings.
icd

WEBSTER
(Minden)

July 17, 1965

7:05 pm
Willie Mellion: We had a meeting with Rev. Martin at which we discussed things that would probably happen if there were a demonstration here. People seem ready to move, particularly in the direction of job opportunities.
km

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 20, 1965

7:45 pm
Willie Mellion : Willie has been in Jonesboro the past two days, since the rest of the Webster workers were in New Orleans. He marched in Jonesboro and was slightly roughed up there but is fine.
lr

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 21, 1965

9:10 am
Willie Mellion: Kids had meeting, decided to retest public facilities today.
Meeting tonight,
We intend to pass leaflets today cmncerning the meeting tonight.
We have been gone for several days so don't really knew what to expect at the meeting.
km

5:15 pm
Ronnie Moore: There is an extreme cast system in Webster parish; the middle class Negro wants noghing to do with the lower classes.
This Mr. Coleman is an individualist and a dictator. The CORE workers a mistake of trying to ouster him from power before they had a replacement or a program.
When 400 people walked out of the meeting last week, the CORE workers lost contact with all of these people (farmers, teachers, ministers), and have not been able to regain it. There has been no communication between staff and these people since.
We have a meeting set up for Saturday. Either, Ike or myself will be present. Until that time, I fell I can do little here, so I plan to go to Homer tomorrow morning. After Homer; -Tallulah; -and on to Ferriday.
jr

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 22, 1965

11:15 pm
Willie Mellion: We are moving today because we were evicted from our office for reasons we don't know yet. We plan to spend the day testing four or five restaurants in downtown Minden.
lm

6 pm
Terry Poe: We're in a new office now - were thrown out of the other one yesterday. The situation surrounding this incident was all explained to Ronnie this morning and Terry would prefer not relating it over the phone.
lr

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 23, 1965

9:02 am
Terry Poe: Today we are moving into our new office. We arelleafleting for our meeting Saturday which Ronnie will attend. It will be a showdown between the people of Minden and the ministers after which we will decide whether we will be able to co-operate or we will break completely.
km

WEBSTER PARISH
(Minden)

July 24, 1965

9:32 am
Hugh Robbins: Today we are putting out leaflets and canvassing for the meeting ton ight which Ronnie will attend. It will pro* bably be a showdown between the ministers of the town and the people.
km

6:00 pm
Willie Mellion: Passed out leaflets concerning the meeting tonight. This meeting should decide who will lead the people - the preachers or the real representatives of the people. Ronnie will speak there. They expect about 400 people.
kr

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

Webster: 9:30 am

Hugh ~~Robinson~~ Robbins: Peaceful night.

icd

7/6/65 10:10 am

Had a meeting of 400 people last night. Mr. Coleman, president of Voters League is not in agreement with what we had planned to come out of the meeting. We handed out slips of paper, (name, address, etc.) and broke people into sub-committees: 1. Anti-- Poverty 2. Discrimination in youth groups 3. Job opportunities.

Coleman's objection--no emphasis on voter registration. Each Friday will be Voter Registration--Freedom Day. Every Thurs.. we will ~~hael~~ hold clinic on voter registration. Sub-committees will meet on diffrent evenings. Will start testing public accommodations this week if people are ready. We feel that people are ready but Coleman is not. Other members of Voters League executive committee are not in agreement with Coleman.

km

7/7/65

9:10 am

Meeting with yough group yesterday afternoon - very good discussion. Kids decided to meet again today and make specific plans and set a date for testing public accomodations - sometimes early next week. Today, we will have meeting of job opportunities committee, wages committee and Anti poverty committee. Expect specific details to come out of these meetings.

icd

6:17 pm

Meeting with kids on segregated accomodations and forming youth group. Meeting on Anti - Poverty and job opportunities at St. Rest Church.

KM/icd

WATS LINE REPORT

7/8/65

Webster: 9:12 pm

Had exciting meeting last night. 100 people discussed Anti - Poverty program and came up with working plan. Committees elected to study each aspect of program. Will report at next mass meeting (Wed) to report recommendations. Maids decided to organize ~~selfs~~ and will meet tomorrow. Youth group elected chairman and will begin testing public accomodations Monday after 2 clinics Sat. Freedom day Friday. Taking group down to registrar. Had nothing to do with it.

KM/icd

7/9/65 10:02 am

Had a meeting with city employes who presented a 3--page list of demandsthey want to see enacted immediately. They decided to see the mayor and ask that he act on the demands. The main demand is equal pay for Negro employes of the city. If he refuses to comply, they want to march every day until something is done,. Since the president of the Voters League is opposed to immediate action, we may come into open con--flict with him. Should we break with him or risk stifling action?

km

July 9, 1965

6:45 pm

Bill Madden: Demands will be presented at mass mtg Wed. night; the demands accepted at this mtg will be presented to the Mayor by members of the community.

There will be a special mtg. of the City Council and Mayor requesting a composed report back within 24 hours. We are demanding that the city officials have a mtg w/ N's ~~members~~ to work out a long range program and to decide on immediate action that should be taken. ~~If~~ If the Mayor refuses to reply, the people here have indicated the desire to take direct action. Mr Coleman, president of the Better Citizens' Voters' League, has opposed any communication w/ the power structure. The Community is not ready to act; we are approaching a direct split.

July 10, 1965 9:15am icd

Terry Poe: ~~No~~ Quiet night. Had mtg last evening. The phone is tapped and Terry does'nt want to ~~divulge~~ ~~provide~~ reveal too much information; has sent a detailed written report to Ronnie

jr.

6:12 PM

Willie Million: Having a non-violence clinic w/ kids in preparation for testing public facilities in Minden on Monday.
Bill Madden and two community people went to Community Conference

Km

July 11, 1965
9:25 - 2m
Willie Million: Going to church and resting today. We really need money. Non-violence clinic last night went very well. Quiet evening after that

LR

[1965, ca August 5]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes involving ASCS Elections, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self supporting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and/or People conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

WEBSTER PARISH

1. ADDITIONAL STAFF IS ALREADY THERE.

2. THEY NEED ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION BECAUSE BILL IS GONE. (BILL MADDEN) THER IS A CAR THER NOW, BUT NOT PERMANENTLY.

3. A SCHOOL DESEGREGATION SUIT IS BEING FILED NOW IN BATON ROUGE (WORKERS DON'T KNOW THE NAME OF THE AT T'Y .) THERE ARE FOUR STUDENTS COMPLAINING AND THE SUIT IS TO DESEGREGATE ALL GRADES.

   POSSIBLE SUITS INVOLVE INJUSTICES CONCERNING ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE, PARKS, PUBLIC FACILITIES AND THE SEGREGATED HOSPITAL.

4. THER IS A DOCTOR THER NOW FROM THE MCHR. THEY NEED ESPECIALLY LECTURES ON DISEASE, MEDICAL CARE, ETC.

5. YES, THEY WOULD LIKE A MINISTER TO COME TO VISIT THE PARISH. THE MINISTERS THERE SEEM ORGANIZED AGAINST THE MOVEMENT.

6. THE TITLES TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL SEEM TO BE FAIRLY WELL IMPLEMENTED. SOME CAFES STILL REFUSE TO COMPLY AND COMPLAINTS ARE BEING FILED AGAINST THEM. ALL COPIES ARE BEING SENT TO BATON ROUGE IN THE FIELD REPORTS.

7. THEY FEEL THAT A PROJECT COULD BE SELF SUPPORTING THERE. SOME PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY HAVE EXPRESSED THIS.

8. VOTER REGISTRATION IS THE BIG ISSUE IN THE COMMUNITY AND A FULL SCALE PROJECT WOULD INVOLVE AS MANY WORKERS AS COULD POSSIBLY BE SENT.

9. THERE WAS A RALLY ON AUGUST 5TH. NO MORE PLANNED.

10. PEOPLE WHO HAVE WORKED CONSISTENTLY WITH CORE THIS SUMMER:

KATHLEEN HAMPTON	ELROY ALLEN
CHURCH STREET	DORCHET RD.
MINDEN	MINDEN

We the undersigned, acting as spokesmen for a large and representative portion of the Negro Community of Minden, Louisiana, pr present the following demands to the Mayor and Council of the city of Minden in the interest of obtaining for all of the people of the city, both Negro and white, full freedom and equality.

A. Education

1. There should be prepared a feasible plan for immediate and complete desegregation of all public schools.

2. The trade school school should be reopened with an integrated faculty and student body and with an extension in its facilities.

B. Employment

1. There should be established for all municipal employees a fair and impartial system of civil service classification to insure that such employees shall receive equal treatment, irrespective of race; in particular all public employees shall receive equal pay for equal work, and in the absence of overtime pay, identical jobs should have equal workloads.

2. There should be additional Negroes employed in the police and fire departments. In addition there should be more Negro representation on the Board of Health.

C. Recreation

1. There should be an immediate desegregation of existing playground facilities and integration of the city hall park.

2. There must be a development of new neighborhood recreational facilities.

D. Community Facilities, health and safety

1. Traffic controls should be established on streets in the Negro community. In particular there should be erected two stop signs and speed limit signs where necessary, and traffic lights at busy intersections.

2. The paving of streets and sidewalks in the Negro community should be substantially improved, to a condition comparable to those existing in the greater part of the community.

3. There should be an expansion of existing public restroom facilities together with the desegregation of existing facilities.

4. The sewage facilities in the community should be expanded and improved.

5. The health and housing codes should be more diligently enforced; with particular regard to the following conditions.

a) Condemnation of out door toilets, open cesspools and and [illegible].

b) More efficient collection of garbage; and removal of trash and refuse from vacant lots.

6. Lights should be installed in the Negro ball park.

E. General

1. In addition to the desegregation of the above named facilities the city should order an immediate desegregation of the hospitals, the home for the aged, the alcoholics clinic, and any other facilities open to public use or occupancy.

2. The city should order the immediate removal from city property of all signs signifying racial exclusiveness, including but not limited to signs over rest room doors, drinking fountains, waiting rooms, and etc.

3. The city should make an immediate request for federal funds under the Equal Opportunity Act of 1964 on any programs established under this act there should be equal Negro representation on the governing body, with the representatives selected from nominees of various parts of the Negro Community.

4. ~~There should be formed a bi-racial grievance committee representative of all facets~~ of community life whose purpose would be to Examine, deliberate upon and pose solutions to present and future complaints and grievances. Matters of particular concern to which the committee should address addition to the above includes, but are not limited to the following:

audience w/ mayor, city council, C of C w/in 1 day

a) Upgrading of Negro employment in the City of Minden, e.g. the hiring of Negroes as clerks and cashiers in stores and banks.

b) Prompt and adequate medical attention in hospitals without the necessity of advance payment for treatment.

b) Desegregation of laundromats and other commercial establishments.

d) Elimination of discrimination in the services and operation of the cab company.

e) Higher salaries for hospital employees, and increased Negro employment.

Respectfully submitted,

April 25, 1965

WEST CARROLL PARISH
OAK GROVE-

Rev. Dixon
Box 502
428-3567
He appeard hesitant at first and scared. Wants to discuss with others in community before deciding to ask CORE for help or not. It's quite possible that he didn't trust us at first and would be more receptive in the future. His main concerns were a recreation center, desegregation of town facilities (specifically the local bus station- the bus line does run to Arkansas) and improvement in conditions in the Negro neighborhoods.

Mr. John Rucker
From Hwy turn left before R.R. tracts. First left beyond compress shed, 2nd house right side.
Was not home when we called.

RECOMMENDATION:
Area should be scouted further.

CORE
600 Frazier
March 23, 1966
Minden, La.

Dear Mr. Haley,

This is my information from the chamber of commerce, that suppose to be in by the twenty-fifth, in the Southern Office.

1)Name of Community: Minden,La.,

11. Population: as of 1964 15,000-parish 42,420.

111)Number of Poor: 3,700

1V) Number on Welfare: 3,612 (parish). 2,133, are receiving old age assistance. 49% are Negro and 51% are White. 792 children are on Aid to Dependant Grant and 72 and $\frac{3}{10}$ nonwhite, 27 and $\frac{7}{10}$ white.

V) Number who know about Welfare: 12,785.

V1)Number of activated community people: 300.

Freedom Now,
Eddie Scott



PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Regis Diggs

Address 842 Ave. A. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 50yrs Schooling 7th

Date of Application July 31,1963 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBaune

Comments No instruction

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Beatrice Allen

Address 1062 Ave C, Port Allen

Length of Residence 25 yrs Schooling 12th

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Does not know why she failed

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

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Address 1062 Ave C, Port Allen

Length of Residence 25 yrs Schooling 12th

Date of Application July 31, 1963 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Does not know why she failed

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Katie Thomas

Address RT. 2 Box 203 Port Allen La.

Length of Residence 22yrs. Schooling 5th

Date of Application Aug. 20,1963 Time 3:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Applicant does nit know why she failed to register.

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Raful Neal Jr.

Address Rt. 1 Box 194 Port AllenLA

Length of Residence 27yrs Schooling 8yrs.

Date of Application August 16,1963 Time 2:10

Name of Registrar E.J.LaBaune

Comments I think I did welland can't recallany mistakes

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Ophelia Johnson

Address 905 Court St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 12yrs. Schooling 10:30

Date of Application August 21, 1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Applicant does not know why she failed to register

Name Mrs. Eloise Grant

Address 315 Roosevelt Ave. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 1938 Schooling 6th

Date of Application August 2,1963 Time 11:25

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Does not know why she failed. Perhap she incorrectly andwered "The mame of the householder at my present address."

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rev. Gage

Address RT.2 Box Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 1923 Schooling 6th

Date of Application August2,1963 Time 11:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Does not know why he failed. Asked to return in ten days.

Name Gloria Fisher

Address 343 Kentucky Ave, Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 15yrs. Schooling 12th

Date of Application August 21,1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Applicant does not know why she failed to register

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Lloyd Collins

Address 1260 Ave. C. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 25yrs. Schooling 6yrs.

Date of Application August1,1963 Time 2:30

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments Does not know why he failed registrar stated it was against State Law to inform applicant

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Eloise Bennett

Address 1111 Court St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 3 yrs. Schooling 9th gradd

Date of Application August 7, 1963 Time 3:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBauve

Comments Does not know why she failed

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. G. Banks

Address 825 11th St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 30yrs Schooling 4th

Date of Application Aug. 9,1963 Time 3:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBaune

Comments Applicant does not know why he failed.

Name Mrs. Virginia Byrd Pallard

Address Rt. 1 Box 60 Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 1919 Schooling 8th

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 12:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Did not circle letter in affidavit

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Carrie Barrow

Address R. 2 Box 36 Port Allen, La

Length of Residence 22 yrs. Schooling 11yrs.

Date of Application August 16,1963 Time 1:30

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments I think I missed on the application form

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Martha Williams

Address Clark St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 48yrs. Schooling

Date of Application August 12,1963 Time 1:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBauve

Comments Circled wrong form number

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Dorothy Williams

Address 1045 Ave. C, Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence Schooling 8th

Date of Application Aug. 7,1963 Time 3:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBaune

Comments Mispelled "Democratic"

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Edwine Williams

Address General Delivery, Brusly, La.

Length of Residence llyrs. Schooling 5yrs.

Date of Application August 15, 1963 Time 9:40

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBauve

Comments I did wellbut think i missed onnthe citizenship

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Eddie Taylor

Address 237 Roosevelt Ave. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 27 yrs. Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application August 5, 1963 Time 2:00 P.M.

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBauve

Comments Mispelled part of Premable

Name Mrs. Elaine Jackson

Address 1041 Alexander St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 30yrs Schooling 7th

Date of Application Aug. 9, 1963 Time 11:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBaune

Comments Mispelled: Orleans, famale, Democratic; wrote "33" instead of 1933 on application

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Eddie Taylor

Address 237 Roosevelt St. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 27yrs. Schooling 10th

Date of Application August 15, 1963 Time 9:10

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments I think I missed a question on the application

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Thelma Johnson

Address Allendale Plantation

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 12th

Date of Application Aug. 8,1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBaune

Comments admitted having an illegitimate child

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Eugene Neal

Address Route 1, Box 438 Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 10th

Date of Application Sept. 4,1963 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Misspelled Constitution

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Pearl Porter

Address 1064 Avenue B. Port Allen, La.

Length of Residence 1946 Schooling 7th

Date of Application September 18, 1963 Time 1:00

Name of Registrar E. J. LaBauve

Comments Failed to write correctly the part of the Preamble which was designated to Her

Parish West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Ivy Dupree

Address Box 313, Addis, La.

Length of Residence 3 yrs. Schooling 4th grade

Date of Application Sept. 18, 1963 Time 2PM

Name of Registar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Crossed out "Have not" instead of "have"

PARISH West Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Verla Hill

Address 236 Atchafalaya, Port Allen, La,

Length of Residence 3 yr. Schooling 10th grade

Date of application 18 Sept 1963 Time 2PM

Name of Registrar E.J. LaBauve

Comments Crossed out "have not" instead of"have"

PARISH W. Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Miggie L. Brown

Address Rt. 1 Box 113 Port Allen Louisiana

Length of Residence 1960 Schooling 6th

Date of Application Sept. 21, 1963 Time 11: AM

Name of Registrar E. J. LA BAUVe

Comments She MAKe A ~~Sw~~ MIStAke ON were it ASK WHAt STATe She WAS BORN IN, She PUt W. BAton ROUGe WHICH WAS WRONG.

Parish W. Baton Rouge

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Miss Louise Williams

Address 309 Court Street, Port Allen, La

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application 3 October 1963 Time 2 P.M.

Name of Registar _____

Comments Registrar did not tell her the mistake. She feels it must have been a mistake in writing preamble - He did not tell her what to write.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish West Baton Rouge Period Wk 30 Sept - 5 Oct 63

Specified Areas Port Allen : The Oaks, Mullets Bend

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	1	0	0	6	2	1E	0	10
Persons Applying for Registration	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	6
Persons Registered	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
Persons Denied Registration	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

CLINICS

Addis - see Jo Alma Robinson, At the Talaya St.
Mulatto Bend - contact Rev. Northern & Rev. Billup
(see Hall Davis)
Loyddell - see Mr. Darnell, high school math
teacher, on bend of (415) near highway (190)
Orange Grove - see canvass sheets. teach at
home.
Smith field & Chamberlin - see Miss Fojan,
Port Allen (ask Gertrude where she lives)
Ward 6 - Ardoth, Walls, Alfords. Have
Hall Davis set it up.
Ward 7 - Erwinville. See Hall Davis &
Bill Hasleaux's relatives.
Brusly - see Huey Gray
Whiteville - see Huey Gray & his brother.
Allendale - see Julia Jackson there about
those who were instructed and did not
come to register.

SEE HALL DAVIS AND GEORGIA SMITH

in the Negro community was damaged by failure to consult with him prior to the action.

The Negro community in Port Allen could be ripe for direct action in both desegregation and voter registration contingent upon the redirection ofr replacement of the old leadership, which is both conservative and self-concerned, as well as entrenched.

2. Negro and White leadership. Further comment on Negro leadership: It is evident that the economic and social status-quo benifits the leading "old-time" Negros in Port Allen. Three of the people in this classification are: Rev.-Northern--he is truly a power in West Baton Rouge who leads by the nose the other ministers in the parish, as well as their parishoners. Rev. North Warner is unalterably opposed to the movement, claiming that noone can tell him what to do and, that he "already" has his freedom.

Richard Lee--he is a sub-contractor in the parish and a leader of opposition to us.

Mr. Slaughter--he is supervisor of Negro schools, and has already taken steps against CORE in the community (high school students who belong to CORE will be expelled).

On the other hand there is Hall Davis. Many things can be said about Hall but detail would fill a book. In summary: Hall is both a sophisticated politician and a child-like man. He is clever and desires power (economic and political) but he has, I think, his "Achilles Heel" in that he is also ego motivated and desirous of being a leader--perhaps whatever the direction. Also, he has some comprehension of what is good for his people.

All this is leading up to our contention that Hall Davis can "be had" if he is carefully maneuverd into the postion of accepting our program or losing his position of leadership.

It is possible that this can be successfully carried out by mobilising the young people in Port Allen to direct action against the reactionary Negro leaders of Port Allen. Since Hall is the leader of a n organization set up to challenge the old leadership in a more conventional manner (mobilization of Negro voters) he could be maneuversd into support of a direct action program if the rest of the leaders of his group were won over.

The above is a cursory look at the situation and possible alternatives and certainly needs consideration and development, and very careful planning but, one thing is evident in West Baton Rouge--our immediate problem is the Negro leadership, anot the white power structure. Also, the key to a worthwhile voter registration progam may lie in the solution of this problem. Voter registration on the basis of the present Negro power structure might very well prove to be voter regisration benifiting the desires of certain political leaders who oppose integration because of its effects upon their economic and political power within the Negro community.

3. Future of CORE in Port Allen. Tom and I believe the future for CORE may be much brighter and more immediate than was stated in last Friday's staff meeting. This contention is based on the above observations. We have a group of young people who are ready to move, and we may be able to mobilize more from the high

school on the basis of anger towards last week's restriction on CORE participation.

V. Intimidation and Harrassment:

1. The restriction on the high schhool students described above.

2. Recently, white youths in cars have taken to trying to run down Negro kids returning from school. Also some kids have reported that these same youths have shot at them from cars. No incidents reported in the past 5 days.

VI. See section IV. account of geographic, ecomomic, political social structure.

VII. No legal problems encountered this week.

VIII. Accomplishments and Difficulties.

1. CORE Chapter development. We have a small group of enthusiastic young people working with us on a regular basis. They are interested in forming a CORE chapter and could prove to be a strong nucleus for a movement in Port Allen. They could seize the initiative in the Negro community on the basis of the observations outlined above.

3. Progress of desegregation. No such progress has taken place in Port Allen or the rest of West Baton Rouge. The older leaders in thr community see the goal as the equalization of public facilities for Negroes and not necessarily as desegregation. Hall Davis, for example (although I don't classify him as an "old Negro leader") has negotiated with the school superintendent for erection of a sidewalk to the Negro school complex, and for improvement of manual training facilities in the high school. This is what is considered as "progress" by some. It is in fact, regression.

3. Voter registration. Voter registration will only really progress with a change in attitude by the leadership. Calling for registration on the onr hand, and agreeing to improvements of separate facilities is a betrayal of the meaning of the vote in America.

However, we have begun to step up lagging registration efforts with a longer and more intensive work day for all the local workers as well as Tom and myself.

IX. No memos, letters or mimeos have been prepared this week.

X. Future activities:

Please refer to Section IV. It is our immediate purpose to set our volunteer workers out to canvas the rest of Port Allen and try to get everyone contacted to the registrars office sometime this week. Then we will move to surrounding communities.

However, we feel that our main effort should be concentrated in the area of making a concrete workable program out of the speculations outlined in section IV

Mike Lange

[1963]

SUMMARY REPORT FOR WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH

This parish has not been worked recently. The main emphasis in past work was on voter registration.

West Baton Rouge has a great deal of industry that will be covered under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act after July 2.

The housing for West Baton Rouge will be worked, for the most part, will be initially out of East Baton Rouge.

CONTACTS:

Mrs. Marian Clement	1231 Ave. A Port Allen, La.	Di. 3 - 0085
Mr. Hall Davis	1151 Louisiana Ave. Port Allen, La.	
Mrs. Mary Bouligney	1095 Court Street. Port Allen, La.	
Georgia Smith	1010 Ave. C Port Allen, La.	Di. 4 - 5679
Bobby Brown	350 Atchafalaya St. Port Allen, La.	Di. 4 - 7372
Harvey Netter		Di. 2 -6047
Huey Gray	Busby, La.	Di. 3 - 9070
Mrs. Gertrude Hardy ** (Mama Gert)	1445 Court St. Port Allen, La.	Di3-2532
Joseph Murray	1130 Ave. A Port Allen, La.	
Diane Lewis	970 Ave. C Port Allen, La.	
Albert and Jerry Smith	310 Atchafalaya St. Port Allen, La.	
Lois Watson	915 Ave. B Port Allen, La.	
James Terr ence	1149 Ave. A Port Allen, La.	
Marjorie Kador	1303 Ave. B. Port Allen, La.	
Madelaine Borris	684 Burbridge Port Allen, La.	
Melvin Butker	390 Kentucky Port Allen, La.	
Shirley Williams	928 Ave. C. Port Allen, La.	
Frieda and Brenda Bruce	1244 Ave. B. Port Allen, La.	
Joyce Berstein	1240 Ave. A. Port Allen, La.	

1963 Summer
1964 Jan - Oct

Approvals - Installations
West Fertis and Phase 3A

1963 Summer
1964 Jan - Oct

summer 1963

WEST FELICIANA: - St. Francisville

On Thursday, Danny Mitchell and Rudy Lombard sent two pastors to the registrar's office in St. Francisville, Rev. Davis and Rev. Joe Carter. (address: Rt. 1 Box 47, no phone).

Rev. Davis was rejected, told that he needed two registered voters to identify him. Rev. Carter was arrested. The Sheriff later denied having arrest4d anyone, and the registrar denied having seen any Negro men in his office, and locked his office. Rev. Carter was bailed out ($200.00), and has indicated that he will go back to try again.

Alice Thompson, Hazel Matthews, and Danny Mitchell spent the afternoon of Thursday, and part of the night with Mrs. Carter.

WEEKLY REPORT

Nov. 4 - 10 '63

1. PARISHES AND SPECIFIC AREAS WORKED:

Iberville, West Feliciana, East Feliciana
West Feliciana: Laurel Hill area, Solitude
East Feliciana: Clinton

2. CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: (West Feliciana Parish)

Monday night a small group of high school dtudents gathered to discuss the formation of a CORE chapter. Alma Bosley, Shirley Thompson, and myself led the discussion. Since only seven children showed up, we kept the discussion on a general level. We presented the history of CORE and its general structure, then outlined the theory and practice of non-violence. Shirley, Alma, and I demonstrated non-violent techniques. The group responded very favorably to the idea of canvassing in St. Francisville as their first project. In preparation for this, I explained to them the techniques of canvassing, and some of the problems they'd most likely run across. Mary Smith and her brother Robert participated in socio-dramas of canvassing; Mary is especially good.

Tuesday night, while the adults were learning voter registration, I met with a group of about 15 students. Alma and I put them all through the non-violent mill, from which all emerged with flying colors. The spirit of the group is amazing. I reviewed canvassing techniques and Alma ran a few people through voter registration socio-dramas. The response to the idea of canvassing in St. Francisville was very enthusiastic. The children anticipated little trouble; they said Percy was afraid to touch anyone now. 24 people volunteered to canvass on Saturday, and 2 of them offered transportation.

At 1:00 on Saturday we gathered at the home of Nathaniel Smith. Since Mr. Smith was nervous about canvassing in St. Francisville, we agreed to canvass Solitude instead, where we anticipated little trouble since there most of the Negroes own their own land. 9 students showed up to canvass, a good turnout, in my opinion, given the weather (cold and rainy) and the fact that this would be the first time canvassing in a very difficult area. The afternoon's canvassing (about an hour) was without incident. According to all reports, the students did superbly. Alvin Cloy was especially helpful in directing us to the areas of Negro settlements, and as a worker he is excellent. I was very impressed with how well the project had gone. In an evaluation session afterwards, we planned to continue canvassing next week, but the location was left undecided. We agreed to meet again Tuesday night at the Masonic Hall.

3. VOTER REGISTRATION: (West Feliciana Parish)

I accompanied 19 persons to the registrar on Tuesday. The registrar ordered me out of the building, when I approached him to ask about the list of names, but then informed me that he would send someone out right away, which he did. Only

8 persons were able to apply for registration, and of those, only 2 were accepted.

4. INTIMIDATIONS AND REPRISALS:

Intimidation of applicants for registration continues in St. Francisville. On Tuesday, as soon as the people lined up to have their names taken on the list, cameras began snapping from a second story window. Later in the morning, Judge Rarick with a woman identified as his wife, approached the car I was leaning against and began preparing to take my picture. I turned my back to them, although they snapped a picture or two, and they left after several frustrating minutes. Later in the day, Mrs. Rarick circled the block several times in a light blue Rambler, probably 1962 model, licence number 963-401, taking pictures of the group of cars we were waiting in with a small camera (she had formerly used a polaroid). Her activity did not upset any of the applicants.

Somewhat more upsetting to those involved was a Grand Jury investigation on Wednesday. Subpoenaes were served Tuesday evening, and Ronnie made a point of discussing Grand Jury proceedings at the Tuesday night clinic. About 8 or 10 persons were involved. Evidently, from Nathaniel Smith's reports, they asked a lot of questions about what was going on. They particularly asked Mr. Smith about meetings in his house, which led to his requesting us always to use the Masonic Hall for meetings. This experience was probably the cause of Mr. Smith's nervousness about canvassing in St. Francisville.

5. DIRECT ACTION:

Clinton was the scene of an effective picket line on Saturday. The School Board had requested that the Negro high schools hold a parade through town, presumably in order to attract people to town to buy in the stores, although the school principal had requested that there not be a parade. In order to thwart the School Board's plans, the CORE group had already canvassed wide areas requesting people not to come to the parade. In addition, we helped map out with them a picket line for the morning, a rally at noon, and a funeral parade (for all those dead for freedom) in place of the gay football one. The paraders would be replete with black arm bands.

The picket and boycott were tremendously effective. There were few people in town, and they came to the rally. The town fathers, fearing a march after the rally, at the last minute called off the parade, thus thwarting their own plans. The day was without arrests.

6. CHURCHES CONTACTED: (Iberville Parish)

a) Little Rock - Rev. McNeill - down the bayou. Collection raised for the candidates. Calvin Jenkins spoke.

7. FUTURE PLANS:

a) Food surplus program in West Feliciana

CANVASSERS - SAT., NOV 9

Robert Smith

Emma Jean Richardson

Dorothy Smith

Pearlie Mae Richardson

Mary Smith

Thelma Minor

Oceal Roach

Johnny Dickerson

Alvin Claude

Lucinda Dunbar

Harold Cummings

William Cummings

Sam Johnson

Leon C. Bibbins

Clarence Williams

Leroy Pate

Abbie Johnson

Olton Scott

Ronald Bailey

Johnny Lee Jenkins

Roy C. Johnson

Jessie Temple

Virginia Morgan (?)

Virginia Banford

Transportation

Plaquemine car
Smith car
Leon Bibbins truck

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1206 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE-SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			CO 76270 THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 38 PARK RD NY 30 NY	12-2-63 224PM

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

ATTY GENL ROBERT KENNEDY

[1963, Dec 2]

DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC

HAVENG RECEIVED NO REPLY TO OUR TELEGRAMSOF NOV 12 AND A LATER DATE. REQUESTING FEDERAL OBSERVATION ON DEC 7TH 1963 IN BOTH IBERVILLE AND WEST FELICIANA PARISHES. FOR THE SAME REASON STATED PREVIOUSLY WE REITTERATE THE ESSENTIALITY OF HAVING FEDERAL OBSERVERS IN BOTH PARISHES. FOR NUMEROUS REASONS, RACIAL TENSIONS HAVE MOUNTED PARTICULARLY IN WEST FELICIANA PARISH AND IN THIS PARISH VIOLENCE SEEMS INEVITABLE AT THE POLES WHEN THE THIRTEEN REGISTERED NEGROES WILL VOTE ON SATURDAY. TO AVOID BLOODSHED WE BESEECH YOU TO HAVE FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES ON HAND.

RONNIE M MOORE FIELD SEC. FOR CORE IN LOUISIANA

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish West Feliciana Period Dec. 9- 14 '63

Specified Areas St. Francisville

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL	
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	0	0	0	0	0	75		75	
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	
Persons Applying for Registration	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	67
Persons Registered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Persons Denied Registration	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	54

FIELD REPORT

EAST AND WEST FELICIANA

Dec. 30, 1963 - Jan. 12, 1964

I. EAST FELICIANA

VEP: After two months of the registrar's office being closed, registration resumes on Thurs., Jam. 16, 1964, and, as a result, CORE's clinics and voter education projects are picking up speed. The VEP Committee of the local CORE chapter is recontacting the over 250 persons who have already tried to register, but were turned down, in addition to setting up clinics in churches and homes in areas still needing concentrated VEP activity. The chapter receives requests daily from different areas of the parish requesting that clinics be set up there to teach the people how to register.

DIRECT ACTION: Apicket action, in support of a boycott of all white merchants in East Feliciana Parish, was run in early December, which resulted in a highly successful boycott throughout the holiday season, and 20 persons in a jail-in that lasted until just before Christmas. Although CORE workers anticipated that white trickery would lure Negroes back into the st ores in early January, the boycott has not waned at all, so that further picketing was deemed unnecessary at the present time.

BOYCOTT: The highly successful boycott has maintained an effectiveness of over 90% ever since it began several months ago. An indication of the effectiveness of the campaign is evident in the trickery employed by the white merchan ts both before and after Christmas to increase sales. Weekly drawings in town, with monetary rewards of up to $100, have lured a number of Negroes to town, but have not substantially increased sales. The boycott is equally successful in Jackson, where there has been no picketing.

In an effort to keep the boycott-breakers home, task force workers and local CORE members thoroughly canvassed the parish, with special attention to rural areas, and with care being ta ken to make sure people understood why they should boycott. The local chapter has also reactivated its transportation committee, which now provides rides to Baton Rouge for those in need.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: The East Feliciana Chapter of CORE is now in the p rocess of being recommended for national affiliation. It is the only civil rights organization in the parish, and is conducting both a successful voter registration drive and a selective buying campaign. In tightening up its structure, the cha pter is reactivating its committees. The semi-annual elections are in February.

LEGAL AND OTHER HARRASSMENTS: Recent harrassment maneuvers by the local white power structure indicate that they fear and despise not only the task force workers, but local leaders as well.

Efforts to get Ed Vickery out of jail have indicated that this is not at all to the District Attorney's liking. He reluctantly agreed to take Vic's deposition, but arranged that twelve would have to be taken, and these would be stretched out over several months. The Negro community has rallied behind efforts to bond Vic out on property bond, but here again we have been met with various harrassments. Bond signers are required to have a certificate proving that their property is not mortgaged, and this may take half a day to obtain because of the balky Clerk of Court. Property is taken only at its assessed value, and both husband and wife are required to sign. Fear, especially in older persons, also presents a problem.

Job losses continue, although we have won a significant victory with the State Civil Service Commission. Corrie Collins was reinstated with back pay after a hearing before the commission. On the other hand, the School Board of East Feliciana Parish took away Mr. Herbert Bell's bus route, and plans to press charges against him in court for allowing a minor (his son, James Charles) to drive the bus. Laura Spears, a bookmobile assistant on the Negro bookmobile, was dismissed at the end of 1963 for "excessive absence".

Police watchfulness continues. John Manchester, Town Marshall, has moved from the country to a house within two blocks of CORE headquarters, and his daily rounds to check on our activity have increased.

FUTURE PLANS: Since manpower that is willing to stay in jail indefinitely is limited, and since our property bond reserve in East Feliciana Parish is almost exhausted, we do not plan major direct action in the near future. Possible test sit-ins may be conducted at the main building of the library, as well as test picketing in Jackson.

Major emphasis in the near future will be on voter registration and on strengthening the boycott. The local chapter of CORE is beginning a fund raising drive to cover the costs of bonding Vic out on surety bond (supplemented by property bond).

II. WEST FELICIANA

VEP: Weekly clinics resumed at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill on the first Tuesday in January. As in the past, the clinics are attended by over 100 persons.

Initial attempts are being made by the local CORE chapter, under the direction of the task force workers, to

increase clinic attendance by canvassing. Weekly canvassing, now a regular activity of the chapter, began in Solitude, then the whole of St. Francisville. Despite continued intimidations and inclement weather, the determined people of West Feliciana Parish continue to come out to learn registration procedures.

Several sessions were held with the 13 registered voters in West Feliciana to prepare them for voting in the first and second Democratic primaries. The 13 voted on both occasions without a single incident.

DIRECT ACTION: Because of the history of terrorism against Negroes in West Feliciana, canvassing, especially in St. Francisville, is direct action. About 20 youngsters have participated in these action projects, all of them carefully trained in non-violence. Surprisingly, there was no trouble in St. Francisville, either from the law or from the local people. Reception from the local people was excellent, con sidering the fear that pervades the Negro community in St. Francisville.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: Task force workers are in the process of helping the local people organize both a civil rights organization and a Community Relief Fund. A nominating committee is now choosing a slate of officers to be presented at the next clinic. The CORE group will have the same structure as East Feliciana CORE.

HARRASSMENTS: There are rumors, as yet unconfirmed, that Princeville Canning Co. may refuse to renew its contracts with those farmers who tried to register. The FBI and Justice Department are being alerted.

FUTURE PLANS: The weekly clinics will continue, as will the canvassing. In the not-so-distant future, we hope to run a series of tests in St. Francisville, to take stock of segregated facilities, providing we can calm the older people's jitters.

FIELD REPORT

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Jan. 13 - Jan. 26, 1964

VEP: Weekly voter registration clinics continue at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill, with average attendance at 100 or more. West Feliciana Negroes are among the best educated in the voter registration forms; many return to the clinics for several weeks and constant re-teaching of the forms before they attempt to register.

Weekly attempts continue to be made to register; on the average over 50 try each week, although many are still afraid to make the trip to St. Francisville.

Fletcher Harvey, Registrar of Voters, is conspiring with East Feliciana registrar, H.E. Palmer, and the District Attorney, to prevent Negroes from registering by refusing to register at all. A recent conversation with John Doar of the Justice Department by a Task Force worker indicated that every informal device had been used to try to force Harvey and Palmer to register, but they remained intransigent. We expect legal action to be taken to force the opening of the books in March.

DIRECT ACTION: The young people continue to canvass every Saturday; in the past two weeks they marched to the gates of Angola, to reach the total population in Tunica.

There is a hard core of young people who is ready to do almost anything, and is open to every suggestion. It will only be the older people who will hold them back. They will participate in the Non-violent Clinic in Plaquemine, and plan to have a read-in at the white library. The Plaquemine meeting will undoubtedly be the springboard for future action.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: With the advice and assistance of CORE Task Force workers and the Field Secretary, local leaders are in the process of setting up the West Feliciana Committee on Registration Education, and the West Feliciana Community Relief Fund. The following officers were elected:

CORE: Chairman: Rev. Joe Carter
Vice-Chairman: Raymond Minor
Sec'y: Willie Scott
Treas: Narvelle Hamilton
Chairman of the VR Committee: Robert Gilmore
Chairman of the DA Committee: Alvin Cloy
Co-Chairman of the Membership Comm.: Mary Smith and Ernest Morgan

CRF: Chairman: Nathaniel Smith
Vice-Chairman: William Minor
Sec'y:
Treas: Maria Baker

Officers of the chapter are in the process of taking over various functions from the Task Force workers, and it is hoped they will soon be able to run the clinics, as well as send people to the registrar's office without Task Force assistance. A bank account (checking) has been established at the Baker Branch of the Louisiana National Bank for the Community Relief Fund.

A great deal of education is needed to cement the relation between CORE and the people of West Feliciana Parish. The idea of non-violence is a new one, and will require much discussion and training, especially for the older people. This group will also need extensive discussion and training to prepare them for the idea of direct action as an approach to fighting segregation. One of the basic problems at this point is to keep the younger element in control of the chapter, in order that the conservatism of the older generation not hold them back, while preventing a split between the generations.

LEGAL AND OTHER HARRASSMENTS: There has been no word yet from Princeville Canning Company on contracts, and the FBI and Justice Department have been alerted.

West Feliciana Parish was also hit by the wave of cross-burnings, although not as many were burned as in East Feliciana. The FBI, however, has investigated the West Feliciana crosses with greater thoroughness than any of the others, it appears.

FIELD REPORT

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Jan. 27 - Feb. 9, 1964

VEP: Weekly voter registration clinics continue at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill, with average attendance at over 100. The Voter Registration Committee, in cooperation with the President of the Community Relief Fund, Nathaniel Smith, are beginning to take over the running of the clinics, and it is hoped, and expected, that in a few weeks the clinics can be run entirely by the local people.

West Feliciana sent three delegates to the meeting of the Capital Voters League; Vincent Smith is parish representative in charge of helping to put the resolutions into action. It is significant that the representatives requested that the next meeting of the Capital Voters League be held at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill.

There is still great potential with VEP in this parish.

DIRECT ACTION: About 35 young people attended the Non-Violent Clinic in Plaquemine on Feb. 8, 1964. All agreed to participate in the library sit-in on Mar. 7, 1964, and agreed to remain in jail at least twenty days.

The Direct Action Committee of the CORE Chapter is a strong one, with good people in leadership, and fearless workers. There is great potential for developing direct action among the young people, who seem not to be afraid of anything, although they live in one of the worst areas in the state. It will be mainly a problem of convincing the adult leaders that what the young people want to do is right and necessary.

BOYCOTT: One of the resolutions of the Capital Voters League called for each community's establishing a boycott to pressure for better conditions. Task Force workers will be working with CORE leaders in West Feliciana in the next few weeks to build interest in preliminary negotiations and, if necessary, boycott. We feel that many of the older persons are dubious now of a boycott, but that with minimal educating, they will agree with the younger people.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: A CORE Chapter has been established in West Feliciana Parish under the name of the West Feliciana Chapter of the Committee on Registration Education. The Executive Committee is now meeting weekly, and is currently receiving instruction on how to conduct a CORE meeting. The Constitution Committee drafted a constitution which was accepted by the Executive Committee. The Membership Committee begins weekly meetings on Feb. 11, 1964 to interview prospective members, who will then be approved by the Executive Committee.

The younger people in the chapter have a good command of the philosophy of CORE, but it will take some time to convince some of the older persons of it. The chapter, however, is shaping up very well, and any problems we are having are those inherent in the situation produced by an economically backward parish.

LEGAL AND OTHER HARRASSMENTS: Contrary to expectations, Princeville Canning Company delivered its contracts, considerably easing the minds and hearts of Negro sweet-potato farmers who had feared losing all they had.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish West feliciana Period Jan. 13 - Jan. 26 / 1964

Specified Areas St. Francisville, Tunica, Weyanoke,

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	0	0	0	0	0	50 / 0	0	50
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	0	100 / 100	0	0	0	0	0	200
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	0	100 / 100	0	0	0	0	0	200
Persons Applying for Registration	0	0	0	40 / 15	15 / 0	0 / 0	0	70
Persons Registered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons Denied Registration	0	0	0	40 / 15	15 / 0	0 / 0	0	70

Jan. 13-19 / Jan. 20-26

[1964, Feb. 28?]

On October 17, 1963, Rev. Joseph Carter became the first Negro registered ito vote in West Feliciana Parish since 1902. Rev. Carter had tried once before, on August 10th, to become registeered but instead was arrested and charged with "disturbing the peace".

By November 7 (when the books were closed for the month preceding the Democratic primary), thirteen Negroes had been registered. At least 54 morbe had tried.

The registration books remained closed through January. On January 28 (1964) the United States District Court handed down a decision concerning the registrars of 21 parishes, including West Feliciana. In his statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 23, 1965, Attorney General Katzenbach referred to this decision and to the registrar's response to it, as follows:

> The situation in Louisiana is also discouraging. The Supreme Court recently affirmed the decision of the three-judge federal district court in United States v. Louisiana which held that Louisiana's "constitutional interpretation" test is invalid and, in addition, enjoined the use of Louisiana's recently adopted "citizenship test" in 21 parishes where discrimination has been practiced. But other techniques of discrimination remain available, and much of the force of this decree may be largely dissipated if State and parish officials decide to conduct a reregistration.
>
> One example of the techniques still employed in in Louisiana cropped up in East and West Feliciana Parishes. These registrars were among those enjoined in United States v. Louisiana from using certain state-prescribed tests. Contending that they would be subject to prosecution by the state for not applying Louisiana law, a manifestly untenable position under the supremacy clause of the f federal constitution, they responded with their ultimate weapon by closing up shop altogether. We asked a single district judge, who had been a

dissenting member of the panel which enjoined use of the tests, to order the registrars to resume registration. This judge agreed with the registrars. We appealed immediately and obtained a temporary injunction pending appeal. But meanwhile the rolls had been frozen for over six months.

The books were finally reopened for the period June 25-29. 8 Negroes were registered; at least 159 others attempted to register.

The books were again opened on July 30. By October, when the books were closed statewide (due to the upcoming election), 85 Negroes had been registered.

In January 1965, when the books were again opened, all the names had been stricken from the rolls. The registrar had decreed a tgeneral re-registration; in doing this he made West Feliciana the only parish in the state not to have permanent registration.

By February 26, 253 persons had re-registered - 18 of them Negro.

The registrar had been using a test different than that used in the rest of Louisiana and has refused - in violation of Section 101, Title I of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 - to furnish copies of the test and the apllicant's answers.

Some official figures for West Feliciana Parish:

From the 1960 census:

Voting age population, Negro - 4,553

" " " , white - 2,814

From state Board of Registration reports:

	total # reg.voters	# reg. whites	# reg. Negroes	# reg.white illiterates	# reg. Negro illiterates
as of 2/28/62	998	998	0	0	0
as of 1/31/64	1326	1313	13	7	0
as of 10/3/64	1430	1345	85	7	0
as of 1/31/65	132	130	2	1	0
as of 2/28/65	253	235	18	3	0

[1964, Feb]

TO: National CORE

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

RE: West Feliciana Parish - Princeville Canning Co. and the Sweet Potato Farmers

In February, 1964, Princeville Canning Co. of St. Francisville, Louisiana, did not send contractual orders for sweet potatoes to 150 Negro farmers who, had their expectations been based solely on their previous relationship with the company, would have had reason to expect contracts. Princeville said its action was owing to economic considerations only; an assertion which on the face of it, and made by a business firm, would in the particular instance have seemed sufficient and even obvious.

But among those denied contracts were men who had made applications, some successfully, against bitter white resentment, to become registered voters, the first of their race to do so in West Feliciana Parish. All Negroes in the parish feared retaliations, and when some were denied contracts it seemed clear to all that racial and not simply economic considerations were determinative. When Jessie Camina asked Warren Wesley, the contracting agent, why he had not been given a contract, Wesley replied, "You'all got to prove to us you want to raise potatoes." The restrictive threat implied in his response is clearly seen when one learns that Camina has been growing potatoes all his life. Put in straight-forward English, Wesley was telling Camina to stay in his place as a lower caste Negro or lose even that mean place.

Princeville has countered the contention of racial retaliations saying that not all of the 150 were voting Negroes and that among those given contracts were some, eg., Nathaniel Smith, who are registered to vote. There are four replies to this. First: Of course Princeville contracted with Smith. Smith is nearly the largest of the potato growers and has year after year provided the company with consistently good potatoes. To have cut off Smith would have been to cut off a major source of profit. Two: Princeville has contracts with the U. S. Army and a clear pattern of discrimination would have led, upon investigation, to their loss. Three: Not all the 150 were voting Negroes, though many of them had tried, because in West Feliciana it is nearly impossible for a Negro to become a voter. Four: There were among those denied

contracts some not registered to vote because Princeville's action was intended not just as a reprisal against individuals but as a warning to the community. There remain many Negroes afraid to vote. The significance of Princeville's action as a threat against the community is clear when one learns that never before the onset of Negro voting had Princeville similarly cit off contracts.

Princeville began operations in St. Francisville in 1945, acquiring to itself an already partly developed industry. It did not for many years let contracts (most Louisiana buyers do not.) The present contractual system started with the introduction of the Goldrush potato (a recent potato bred specifically for canning.) With the inception of its contractual system, Pri nceville established itself a s a geographical monopoly, a form if economic restraint exacerbated in this case by its racially discriminative practices. Princeville, e.g., offers a price of $2.00 cwt on a field-run basis (standard for the industry) which in actaul payment to Negroes at the grading shed becomes $1.25 - 1.50 cwt because price is determined on a deliberately chosen substandard hamper. Negroes are at times unable to meet their contracted delivery terms because crates to carry their potatoes, for which both Negro and white farmers depend upon company supply, are at peak production time refused to them and given to white farmers.

The economic life of the parish is completely dependent upon Princeville. Even the slightest action of this giant causes large consequences in the lives of the small farmers about it. Not to receive a contract at the year's beginning means that the year will be one of harshest deprivation. Further, most of the Negro farmers do not own the land they farm but rent it from whites and a year without a contract can mean the loss of their rented land and years of want, without hope of contracts.

Thus when in this contxt of dependence and white supremacy Princeville, after the beginning of Negro voting, and for the first time in its history, did not renew a large number of contracts it was clear to the Negro farmers (and to anyone familiar with their plight) that though it could not be specifically documented the action was racial in it s motivation and retaliatory in its intent.

With the beginning of harvest, Princeville sent letters to those without contracts

offering to buy their potatoes. The action had two causes. One: The farmers' reaction had been extremely bitter. They felt they had long enough been maltreated and were considering either to leave farming or to group together for mutual support agaist the company. .Two: CORE in an effort to help the farmers notified marketing firms of Princeville's racial practices and is encouraging the farmers in their desire to begin a cooperative.

When one considers these causes, it is clear that Princeville's sending the letter is an admission that its original motivation was racially retaliatory. The economic considerations claimed at the year's beginning, namely, that some farmers were not interested in growing potatoes and so were denied contracts as individuals, could not have altered in the course of one growing season.

Evaluation:

1. Princeville's letter to the farmers without contract is a victory for CORE. Though the harvest this year is expected to fall below projected yields, the simple need of potatoes is not a sufficient explanation of the letter. First: the company will not by this means get enough potatoes to fill the supposed shortage. There are not that many available; not even if it got all the uncontracted ones; and there are readier sources. Second: there appeared on the scene, at CORE's urging, Mr. William Bey, Chicago merchant, who expressed desire to buy potatoes of the farmers this year and next. Third: the company had already suggested that it might later in the year buy from the farmers without contracts. That it did actually buy is possibly owing to its belief that it had satisfactorily punished the farmers. But the undaunted spirit displayed by the farmers, aided by CORE's boycott, both makes that seem unlikely and is itself the most reasonable explanation of the offer.

Whether it is a victory or not, CORE, using the Kennedy "Trollope-ploy," can happily proclaim it one. The farmers believe it to be one.

Enclosed is a copy of the Princeville letter (addressee ~~to~~ not to be divulged and the letter, please, quickly to be returned). Factual statements and assertions made in the report can be supported by documentation and affidavits of those

farmers concerned.

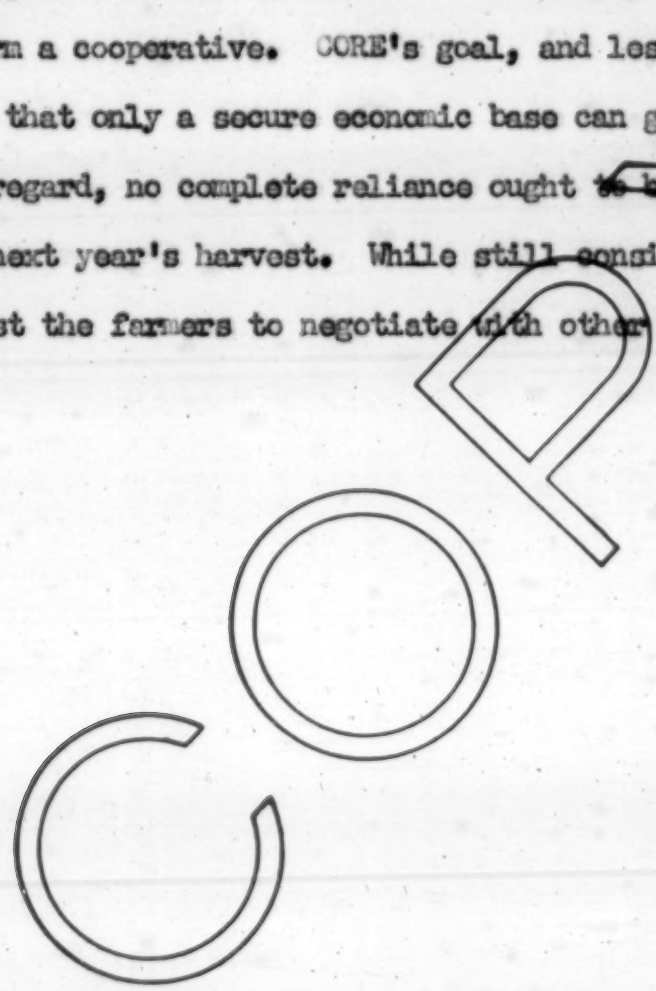
2. The farmers during the year learned much about the meaning of their lives as Southern rural Negroes. They perceived the need of a socio-economic orgainzation to make real their aspirations.

Recommendation:

1. I suggest CORE now end its boycott, notifying Princeville and boldly thanking them for meeting CORE's demand (the Trollope-ploy.)

2. I suggest that CORE continue to encourage, and to do all it can to help, the farmers to form a cooperative. CORE's goal, and lesson, in this is to give to equality the actuality that only a secure economic base can give.

In this regard, no complete reliance ought to be placed upon the possibility of Boy's buying next year's harvest. While still considering that possibility, CORE ought to assist the farmers to negotiate with other market firms.



FIELD REPORT - WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Mar. 1 - Mar. 31, 1964

VEP: Weekly clinics on Tuesday nights at the Masonic Hall continue to draw over 100 people despite the fact that most of the farmers are entering the busiest season of the year.

The registrar's office in St. Francisville remains closed, and after an initial attempt to register when the books reopened on Mar. 5, 1964 no one has even gone to the office. Upon discovering that Fletcher Harvey, the registrar, was continuing to defy Federal and state law, task force workers raised loud cries to the FBI and the Justice Department which prompted the first full-scale investigation of the situation since it first developed last November. Two FBI agents took sworn affidavits from several local citizens who had attempted to register and had been turned away. In mid-March the Justice Department snet attorneys to the area; they took statements from local citizens and eventually filed a motion in E. Gordon West's court ordering the books to be opened. No action has yet been taken on the motion, and Justice Department attorneys are now trying to move the case to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, since West has refused to act immediately.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: The CORE Chapter holds weekly meetings on Tuesdays with task force workers present to advise them. The chapter is now consolidating its membership; there are about 30 active members, with an Executive Board of 5 members. The chapter leaders are being especially careful to keep untrustworthy elements out of the group; we are aware that a great deal of information about chapter activities continues to find its way to the great white fathers.

On Mar. 7, 1964 the chapter carried out its first direct action project not associated with voter registration. On that date a group of young men attempted to enter the public library in downtown St. Francisville. The prject will be described later under "Direct Action".

For the next few weeks, the chapter's activities will revolve primarily around voter registration canvassing and instruction. Shortly, task force workers will call on chapter leaders for assistance in setting up the summer project in West Feliciana.

The Community Relief Fund has made a massive assault on the available funds in the community. After a month's preparation, a "dollar night" was held on Tuesday, Mar. 10 which netted over $600.00. Weekly parties and other fund-raising activities continue to swell the treasury, so that the Relief Fund had over $800.00. Major disbursements included $100.00 paid to CORE's Louisiana attorneys as part of the legal fees arising from the library case.

DIRECT ACTION: On March 7, 1964 a carefully planned assault on the segregated public library facilities began. A group of young men, trained in non-violence, and with the book in mind that they wanted, approached the library located in downtown St. Francisville. Their actions were carefully observed and recorded by a group of adult observers, members of the CORE chapter, who had been stationed earlier at various points inthe town. The four young men were informed as they neared the library, by one of the observers, that although the library had been open earlier that morning, it was now closed, and two or three cars from the Sheriff's office were sitting outside the library. The group decided not to attempt to use the library, since if they were arrested by the sheriff's deputies, there wouldn't be a clear-cut case against the library now that it was closed. After consultqtion with project coordinator in Clinton, the four were driven to East Feliciana where, with one CORE member from Clinton they entered the library and attempted to request service. All five were arrested and spent 13 days in jail. They were bonded out on $25.00 property bond, put up by local citizens, and their trial is now in progress (see field report for East Feliciana Parish).

While most of the active members of CORE and the Community Relief Fund were behind the young people, there was still some resistance from the older people. The action was tremendously important, however, in dispelling many of the fears that have gripped St. Francisville and environs for centuries. For the first time young people actively and openly challenged a segregated institution in the parish, with the support of a large percentage of the Negro community. That the white folks are upset is obvious; intimidation and immaterial questioning of the material witness (Mimi Feingold) shows this, as does the fact that shortly after the action project the Grand Jury in West Feliciana was called back into session to continue its investigation of activities of CORE.

INTIMIDATIONS: As was noted earlier, the Grand Jury held two days of investigations of CORE activity in the parish. Calling before it many of the local leaders (Nathaniel Smith and his sons Vincent and Robert, Narvel Hamilton and his father, and others), they attempted to find out all they could about the organization and finances of the voter registration meeting and the CORE chapter. Their manner of questioning indicated that they already know a great deal about the chapter, and lacked mainly information about finances. There was no indication to any of the witnesses as to what the purpose of the investigation was.

Persons continue to loose their jobs, including several persons who work in Baton Rouge (name of employer is, of course, readily available from the registration application form). These incidents have been reported to the Justice Department.

We continue to get reports of individuals being shot at, individuals not necessarily connected with the voter registration drive. One individual has rpported to us that an organization that could be either the White Citiznes Council or the KKK has been meeting wwekly at the home of a white man who lives near him.

The situation at Princeville Canning Co. in St. Francisville continues to give us major headaches. In conversations with several farmers, Princeville indicated that it might buy the potatoes from the non-contracted farmers in the fall, but there was no guarantee. The company offered to give the farmers seed and fertilizer as usual. Most of the farmers are taking this and are going ahead with planting.

The immediate problem is to find a market for the potatoes in the fall. Contact has been made with a market in Chicago, whch has indicated that it not only wants the potatoes, but will arrange transportation for them from Louisiana to Chicago. Our contact is Mr. William H.P. Bey of the United Merchants Exchange, Chicago, Ill, phone: FA 4 - 1204. I have also obtained the names of several sweet potato packers in Louisiana, and local farmers will try to get in touch with these buyers, although chances of success here are slim.

The Justice Department has been informed of the situation, and Frank Dunbaugh did some preliminary investigation of the situation. The problem here is that not all the farmers denied contracts were active in the voter registration drive, and many of the farmers who are in the drive did get contracts. Even if the Justice Department could act, however, it would be several years before action could be taken against Princeville and the contracts restored.

In the meantime, task force workers have marshalled the resources of several professionals in the area toward helping the farmers raise and sell their potatoes. The following contacts have proved helpful:

Mr. T.T. Williams (professor) Dept. of Agriculture Southern University	good for info. on coops and planting of sweet potatoes
Dr. E.P. Roy Agricultural Economics Department LSU phone: DI 8- 6511	for info on organizing coops
Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service Louisiana Dept. of Agric. phone: DI 4 - 1539	for quarantine and inspection laws
Washington Parish Colored Farmers Fruit and Vegetable Coope Franklinton, La.	for info on coops. Only large Negro coop in state.

Task force workers are also thinking in long-run terms of organizing the Negro farmers in the parish and eventually setting up a competitor to Princeville. We have been discussing with a group of about 40 farmers the possibility of establishing a sweet potato marketing cooperative. Initial reactions have ranged from fear of being thrown off the land to great interest in any idea that would end the despotic rule of Princeville. We are beginning discussion groups to inform and interest the community in coops.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
April 3, 1964

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Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
April 3, 1964

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
March 31, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim,

As you know from the pass field report approximately 150 farmers from West Feliciana Parish were denied contracts from Princeville Canning Company, the only canning company in West Feliciana.

We refered these problems to the Department of Justice, consentations with representatives of the Justice Department revealed that it is impossible of proving discrimination because some who attempted to registered and registered were given contracts and some who had nothing to do with the movement were denied contracts. Therefore,our great white fathers did a great job of covering up the ccase to intimidate Negroes with economic pressure.

However we learned the potatoes packed by Princeville Canning Company in ST. Francisville, Louisiana distribute in a wide range market under the consumers name Jack-o-Lanthern Mashed Yams Sweet Potatoes. The home office of Princeville Canning Company in St. Francisville , Louisiana is in Princeville, Ill. We also learned that the Princeville Canning Company in Princeville, Ill.,cann corn under the canning company name Royal Prince Cream style Golden Sweet Corn.

Needless to say that in this latter I am suggesting that the National Office began at once negotiations with the home office of Princeville Canning Company. In order to force the Company to except the contracts that were denied .

If negotations should fail , it is futher suggested that CORE should place a Nation wide Boycott against the above named Company.

Best regafds

Ronnie Moore

cc: Richard Haley

P.O. Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana
March 7, 1964

William H.P. Bey
United Merchants Exchange
6403 St. Lawrence
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bey:

Mr. Art Emery suggested that I write you concerning the marketing of Louisiana sweet potatoes.

As a Task Force worker for the Congress of Racial Equality in Louisiana, I have been active in a voter registration drive among Negro citizens here and in West Feliciana Parish, where recently the first Negro in 61 years was registered. To win the precious right of the ballot, however, Negro citizens have become victims of severe economic reprisals.

The majority of farmers here raise sweet potatoes which are sold by contract to a canning plant. This year contracts were denied to over 150 farmers, many of whom had attempted to register and vote. These farmers are now in search of a market.

The farmers raise, on an average, eight acres of potatoes each, with an average yield of 200 bushels per acre, although this can go as high as 400 or 500 bushels per acre. This would be an approximate total of 240,000 bushels of potatoes. They raise three varieties: Porto Rican, Centennial, and Copper-Skinned Gold Rush. The potatoes are being bedded now and will be harvested in September and October, 1964.

The farmers would be able to grade and wash the potatoes, but would have to rely on their buyer for transporting the crop to market, as they have no trucks

at their disposal.

Mr. Emery suggested that you might be interested in buying these potatoes for sale in Chicago. If you would like to buy the potatoes, would you be able to arrange for transporting them? I can assure you a crop of high-quality, early potatoes. I trust you will be an interested buyer.

We await your prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

Mimi Feingold
Task Force Worker
CORE

COPY

early 1964

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: West Feliciana

I. Key Towns: St. Francisville, Hardwood, Tunica

II. Statistics: Total population 12,395* ; Voting age pop. 7,367*

Negro Vot. age pop. 4,553*; White v.a.p. 2,814*

Negr o registered 13** ; White reg'd 1,207***

Total registered 1,220

* from 1960 Census
** as of Jan., 1964
*** as of Sept., 1963

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences (see attached sheet for notes)

Rev. Joe Carter Rt. 1 Box ? Jackson no phone

Nathaniel Smith Rt. 5 Box ? 635-3002 (St. Francisville)

Raymond Minor Rt. 5 Box ? no phone " "

William Minor " " " " " "

Rev. Davis Angola Road St. Francisville no phone

Narvelle Hamilton Rt. 5 Box ? no phone (St. Francisville)

Alvin Cloy P.O. Box St. Francisville no phone

Mary Smith Rt. 5 Box ? St. Francisville 635-3002

Robert Smith

Vincent Smith

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

West Feliciana is an agr icultural and rural parish. It is ruled generall by the same power structure that rules its sister parish, East Feliciana. The law at one time was extremely severe with Negroes, but since a false arrest suit was filed against Sheriff W.C. Percy by Rev. Carter, Percy has been relatively more gentle. Politics, needless to say, still operates completely within the confines of segregation.

Economically most Negroes are entirely dependent for their incomes on the white man. Most Negroes farm on a white man's place in old-time plantation style. The few independent farmers raise sweet potatoes, which they sell by contract to the Princeville Canning Company. The granting of the contracts is used as a weapon to intimidate Negroes who "step out of line". One of the only other major industries is lumber; the principal saw mill is the King Lumber Company, and its employees live in a company town, Hardwood, that puts up a good fight with company towns of the early 20th cent ury for rock-bottom conditions. Another industry i the Crown Zellerbach Paper Co. (which, interestingly enough, has integrated rest rooms at the plant),

(cont. on attached sheet)

V. The Negro community:

A. Representation in power structure

None. The county agent (agricultural extension service?) is Negro, but he has no power independent of the white man.

B. Problems with Negro community

1. Fear, growing from complete dependence on the white man, as well as history of terrorism against Negroes

2. Isolation: dirt roads, complicated by a horendous lack of telephones makes communication among community leaders extremely difficult

3. Uncle Toms, and consequent problem of not knowing whom to trust.

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems

A drive begun in August, 1963 by CORE Task Force workers resulted in two men's attempting to register. Rev. Davis was refused and Rev. Carter arrested (resulting in the aforementioned suit against the Sheriff). In Oct. another attempt to register was made, resulting in 13 person's becoming registered before the first primary. The major problems have been: a) identification procedures, and b)the registrar is now refusing to register anyone.

B. Compla ints to Federal government and suits pending:

The initial voter registration attempts were made in the presence of Federal agents and the Federal government has since then been keeping close watch of the West Feliciana situation. During the summer the Federal Government photographed the registrar's records, and complaints on all failures have been filed

(cont. on attached sheet)

C. Feasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re attitude of Negro and white communities:

Very feasible, considering one has held on for over 6 months. There is still a great deal of fear and the community has a long way to go before it is with CORE all the way and can stand on its own two feet.

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:

Weekly rallies raise at least $30 per week.

E. Techniques of voter registration

past: weekly clinic-rally; group attempts to register at court house.

present: weekly clinics, canvassing

suggested: same as above, Voter Registration Week.

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

NONE

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration: Voter registration is direct action in St. Francisville. Possibility at present of more radical action (boycott, picket, stand-in) not great because the people are still too shaky. Special emphasis needs to be placed, in educating the people, on non-violence.

B. Desegregation: Young people are ready for anything, although no jail experience yet. Plan to have library sit-in within next month. Direct action, however, cannot proceed faster than adults will accept.

C. Job opportunities: Possible in future that a boycott for downtown jobs could be launched. Adults are still too scared now.

D. Other areas: Canvassing for voter registration - young people already experienced, and will continue.

NOTE: A problem with direct action in general is that while the young people are ready, the older folks are scared. T here may be, consequently, trouble in getting property bond. Another factor here is that there are very few Negroes with property.

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:

After several months of working on voter registration through clinics the people are responding positively to the idea of forming a voter registration organization, but are still shaky enough to be afraid of the name CORE.

While the idea of organizing is appealing to the people, it will t ake months of education and experience to cement their relation to CORE. There is little to worry about with the young people, but the older people still have the old trends of accomodation to the white folks, and organization for them is largely for social purposes.

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:

Solitude: home of Ronald Bailey and his grandmother's home.
Laurel Hill: Nathanie l Smith - for a stopping-off place and overnight accomodations. Negro workers preferred.
St. Francisville: NONE

XI. Personal reactions:

Beautiful people and beautiful determination. It may be possible to approach voter registration through appeals to relief of poverty, such as through the surplus food program and excess clothing.

III. L0cal leaders (cont.):

Rev. Joe Carter: Fearless and a beautifully committed man. He has strains of old-time thinking in him, but he is not afraid of making the first step, either in voter registration or in something more radical.

Nathaniel Smith: He is one of the outstanding of the older community lea ders, and is President of the Masonic Lodge at Laurel Hill. He can best be described as an old-time leader. Willing to fight for wha t he believes in, he is scared of anything more radical than voter registration.

Raymond Minor: Vice-Chairman of CORE. Young and militant, but may be held back by family circumstances.

William Minor: Vice-Chairman, CRF. Of the old school of thought, but a fearless fighter.

Rev. Davis: With the movement, but somewhat shaky.

Narvelle Hamilton: Treasurer, CORE. Has one of the best understandings of situation. Young and militant. He can push others into being more militant. Excellent worker.

Alvin Cloy: Chairman of the Direct Action Committee. Young, extremely militant, with nothing to lose. High school graduate, currently unemployed. Will t ake some time for him to get used to non-violence.

Mary Smith: CoChairman, Membership Committee. Young, capable, and very militant. Very outspoken, especially for a girl. G ood at mobilizing other young people.

Robert Smith and Vincent Smith: young, militant, ready for action. Both are central figures in their groups of friends.

IV. Comments on geog., pol., and econ. conditions (cont.):

has recently announced a major expansion.

West Feliciana is typical of the Black-Belt, Mississippi River Delta plantation parishes. Boasting many fine, restored ante-bellum homes, it also seethes with the ante-bellum attitudes toward Negro-white relations: sun-down integration, daytime terrorism. It is an open fact that a Negro man in St. Francisville is Sheriff Percy's brother. Lynchings stopped within the past 50 years, but cross burnings continue.

VI. Voter registration:

B. Complaints, etc. (cont.):

with the Justice Department. The West Feliciana registrar was named in the government's suit against 21 reg istrars, and may be named in forthcoming federal action, along with the East Feliciana registrar, to force registration to resume.

FIELD REPORT - WEST FELICIANA

Apr. 1 - 13, 1964

VEP: Attendance at the weekly voter registration clinics remains about the same; the CORE Chapter plans to begin canvassing soon to increase participation in the drive.

Preparations are now under way for the April 25 meeting of the Capital (Sixth Congressional District) Voters League at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill, at which we hope to have at least five representatives from each of the 12 parishes of the district.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: 1) CORE Chapter: The chapter is developing fast enough so that it should be ready for application for affiliation in a couple of months. The Executive Committee is shaping up into the decision making body of the group, and the committee structure generally is being tightened. Raymond Minor, the Vice-Chairman, who has led most of the meetings in lieu of the absent Rev. Carter (CHairman), is rapidly emerging as a good leader, vocal and forceful. The Chapter will concentrate on voter registration in the next few months, and will provide the manpower for the summer project in West Feliciana Parish.

2) Community Relief Fund: The Fund now reports over $800.00 in its treasury. Task Force workers are assisting the secretary and treasurer to set up books properly, to avoid financial difficulties that might split the community later.

DIRECT ACTION: There has been no direct action in the past two weeks, and none is planned prior to the summer project. The trial for the four young men who sat-in in the library in Clinton finally came to an end on April 9, with a conviction for disturbing the peace. See the Field Report for East Feliciana for a report on the trial.

HARRASSMENTS: There was another incident reported of a white man drawing a gun on a Negro man who was on his way home from work. The incident will be reported to the FBI; the man had reported it to the Sheriff, but no investigation ensued.

Progress in the sweet potato situation: We have a definite commitment from the United Merchants Exchange, headed by a Mr. William Bey, in Chicago that they will buy the potatoes. We are now trying to get a representative from the company to come to St. Francisville and meet with the farmers. At a meeting with about 10 of the farmers on Apr. 10, the group decided to do everything possible to get the potatoes to Chicago rather than to another market in Louisiana. In the meantime, we, as well as the Justice Department, are investigating any connections Princeville might have with the federal government.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold

Clinton, La. Apr. 14, 1964

FIELD REPORT - WEST FELICIANA

Apr. 14-30, 1964

VEP: The status quo prevails. Like the East Feliciana registrar, Fletcher Harvey, the Registra r in St. Francisville, went before Federal Court Judge E. Gordon West on Mon., Apr. 27. His testimony indicated that most of the Negro voters in the parish would be more qualified than he to be registrar. Interest in VR remains high. On Ap r. 25 a general meeting of the Capital Voters League was held in St. Francisville (Masonic Hall) - see re port of meeting.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: L) Community Relief Fund: The Relief Fund continues, along with the CORE Chapter to bear the expenses of the movement in West Feliciana.

2) CORE Chapter: The Chapter's only recent activity has been to prepare for the Capitol Voters League meeting. It plans within the next two weeks to run a non-violent clinic for those members who were accepted since the last clinic, and to renew canvassing in all areas of the parish. The Chapter is taking shape; committees are now functioning, and the chairman and vice-chairman are developing into excellent leaders.

DIRECT ACTION: The four young men who entered the library in Clinton appeared in court on Tues., Aprl 28 in relation to the suit to desegregate the library. See the East Feliciana report for further details.

HARRASSMENTS: None reported.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
Howard Messing
Clinton, La.
Apr. 29, 1964

April 3, 1964

38 Park Row
New York, New York

ATTENTION: Richard Haley
Jim McCain
Marvin Rich

Re. 150 FARMERS DENIED CONTRACTS BY PRINCEVILLE CANNING CO.

SUGGESTION: Begin negotiations with Princeville Canning Co. (Home office-Princeville Illinois) about denial of contracts.

Some thought should be given to the practical aspects of a secondary national wide selective buying campaign against trade denial of contracts against trade names below.

Before taking any action we would like you to fully discuss and advise us as to:

1. Whether or not the boycott against in all probability will be successful.

2. Whether or not a successful boycott will hurt Princeville more than the farmers in that more farmers might be denied contracts in the future.

Princeville Canning Co. at St. Francisville, La. packs sweet potatoes under the trade name-Jack-O-Lantern Mashed Yams. Other names are used through other companies utilizing Princeville's canning services Princella, etc.

It has also been learned that the home office of Princeville canning Co. cans core under the trade name-Royal Prince Cream Style Golden Sweet Corn.

Princeville sells potatoes already canned to S & W and Old Town Food Distributors.

Persons who work for Princeville Canning Co. at St. Francisville testify that U. S. Army buys canned potatoes from the company.

The U. S. Department of Justice should be asked by National CORE to investigate the alleged federal contract with a company which participates in a mass economic conspiracy to intimidate Negro American citizens for attempting to and exercising their constitutional rights.

Enclosed are two labels. Please return them to us.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine (Iberville) | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. Dist. West Feliciana Parish

St. Francisville, Turnica, Hardwood, and Laurel Hill

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,261

Number instructed at home 1,281

Number instructed at clinics 663

Number instructed other places 683 a. Specify places

at large clinic places only

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 167

Number successfully registered by this project this week 88

Number denied registration in this project this week 159

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on all registration forms. Also registrar kept office closed in order not to comply with federal court order.

Number contacted by other means 1,871

a. Specify means Mainly at church meetings

Number refusing to participate many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political, and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 8 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 8 workers plus numerous volunt/ in the community.

Remarks Serious intimidation is constantly encountered. Registrar persist in discriminating. COKE cannot leave but must stay to keep movement going.

FIELD REPORT

WEST FELICIANA

June 23 & 24, 1964

On Tuesday morning, June 23, 1964, four CORE personnel, Ronnie Moore, Robert Hurwitt, Mimi Feingold, and Ronnie Sigal left Clinton, Louisiana for St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish. We picked up two applicants, Mrs. Sally Smith and Mrs. Helena Hamilton and proceeded to the St. Francisville Courthouse, arriving there at 9 A.M., the time at which the registration office opens. Ronnie Moore and the two applicants went to the office while the three remaining CORE workers remained in the car.

About a dozen white men gathered on the steps of the Masonic Temple across the street from the courthouse during the 20 minutes we spent sitting in the car. At 9:20 A.M. Ronnie Moore, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hamilton returned to the car with the report that the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, had said that two white people were already waiting to be registered and that we would have to wait 80 minutes.

We then moved the car around the corner, parking it on the left side of a street under construction. A few minutes after 10 A.M. two deputies (one of them Deputy Daniels) informed us that we would have to move the car because the street was under construction. We drove the car around the block and pulled up in front of the courthouse and the Masonic Temple again. Ronnie Moore stayed at the wheel, motor running, while Bob Hurwitt and Ronnie Sigal hot out, planning to drop everybody off and park the car elsewhere, as there was no parking space left on that street. Before Mimi Feingold and the two women could get out, a short, paunchy red-faced white man of about 55 came running across the street from the courthouse, crossing behind the car to the sidewalk in front of the Masonic Hall, throwing stones at the car and cursing furiously. Ronnie Sigal jumped back in the car, but Bob Hurwitt was struck with a piece of wood and grabbed by the man before he could get in. The car was slightly dented.

As we pulled out onto the street under construction, the man fired a shot after us from a small black gun pulled from his pocket. He was seen directly by Mimi Feingold and in the rear view mirror by Ronnie Moore. After turning the car around, and getting the car back onto a populated street, three white men in a Chevrolet found us and followed us as we proceeded to the highway and the parish line. We continued into Baton Rouge to the office of our lawyer and talked to the FBI and the Justice Department. Because we could not get FBI protection for that afternoon, and one of the applicants did not want to return to the courthouse, we returned the ladies to their homes and then drove back to Clinton.

At 7:30 that evening there was a clinic at the Masonic Temple at Laurel Hill, where deputies patrolled the nearby

highway off and on. About 100 people attended. It was reported by the Smiths and the Hamiltons that after the meeting, shots were fired from cars on the highway.

On Wednesday, June 24 at 7:30 A.M. the same four CORE workers as on the previous day arrived at the Negro temple and proceeded to St. Francisville with a train of 12 cars, and 63 people. Arriving at 8:15, we were again advised that there were some whites who were already waiting to register. Six FBI agents and two Justice Department attorneys were on hand, and the local deputy sheriffs were all in the area.

At 11:00 the first applicant was taken; after that there was one applicant every 40 minutes. 12 Negroes were able to apply for registration; 8 passed and 4 failed. It was reported that Fletcher Harvey was courteous to all of them and helped them fill out the new form. He took out exactly an hour for lunch and kept the office open until 6:00 P.M. The applicants spent the day lined up along the Episcopal Church cemetery fence, and there were no incidents.

The following cars were seen on Tuesday or Wednesday and looked to us suspicious:

Blue-green Chevrolet Impala 1964 La. license 126A698
Red and grey Volkswagen bus La. license 126A228 (it contained photographic equipment and the man who got out of the car spent the day taking pictures of the applicants)

Ronnie Moore filed a complaint with Deputy Daniels concerning the shooting of the previous day. Midday on Wednesday, the deputy informed Ronnie that he had identified the man as T. H. Martin, Sr., a former sheriff in the parish. Ronnie sighed a warrant for his arrest, but no action has yet been taken against him.

Submitted by:

Ronnie Sigal and Mimi Feingold
June 27, 1964

INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.
1865 North Foster
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA



CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. Norvel Hamilton

Route 5, Box 260

St. Francisville, Louisiana

CERTIFIED MAIL
No. 499152

American General
INSURANCE COMPANY

New Orleans

Mr. Hamilton
attempted to
register on
three occasions
and since (failed all)
of employer on
form, employer could
not did learn of
Mr. Hamilton's attempt
to register

FRANCISVILLE
JUN 22 1964
LA.

KNIPPERS & DAY INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.
1865 North Foster • Phone EL 5-8813
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

June 26, 1964

Mr. Norvel Hamilton
Rt. 5, Box 260
St. Francisville, Louisiana

CERTIFIED MAIL

Re: Policy No. 47 51 96
American General Ins. Co.
Dwelling - $10,000.00
Fire & Extended Coverage

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Please be advised that the above numbered policy will expire July 8, 1964 and will not be renewed by our office.

Coverage will automatically cease July 8, 1964, therefore, we advise you to obtain insurance elsewhere in order to prevent any lapse in your insurance protection.

Sincerely,

Patsy Castilaw

Patsy Castilaw

American General
INSURANCE COMPANY

VEP REPORT

Parish West Feliciana Period June 23 + 24, 1964

Areas worked _____

23 24

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contacted-door to-door canvassing								
Number contacted by other means			100					100
Number instructed at clinic			100					100
Number applying for registration			0	12				12
Number passed			0	8				8
Number failed			0	4				4

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period June 30 - July 5, 1964

Specified Areas Solitude, Tunica, H'way 61 above Bains

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing			56	20	1	0	0	77
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs		150						150
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office		90						90
Persons Applying for Registration			O F F I C E					
Persons Registered			N O T					
Persons Denied Registration			O P E N					

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Period covered

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

ST.
ESS

WEST FELICIANA
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH STATE

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

NE, LA.

t to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
ss																																
result																																0
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																																0

BOOKS CLOSED

g age

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period June 30 - July 5, 1964

Specified Areas Solitude, Tunica, H'way 61 above Bains

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing			56	20	1	0	0	77
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Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office		90						90
Persons Applying for Registration			O F F I C E					
Persons Registered			N O T					
Persons Denied Registration			O P E N					

VEP REPORT

Parish West Feliciana Period June 23 + 24, 1964

Areas worked _____

23 24

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contacted-door to-door canvassing								
Number contacted by other means			100					100
Number instructed at clinic			100					100
Number applying for registration			0	12				12
Number passed			0	8				8
Number failed			0	4				4

INTIMIDATIONS AND HARRASSMENTS

WEST FELICIANA:

June 23, 1964: At approximately 9:15 A.M., Ronnie Moore drove two residents of West Feliciana Parish to the courthouse in St. Francisville in order that they could register to vote. The two were Mrs. Sally Smith and Mrs. Helena Hamilton, and they were accompanied by, in addition to Ronnie, CORE workers Mimi Feingold, Ronnie Sigal, and Robert Hurwitt. When the two ladies were informed by the Registrar, Fletcher Harvey, that they would have to wait, the group settled down to wait in the car, which was parked on a street (Ferdinand St.) by the court house which is under construction. Deputy Daniels informed Ronnie that he couldn't park there, so Ronnie drove the car around the courthouse with the intention of letting the ladies and the other CORE workers wait near the courthouse while he parked the car elsewhere. As Ronnie pulled up in front of the Masonic Hall across from the courthouse, and Robert Hurwitt and he stepped out of the car, they heard stones being thrown against the car, and saw a man, who had run from the courthouse across the street, running toward the car, yelling "You goddamn yellow sons of bitches". He then scooped up a piece of wood and hurled it, full force, at Bob Hurwitt, who was standing several feet from the car, and hit him square on the back. Bob moved toward the car as Ronnie started the motor, but the man ran alongside the car, grabbing Bob's arm. Bob pulled back and got into the car as Ronnie pulled off rapidly. At that point, the man reached into his right hip pocket and drew out a small black pistol, which he aimed at the car and fired. The shot missed, and he ran after the car as if to fire again.

Ronnie drove around the courthouse once more, but was met at one corner by a blue-green Chevrolet Impala, with three white men inside. The Chevy followed us to the West Feliciana parish line. The men had been sitting on the steps of the Masonic Hall; one of them had a camera and had taken pictures of Ronnie and the two ladies coming out of the courthouse.

June 24, 1964: With the protection of 6 FBI agents, 2 Justice Department Attorneys, and several Deputy Sheriffs, 63 Negroes attempted to register. There were no incidents. Deputy Daniels took a complaint from Ronnie Moore about the previous day's events, investigated, and later had Ronnie sign a warrant for the arrest of T.H. Martin, Sr., a former sheriff, who Daniels claimed was the man who had fired at the car. So far, no action has been taken.

EAST FELICIANA:

June 23, 1964: A group of CORE workers, Peggy Ewan, Joanne Barken, Jim Van Matre, Verla Bell, and Laura Spears, were canvassing when they were stopped by Deputy Sheriff John Manchester. He informed them that canvassing was against a

West Feliciana July 6 - 12, 1964

NOTES ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL LIFE:

West Feliciana: Since the arrest of the two CORE workers, the local newpaper, the St. Francisville Democrat, has come out with 67 notices of various properties' being posted against any and all trespassers. The notices revealed that most of the land in the parish is owned by whites as plantations and that a few whited dominate land ownership and local politics. These names include: Dan DeLee, the Spillmans, Wilma Thompson, Danial, Truitt (owners of Princeville Canning Company), Thoms, Noland, and Vinci (who is Town Clerk in St. Francisville). Several of these people also own stores and gas stations, in addition to which their names dot the Roster of Public Officials for West Feliciana Parish.

West Feliciana: Results of extensive canvassing is showing in the rising attendance at the Tuesday night clinic-rallies.

West Feliciana: Same as in East Feliciana. Testing is being discussed by the local chapter, but no action has been planned yet.

W. FELICIANA JUNE 28 - JULY 5, 1964

FIELD REPORT

Evaluation of Negro Community

West Feliciana: As in the sister parish, fear is the overriding factor, although a year's work here has assured us a steadfast following of over 100 people. Violence, bombings, and killings are a very real possibility here which explains why so many people have not as yet even tried to learn how to register to vote. It is of great significance, however, that in a community held in virtual slavery for hundreds of years, there is now a strong and growing feeling of strength in unity, which itself is a long step toward freedom.

Voter Registration

West Feliciana: The weekly voter registration meeting was held as usual at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill. In addition, voter registration workers taught exptensively at home, due to the condition of the roads which made driving out to the clinic impossible for some.

Chapter Development

West Feliciana: The CORE Chapter was affiliated with National after almost a year of work and organization. Both the Chapter and the adult group continue to grow. The Chapter is now assisting in voter registration canvassing, and will, eventually help to test the civil rights act in downtown St. Francisville.

Intimidations and Harassments

West Feliciana: On Thursday, July 2, 1964 afternoon canvassing involving the 2 CORE workers and six local girls, was interrupted when a group of white men claimed that the group was trespassing on a plantation and that they wanted to beat up Bob Hurwitt, one of the CORE workers. The Sheriff arrived shortly, allowed Bob to take the local girls home, and arrested him and Arthur Brooks. Taken to the St. Francisville jail, they were charged originally with trespassing, blocking the road, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Some of these were dropped, and the current state of the charges is unknown. The two were released that night on $200.00 bond each. Throughout the whole episode, although constant attempts were made, it was impossible to locate the sheriff or any

of his deputies. Urgent requests for FBI or Justice Department intervention to protect the lives of the workers were met with the t ypical replies that these were investigative agencies only.

staff

West Feliciana: Arthur Brooks, Jr., Robert Hurwitt

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 11, 1964

FIELD REPORT - FREEDOM REGISTRATION

July 15 - 30, 1964

EAST FELICIANA:

As of July 30 we have 285 people freedom registered. A combination of factors keeps this figure low. In a rural area working with only one car, we can reach a maximum of 30 or 40 people a day, all of whom we cannot freedom register. There is still suspicion of signing one's name to anything, and some resistance to something that one does not understand.

WEST FELICIANA:

During the week of July 14, 110 new people were freedom registered, and during the week of July 21, 103 more were, making a two week total of 213. This brings the total for the month to about 400.

ST. HELENA:

In the two week period from July 12 to July 26, CORE workers freedom registered about 175 people, bringing the total for the month to almost 300.

Submitted by:

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 29, 1964

July 15-30, 1964

WEST FELICIANA:

Canvassing: The following areas were canvassed: Hollywood, Plettenberg, H'way 66, Star Hill, St. Francisville, Hardwood, Hamilton.

Clinics: The weekly voter registration clinic at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill drew the usual crowd of over 100 on July 14. As an added attraction, we showed the film "Louisiana Dairy" on July 21, which doubled the size of the crowd and resulted in the first integrated, outdoor, drive-in movie in the history of the parish.

Community attitudes: The situation in West Feliciana is more extreme than that in East Feliciana, and fear is all-pervading. That we even have 100 local Negroes willing to stand up for freedom repres ents a tremendous victory over the forces at play here.

Registration: Situation same as in the east parish. Books reopen on Thursday, July 30. 55 people turned out at the registration office in St. Francisville on Monday, July 27.

July 27 - Aug 5, 1964

WEST FELICIANA:

The final total of freedom registrations was 436. On Sat., Aug. 1, 1964, Robert Gilmore, the Freedom Registrar, accompanied by Henry Brown and Robert Hurwitt, attempted to present the freedom registration forms to registrar Fletcher Harvey. He slammed the door in their faces, telling them that if they had not come to register, they had no business there. The group then departed.

WEST FELICIANA:

Canvassing: Also mop-up job. Canvassing along parts of H'ways 10, 61, and 66.

Clinic: Usual Tuesday night clinic at Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill drew about 75 people.

Registration: 55 persons turned out to register on Monday, but as in the East parish, found the office closed. On Thursday, 73 people turned out, but found the alleged 8 white people ahead of them, none of whom were ever seen. Of the 9 who took the test, 6 passed. Friday's turnout was 55; the gr oup was in St. Francisville for 7:30 A.M., and beat the white people to the office. On Saturday, 45 people came; 1 passed and 6 failed. Those who failed gave Fletcher Harvey a written request for certified copies of their answers which Harvey refused to accept. The applicants left the requests lying on the counter.

retain

VOTER REGISTRATION - FIELD REPORT

July 15 - 30, 1964

EAST FELICIANA:

Canvassing: The following areas were canvassed in the past two weeks: St. John, Beech Grove, Felixville, Woodland, Norwood, Wilson, Jackson, the Stix, and Possum's Corner. These communities comprise Wards 6, 8, 3, and 4.

Clinics: During the week of July 13, one clinic was held at the St. John Baptist Church in Ward 6. In the following week, there were three clinics: at St. John, at the Wesley Methodist Church on the Beech Grove Plantation Road (Ward 4) and at Mt. Giddeon Baptist Church in the Stix (Ward 3).

Community attitudes: Clinic attendance indicates that there is still a strong desire by Negroes in this parish to register and vote despite continued harrassments and repeated failures at t he Registrar's Office in the past. We are, however, continually confronted by the fear tha t is the product of hundreds of years of enslavement and oppression. Two indidents demonstrate this: in Norwood we attempted to get a local church for a clinic, and were met with opposition from its leading member, who wanted to consult with the town Mayor first. Consultation indicated that the Mayor was willing to let us teach voter registration in the church, but our Negro contact is still unwilling to let us in. In the Blairstown area we attempted to get any of the five churches for a clinic and were turned away from all five. The KKK has been conducting an active campaign to discredit CORE, and in rural areas the campaign has been somewhat effective.

Registration: On Mon., July 27, when the books were supposed to have reopened in this parish, almost 50 people showed up at our headquarters in Clinton or at the registrar's office by 9:00 A.M. After waiting until after 10:00 A.M., the people learned from the registrar who had just arrived that the books would not be open until Thursday, and he offered no explanation. We presume that this is be cause in this parish there will be no second primary and hence the books will be open here throughout August and September, three days a week.

We had requested protection of CORE workers and local Negro citizens from the FBI for the days when the books would be open, since, based on previous experiences, we anticipated violence. Two FBI agents were on hand on Monday, and hopefully they will return on Thursday. (Copy of telegram is attached.)

WEST FELICIANA:

Canvassing: The following areas were canvassed: Hollywood, Plettenberg, H'way 66, Star Hill, St. Francisville, Hardwood, Hamilton.

Clinics: The weekly voter registration clinic at the Masonic

Hall in Laurel Hill drew the usual crowd of over 100 on July 14. As an added attraction, we showed the film "Louisiana Dairy" on July 21, which doubled the size of the crowd and resulted in the first integrated, outdoor, drive-in movie in the history of the parish.

Community attitudes: The situation in West Feliciana is more extreme than that in East Feliciana, and fear is all-pervading. That we even have 100 local Negroes willing to stand up for freedom repres ents a tremendous victory over the forces at play here.

Registration: Situation same as in the east parish. Books reopen on Thursday, July 30. 55 people turned out at the registration office in St. Francisville on Monday, July 27.

ST. HELENA:

Canvassing: Workers knocked on doors in the area around Chipola (Wards 1 and 2), the Greensberg area (Ward 3), and Ward 5 around Bagair and Holy Hill.

On Monday, July 20 a rally was held at Turner Chapel, AME Church, attended by about 40 people. The purpose of the rally was to arouse more interest in voter registration. Turnout was small because pressure had been put on the teachers not to attend such meetings.

At a rally held a week earlier, on Monday, July 13, the crowd numbered about 60. The film "Louisiana Diary" was shown.

Clinics: Clinics were held during the week of July 13 at the Trinity Church in the Bagair area and at the Black Creek Church. During the week of July 20 a clinic was held at Turner Chapel. Workers find that attendance at the clinics is not larg e, and that they have more success teaching in the home.

Registration: On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 27, 28, and 29, 1964 the registration books opened in Greensberg. Of a total of over 44, 8 passed the test, although all 44 did not get to take the test. Quitmann Crouch, the Registrar is using the slowdown tactic to prevent Negro registration. He allows each applicant 45 minutes to complete the test, then talks to them an additional 15 or 20 minutes, or else reads the newspaper for 5 or 10 minutes after the person indicates that he had finished the test.

Submit ted by,
Mimi Feingold
Clinton, Louisiana
July 29, 1964

Clinton, La.
July 25, 1964

Robert Kennedy, Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Urgently request federal protection CORE workers and local Negro citizens attempting to register to vote July 27, 28, 29 Clinton, St. Francisville, Greensberg, Monroe, Jonesboro, Louisiana.

These communities have long histories of violence and intimidations toward Negroes prevent them ~~from~~ exercising constitutional rights.

Impossible to rely on local authorities for protection. Your intervention is essential to prevent bloodshed and uphold basic rights of all citizens.

Ronnie Moore
CORE Field Secretary

Telegram released to press - 7/25/64

VEP REPORT

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period JULY 20 - 26, 1964

Areas worked Star Hill, St. Francisville, Hamilton, Hardwood

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing		45	30	90	50	40	0	255
Number contacted by other means			200					200
Number instructed at clinic			60					60
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period July 6 - 13, 1964

Specified Areas Hickory Grove, Hollywood, Bains

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	18	30	25	0	0	15	40	128
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs		150					75*	225
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office		75						75
Persons Applying for Registration			O F F I C E					
Persons Registered			N O T					
Persons Denied Registration			O P E N					

* Hickory Grove B.C. - Rev. Henry Anderson

July 24?

West Feliciana
Rob Horwitt
7 or 8-64

Thursday Henry and i and two local kids canvassed the Hamilton area. FR: 38% The area is a fairly good one, mostly in Ward 2. Its heavy white population results in more paved roads than inother areas.. We canvassed here under the expert supervision of Fletcher Harvey and Ed Daniels. In the evening we held the weekly CORE chapter meeting. There had been no time for it Tuesday night. About half the chapter showed up — minus its chariman and cochairman, Rev. Carter and Ray Minor. Two men, Rev. Taylor and Olton Scott, volunteered to go to New Orleans on the fifth of August. Olton volunteered to canvass Hardwood with Henry and me the next day. Direct action was treated like the weather: everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it. On our way to the meeting Henry and i were followed by a black chevy pickup truck which had been going the other way when it saw us. The passenger in the truck waved his hat when passing a house and another car pulled out and followed him. They left us at the intersection of 421 and 61. The truck was later identified as by Mr. Chriss as belonging to Dan DeLee who had been driving up our road trying to catch us at one of the houses on his land earlier in the day. We saw this truck at DeLee's store the next day. Henry and i returned by a different route, but just before we reached the place where we turn off 421 on to the gravel road Mr. Chriss lives on, Henry saw a green pickup truck, with a white man sitting in the driver's seat, his door open, sitting off the side of therpad, pointed toward the road, waiting. We decided to go on to the next parish — for a change of scenery. Pickup trucks can be so monotonous. Monday we saw this same truck at Dan DeLee's store.

We returned to the job the next morning, fresh from the arms of Mlle Mimi F., and a hearty breakfast of her notorious toast. Five of us canvassed in Laurel Hill and along 421 and 61 down to Bains. FR: 33. South of the Border (please note), the nightclub recommended for integration by the CORE chapter, is <u>just</u> south of the border — like a couple hundred yards below IT— THE SIPP! It is plastered with "We Reserve the Right" signs. Olton and Henry and i entered Hardwood at 4:00 after having notified the FIB where we'd be. There was no trouble at all — altho a pickup truck (those damned pickups!) went around before us warning people off. This area is owned completely by a Mr. King — he owns the sawmill, homes, company store, hotel, etc., and the phople. FR: 6. I feel that it is extremely important

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

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Specified Areas Hickory Grove, Hollywood, Bains

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Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office		75						75
Persons Applying for Registration			O F F I C E					
Persons Registered			N O T					
Persons Denied Registration			O P E N					

* Hickory Grove B.C. - Rev. Henry Anderson

VEP REPORT

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period JULY 13 - 19, 1964

Areas worked Hollywood, Plettenberg, Highway 66

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	
Number of persons contacted-door to-door canvassing		15	12		30	80	25	162
Number contacted by other means		~~10~~	100					100
Number instructed at clinic			12				3	15
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

VEP REPORT

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period JULY 20 - 26, 1964

Areas worked Star Hill, St. Francisville, Hamilton, Hardwood

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing		45	30	90	50	40	0	255
Number contacted by other means			200					200
Number instructed at clinic			60					60
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

VEP REPORT

Parish WEST FELICIANA Period JULY 27 - AUG. 2, 1964

Areas worked H'ways 10, 61, & 66

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing				25				25
Number contacted by other means	80							80
Number instructed at clinic			15					15
Number applying for registration					73	55	45	173
Number passed					6	6	1	13
Number failed					3	7	6	16

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Ronnie M. Moore (Person Reporting)
ORGANIZATION

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

306 Svey Street
STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine (Sberville) Louisiana
CITY COUNTY STATE

Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - West Feliciana Parish

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass																						407				
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																						—				
No* refusing to participate																						[redacted]				
No* instructed at clinics																						296				
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																						—				
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																						98				
No* successfully registered by this project																						45				
No* denied registration in this project																						53				

*Persons of voting age

[1964, Sept. 24]

9/64

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and Jim Peck

LOUISIANA CANNING FIRM RELENTS--CORE BOYCOTT ENDED

St. Francisville, La., Sept. 24: The Princeville Canning Company which had notified 150 Negro farmers, many of them voter registrants, that they would not get contracts for their sweet potatoes this year, has relented.

With the beginning of the harvest, the firm has sent these Negro farmers letters saying: "If you raised any sweet potatoes this summer and would like to sell them, Princeville Canning Company will be glad to purchase from non-contractors as well as contractors."

Commenting on the company's action, CORE Field Secretary Ronnie Moore said: "Princeville's letter to the farmers without contract is a CORE victory. One factor was the appearance here--at CORE's urging--of William Bay, a Chicago merchant, who expressed desire to buy the farmers' sweet potatoes this year and next."

Another factor was the national CORE boycott of Princeville products, which are sold in supermarkets under the trade names "Royal Prince" and "Jack-O-Lantern." A spokesman for one supermarket chain--Daitch-Shopwell--had met with CORE National Director James Farmer and had agreed to cease buying Princeville products.

The CORE boycott was ended after Princeville dispatched its letter to the Negro farmers. The company is the only market in this area for sweet potatoes, the main crop and hence the Negro farmers who had been denied their usual annual contracts faced a desperate plight. At present CORE is helping these farmers to form a cooperative.

In this parish of West Feliciana, no Negro had registered to vote from reconstruction days until last October.

FIELD REPORT
WEST FELICIANA
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION: In this parish, Voter Registration clinics are still being held every Tuesday night at the Masonic Hall on Laurel Hill. The attendance of every clinic is great, and the eagerness to learn how to fill the forms out and go down the the registrar's office is even greater. The Negroes in this parish have learned, through their efforts to register and through being turned down by the registrar, that you must develop courage and strength to keep on trying until you secceed. These people continued to go to the registrar's office. During this month, 77 persons applied for registration; 15 passed and 62 were rejected.

COMMUNITY RELIEF FUND: Money that is taken up every Tuesday night goes into the Community Relief Fund. The report of how much was put in and disbursed will be given Tuesday, October 6, 1964.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: The chapter here has planned to start testing. They have appointed some members of the chapter as a testing committee. This committee will be responsible for getting bond and then having it on hand in case of arrests. I really believe that in terms of good leadership this chapter is growing stronger and its leadership is developing.

Submitted by:
Loria Davis
Clinton, La.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committeeon Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Congressional District West Feliciana Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 150

Number instructed at home none

Number instructed at clinics 200

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 77

Number successfully registered by this project this week 15

Number denied registration in this project this week 62

a.Reason for denial Usually no apparent reason, errors on application or affidavit form, insufficient identification

Number contacted by other means 250

a. Specify means regular Tuesday night meetings

Number refusing to participate a large percentage of the Negro population of the parish

a. Reason for refusing to participate FEAR, ignorance, apathy, Uncle Tomism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visits, and many local volunteers

Remarks

West Feliciana

Intimidations & Harrassments:

On Oct 3, 1964, Mr. John Branon & Mr. Willie Sawyer, both, recently registered during the Voters Registration drive by Core, received a letter from the Registrar of Voters saying they were illegally registered because their citizenship had not been restored to them after [redacted] serving time in a Federal Prison for committing a felony. Along with this letter were [redacted] affadavits by [redacted] two local white men who swore that Mr. Branon & Mr. Sawyer were illegally registered. The letter that they received also stated that [redacted] they should show cause why they should not be purged from the rolls by bringing three registered voters to the Registrar of Voters office to swear before the undersigned that they were legally registered. This Matter was taken to one of our Core attorneys, Murphy Bell by Mr. Branon. Affidavits were made up for the three registered voters who [redacted] were going to go down to the registrar's of Voters office. These affadavits were signed by these three person swearing that Mr. Branon & Mr. Sawyer were legal registered because the crime they committed was a [redacted] misdemeanor not a felony. Wednesday, Oct. 13th was the last day for them to appear at the registrar's office, so on this day they went to the office accompanied by two Core Workers. As they entered the office Mr. the two Core workers, stood behind them, while Mr. Branon attempted

to [redacted] present the affadavit along with the record of Mr. Branon's + Mr. Swegle's Commitment to the registers assistance since the Registar wasn't in. The registrar took the papers looked though them and said they weren't right and he couldn't help them at all since the registar wasn't in. He told them to come back in the afternoon and the registrar might be in then. Because he didn't know where he was then. Judy then said that they could submit the Papers to be filed then and when Fletcher Harvey come to the office he could looked them over, and if there should be any further questions or explanations he would have to get in touch with our attorney, Murphy Bell. The Man then blew up and asked Judy out of the Office. He told Mr. Branon that Judy was trying to Mess them up. But he said, it is up to you, leave them on the desk. So we did. We, Judy and I weren't sure we had done the right thing. So we tried to call attorney Murphy Bell before we left out of the town of St. Francisville. Attorney Murphy Bell was ~~out of town~~ in Court and it was no way of reaching him.

VR

Report on Attempted Purge in St. Francisville

Oct. 5 - Nov. 4, '64 Judy Rollins

John Branon and Willie Swezer, two Negro registered voters in West Feliciana, received affidavits and citations (~~copy of one attached~~) around the 5th of Oct., challenging their registration on the basis of lost citizenship rights because of a conviction during the '30's on a charge of bootlegging. On Oct 13, 1964, at 9:30am, Loria Davis and I escorted John Branon and Willie Swezer, along with three registered voters (as requested on Harvey's citation) to the Est Feliciana registrar's office. Fletcher Harvey was not there. We requested his assistant to accept Murphy Bell's affidavit (see copy attached); he hesitated, suggested we return later in the day with it, but, after some pressure from us, agreed to let us leave it in the office. He did not file it; said we could leave it on the table if we wanted to. We did so, and left.

The same group of people (Loria absent) returned to the registrar's office at 1:30pm that same day, with a more complete affidavit prepared by Nils Douglas. The registrar's office was closed. We waited almost 2 hours; the office remained locked. I mailed Douglas' affidavitto Fletcher Harvey the following morning. Both Belle and Douglas maintain that this purge is unlawful for two reasons: 1)The law which was broken was a misdemeanor rather than a felony. (No loss of rights for mis emeanor)

2) The offense was Federal; loss of State's citizenship rights not applicable.

After these affidavits were filed, no further action was taken by Harvey's office. On advice from Belle, Branon and Swezer went to vote on Nov. 3. They were rejected at the poll. Today, Nov. 4, 1964, we informed Dick Haley, Baton Rougr FBI, and Carter of the Justice Department, of this rejection. Murphy suggests we sue; Bonnie suggests we have no money for such a suit

STATE OF LOUISIANA *

*

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE *

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, PERSONALLLY CAME AND APPEARED:

_____

_____,and

_____

to me personally known who did depose and say:

1) That they are duly registered voters of the Parish of West Feliciana.

2) That they truly believe that WILLIE SWEZER and JOHN BRANON are legally registered because the crime of which they were convicted and sentenced in 1936 was a misdeameanor and not a felony as alleged in the challenging affidavit.

3) That they attach hereto and make a part hereof certified copies of the proceeding in that matter entitled U.S. versus Sweezer and Branon, case number 766 on criminal docket, Baton Rouge Division in the year 1936.

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ON this, the 9th day of October, 1964.

Dudley W Bell

NOTARY PUBLIC

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

On Nov. 3, 1964, eighty-seven black Americans, of West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana, will vote for the first time in a presidential election; indeed, for most of them, for the first time in their lives. Since Oct. 17, 1963, when a Negro registered in that parish for the first time since 1902, persons throughout the parish have been harrassed, intimidated, and subjected to economic and political reprisals for attempting to exercise their constitutional right.

Atrocities, from the subtle use of separate voting machines to violent beatings and jailings, have been among the many methods of Louisiana racists to thwart CORE's voter registration efforts in this state (especially in Ouachita, Jackson, East Feliciana, Madison, and St. Helena Parishes).

We must call for the protection of the Federal government when these few people of West Feliciana attempt to vote. And in order to safeguard our presidential election from fraud, we urge that Federal observers be stationed throughout Louisiana, especially in the six specified parishes.

STATEMENT RE: INTIMIDATION
West Feliciana Parish

On Monday, November 2, 1964 Mrs. Nathaniel Smith and Mrs. Hamilton, who are now registered voters, and Bonnie M. Moore testified before the West Feliciana Grand Jury in regard to a beating and shooting involving ex-Sheriff Teddy Martin. Even though Deputy Sheriff H.M. Daniels named the ex-sheriff as the person who hit CORE worker Robert Hurwitt in the back and then fired a shot at the car driven by Bonnie Moore and carrying Hurwitt, CORE worker Bonnie Sigal, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Hamilton, the Grand Jury returned a no true bill of indictment. The guilty ex-sheriff is now free, even though his act was in violation not only of state law, but also of the anti-coercion section of the 1957 Civil Right Law. The Federal Government, after receiving affidavits from the five (5) parties through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, apparently found the incident unworthy of Federal action.

The same Grand Jury, which is lily-white in composition (as all Grand Juries have been in the history of the Parish), returned two (2) indictments against Negro voter registration applicants. Mrs. Ledell Jackson and Mr. Leonard Williams were indicted for making false statements on voter registration forms. Although no information can be obtained as to the nature of the "false" statements, it is assumed that the indictment is related to a state law requiring registration applicants to have clear criminal records and high moral character.

On November 10,1964 I talked to Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Williams.

Testimony of Mrs. Jackson

My age is 36, I am a lifetime resident of West Feliciana Parish and I managed only to finish 6 years of schooling. I want to vote but I don't fully understand the tricky application form. I don't know why I was arrested.

You know that on that form they got something like a felony and five years and they got those tricky have and have not. I don't know why I was arrested.

However, in 1947 I was arrested for forging checks and sentenced to one year in the state pen. I served nine months. I don't think they can use that because that was in 1947 and I was released in 1947.

If this is the charge against Mrs. Jackson, the applicationn form reads: "I (have) have not been convicted of a felony withour receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise," You are to blot out have or have not in order to make statement read true.

Bonnie: Do you know the meaning of felony?
Mrs. Jackson: I sure don't.
Bonnie: What do restoration means?

Mrs Jackson: I don't know.

Mrs. Jackson did not know the meaning of franchise, pardon and other words foreign to the common vocabulary of Negro people who have as a group in West Feliciana Parish a 4th grade education. It is intesisting to note the number of Negroes who have received pardons in Louisiana since Reconstruction Days-(0).

The Testimony of Mr. Leonard Williams

I am a lifetime resident of West Feliciana Parish and I am 59 years old. Off and on I went to school and I think I finished the sixth grade. I have never been arrested in my life until they picked me up saying I made a false statement on the voter forms.

The only thing I see is that I was onced registered in nearby East Baton Rouge Parish when Earl K. Long was last elected governor (1952). I didn't know that I had to put that on the forms when I went up to register here.

No doubt the charge of perjury was based on that part of voter application form which reads:

My last registration was in Ward___Precinct___Parish_____.

Ronnie: How did you answer the above question?
Mr. Williams: I put none in each blank.
Ronnie: Why?
Mr. Williams: I never registered in this parish before because I couldn't and no other Negro could until you all came.

Bond was set at $500.00 for both Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Williams, and CORE posted the bond. Information relative to the arrest, indictment, and release on bond has been forwarded to the Justice Department.

Ronnie Moore

office during the period December 1 through January 8.

The enclosed letter to November 28, 1964 the present financial situation. I think further comments are unnecessary.

Sincerely,

Southern Director

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Louisiana Committee on Registration Education
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MH/ds

Dear Ronnie,

One of the matters we have not been able to discuss wt with much depth is the proposed co-operative in St. Francisville. I would like some more information on this project. Perhaps I can get more easily to the point by posing the following serie of questions for you to answer: Will this be a producers co-op in which the members find a buyer for their combined crop? Will it be a consumers co-op in which the members purchase their supplies as a group then set up their own distribution markets themselves? Will it be a credit union in which any member may save money and borrow money? Will t there be some combination of the above three? How many persons are presently interested in the co-op? Are they land owners? If so, what is the average acreage? Is the co-op considered primarily as a means for marketing sweet potatoes outside of Princevillw Canning Company? Are very many of the interested people who rent their land? What in your opinion is the relationship between their ability to hold rented land and their participation in the co-op? What are the next several practical steps to be taken in order to push this project?

Judi said you have two films which are to be shown in St. Francisville. These films should be returned before December 2; after that a new rental period begins. They are already addressed; will you see that they get back immediate?

The enclosed copy of the letter to Oretha offers you an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of your filing system. I would hope that you have on file reports, statements and affidavits relative to problems in civil rights in North Louisiana. Unless these are also on file in Monroe and Jonesboro, I would suggest that you lend them to the Monroe

office during the period December 1 through January 8.

The enclosed letter to McCain points out the present financial situation. I think further comments are unnecessary.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds
Enclosures (2)

[1964, Nov 10]

STATEMENT RE: INTIMIDATION
West Feliciana Parish

On Monday, November 2, 1964 Mrs. Nathaniel Smith and Mrs. Hamilton, who are now registered voters, and Ronnie M. Moore testified before the West Feliciana Grand Jury in regard to a beating and shooting involving ex-Sheriff Teddy Martin. Even though Deputy Sheriff H.M. Daniels named the ex-sheriff as the person who hit CORE worker Robert Hurwitt in the back and then fired a shot at the car driven by Ronnie Moore and carrying Hurwitt, CORE worker Ronnie Sigal, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Hamilton, the Grand Jury returned a no true bill of indictment. The guilty ex-sheriff is now free, even though his act was in violation not only of state law, but also of the anti-coercion section of the 1957 Civil Right Law. The Federal Government, after receiving affidavits from the five (5) parties through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, apparently found the incident unworthy of Federal action.

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Ronnie: What do restoration means?

Mrs Jackson: I don't know.

Mrs. Jackson did not know the meaning of franchise, pardon and other words foreign to the common vocabulary of Negro people who have as a group in West Feliciana Parish a 4th grade education. It is intesisting to note the number of Negroes who have received pardons in Louisiana since Reconstruction Days-(0).

The Testimony of Mr. Leonard Williams

I am a lifetime resident of West Feliciana Parish and I am 59 years old. Off and on I went to school and I think I finished the sixth grade. I have never been arrested in my life until they picked me up saying I made a false statement on the voter forms.

The only thing I see is that I was onced registered in nearby East Baton Rouge Parish when Earl K. Long was last elected governor (1952). I didn't know that I had to put that on the forms when I went up to register here.

No doubt the charge of perjury was based on that part of voter application form which reads:

My last registration was in Ward___Precinct___Parish_____.

Ronnie: How did you answer the above question?
Mr. Williams: I put none in each blank.
Ronnie: Why?
Mr. Williams: I never registered in this parish before because I couldn't and no other Negro could until you all came.

Bond was set at $500.00 for both Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Williams, and CORE posted the bond. Information relative to the arrest, indictment, and release on bond has been forwarded to the Justice Department.

Ronnie Moore

Arraignment has been set for Friday, 11/13/64
Persons have been instructed to plead, "not guilty" and request time to secure legal counsel.

C1964, Nov 47

Report on Attempted Purge in St. Francisville

Judy Rollins

John Branon and Willie Swezer, two Negro registered voters in West Feliciana, received affidavits and citations (copy of one attached) around the 5th of Oct., challenging their registration on the basis of lost citizenship rights because of a conviction during the '30's on a charge of bootlegging. On Oct 13, 1964, at 9:30am, Loria Davis and I escorted John Branon and Willie Swezer, along with three registered voters (as requested on Harvey's citation) to the Est Feliciana registrar's office. Fletcher Harvey was not there. We requested his assistant to accept Murphy Bell's affidavit (see copy attached); he hesitated, suggested we return later in the day with it, but, after some pressure from us, agreed to let us leave it in the office. He did not file it; said we could leave it on the table if we wanted to. We did so, and left.

The same group of people (Loria absent) returned to the registrar's office at 1:30pm that same day, with a more complete affidavit prepared by Nils Douglas. The registrar's office was closed. We waited almost 2 hours; the office remained locked. I mailed Douglas' affidavitto Fletcher Harvey the following morning. Both Belle and Douglas maintain that this purge is umlawful for two reasons: 1)The law which was broken was a misdeameanor rather than a felony. (No loss of rights for misdeameanor)

2) The offense was Federal; loss of State's citizenship rights not applicable.

After these affidavits were filed, no further action was taken by Harvey's office. On advice from Belle, Branon and Swezer went to vote on Nov. 3. They were rejected at the poll. Today, Nov. 4, 1964, we informed Dick Haley, Baton Rougr FBI, and Carter of the Justice Department, of this rejection. Murphy suggests we sue; Ronnie suggests we have no money for such a suit

AFFIDAVIT IN CASE REGISTRATION OF VOTER IS CHALLENGED

STATE OF LOUISIANA--PARISH OF ~~WEST FELICIANA~~

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED BEFORE ME ~~FLETCHER F. HARVEY~~

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF

WEST FELICIANA STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOHN H. SHIPES AND ~~JOHN D. SPILLMAN~~

WHO BEING DULY SWORN, DO DEPOSE AND SAY:

THAT THEY ARE BONA FIDE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH; THAT AFTER REASONABLE INVESTIGATION BY THEM, AND EACH OF THEM, AND ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF, THAT WILLIE SWEZER

REGISTERED FROM _____

(Municipal number and street, if any)

TO WHOM WAS ISSUED REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. 95 WARD 5

PRECINCT 1, OF THIS PARISH, IS ILLEGALLY REGISTERED OR HAS LOST HIS OR HER RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE PRECINCT, WARD OR PARISH IN WHICH THEY ARE REGISTERED, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

His Citizenship rights were not restored after his release from a Federal Prison for committing a felony.

AND SHOULD BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD 5 PRECINCT 1 THAT THIS AFFIDAVIT IS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CAUSING SAID NAME TO BE ERASED.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED /s/ JOHN H. SHIPES

BEFORE ME, ON THIS 2

DAY OF OCT, 1964 /s/ JOHN D. SPILLMAN

FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA

REGISTRATION OFFICE

CITATION TO APPEAR

FROM:

FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

TO: WILLIE SWEZER
ROUTE 1-BOX 47
JACKSON, LOUISIANA

PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT ON OR BEFORE THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1964, A PERIOD OF TEN DAYS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS CITATION, DURING OFFICE HOURS, YOU ARE TO SHOW CAUSE IN PERSON IF ANY YOU HAVE, BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FOR THE PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA, STATE OF LOUISIANA; WHY YOUR NAME SHOULD NOT BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD NO 5 PRECINCT NO 1 CERTIFICATE NO 95 IN ORDER TO RETAIN YOUR REGISTRATION YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THREE DULY REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH TO MAKE OATH BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED THAT YOU ARE LEGALLY REGISTERED.

/s/ FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

LOUISIANA

2 DAY OF OCTOBER 19 64

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE *

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, PERSONALLLY CAME AND APPEARED:

Lucinda Swezer
Albert McKinsey, Sr, and
William Hetter

to me personally known who did depose and say:

1) That they are duly registered voters of the Parish of West Feliciana.

2) That they truly believe that WILLIE SWEZER and JOHN BRANON are legally registered because the crime of which they were convicted and sentenced in 1936 was a misdeameanor and not a felony as alleged in the challenging affidavit.

3) That they attach hereto and make a part hereof certified copies of the proceeding in that matter entitled U.S. versus Sweezer and Branon, case number 766 on criminal docket, Baton Rouge Division in the year 1936.

Signed: Lucinda Swezer
Signed: Albert McKinsey Sr
Signed: William Hetter

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, ON this, the 9th day of October, 1964.

Dunby W Bell
NOTARY PUBLIC

[1964]

COMMUNITY CENTER

Location: West Feliciana Parish Site under consideration: An acre of land near Laurel Hill, Louisiana or an acre of land outside of Jackson, Louisiana. The owner of either acre has agreed to donate the land for the building of the center.

Physical Structure of center and relative purposes:

I. Director's Office - administrative purpose

II. One classroom area is to be used for occupational guidance through a vocational and adult counselor.

III. Medical Center to provide self explanatory services.

IV. Research to promote economic independence, political organization, and educational advancement for Negro people throughout the state.

V. Library services with emphasis on social sciences but including all other studies.

VI. Assembly and Recreational Center for both social and cultural affairs. Kitchen to be included for obvious reasons.

VII. Two additional classrooms for adult education, and courses in social sciences particularly Negro History and politics which are the primary subjects in the Louisiana Freedom School System.

VIII. Day care center to assist families desiring to increase their incomes.

[1964]

THINGS TO DO AT THE WEST FELICIANA MEETING**

I Find out the number of people evicted.

2. Get their names.

3. Have forms filled out.

4. Get the names of the land-owners who are willing to share their property.

5. Find out exactly what these people have to offer in regard to land area, housing, etc.

6. Try to get people evicted commited to land-owners.

7. Find out number of houses to be repaired and what is needed for this repair.

8. Find out number of tents needed.

9. Find out amount of lumber needed for repair work.

10. Talk to people about possibility of forming co-op.

11. Talk to land-owners about possibility of farming land.

12. Talk to land-owners about visiting canning company.

13.

[1964]

CONSTITUTION
WEST FELICIANA CHAPTER OF THE
COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION EDUCATION

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the group shall be the West Feliciana Chapter of the Committee on Registration Education (CORE).

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

The West Feliciana Chapter of CORE is an organization of individuals working to promote voter registration and to abolish discrimination based on skin color, religion, and national origin.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person vitally interested in the program of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE, and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in the Chapter.

(a) To become an active member of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE a person (1) must have attempted to register to vote and/or participated in direct action projects; (2) must have been a candidate member for two weeks or a friend of the Chapter regularly attending meetings for four weeks; (3) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the Membership Committee; (4) agree to abide by the Constitution and by the CORE Rules for Action; (5) must be accepted by two-thirds vote, taken by secret ballot, of the members present and voting. An active member may revert to associate status if he misses three consecutive meetings.

(b) The West Feliciana Chapter of CORE shall consist of active members, candidate members, and associate members. A candidate member is a person seeking full membership; an associate member of the Chapter shall be a person who participates in demonstrations, tests, registration drives, and meetings, or gives financial assistance, but does not desire to become an active member of the Chapter.

(c) Only active members of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE may hold office. Only active members may

vote for officers and on questions involving (1) Chapter policy; (2) acceptance of new members; (3) amendments or changes in the Constitution and By-Laws.

(d) In matters involving direct action projects, all persons who have been accepted as participants by the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE are entitled to vote on procedures, tactics, etc.; only active members may vote should the group consider that matters of policy are involved.

2. Membership may be revoked if three members so request, and after a hearing, two-thirds of the members voting, vote for expulsion.

3. Active membership shall not be available to any person who (a) associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy inimical or in contradiction to the fundamental principles of CORE; (b) persistently violates the CORE Rules for Action; or (c) attempts to subvert the Chapter through allegience to other groups or organizations.

4. A member who becomes more than two weeks delinquent in payment of dues shall be placed on financial probation, until payment is up to date. Members placed on financial probation shall not have voting privileges.

ARTICLE IV: DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount of 25¢ per week for adults and 10¢ per week for students.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeal, donations, and social and other activities.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chaplain.

2. Officers of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE

shall be elected for a term of six months, and the election of officers shall be held on the second week of every sixth month.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

(a) The chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to ca st the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

(b) The Vice-Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence.

(c) The Secretary shall take minutes of meetings, keep a record of all Chapter activities, and shall be responsible for all correspondence.

(d) The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at regular intervals, for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks.

4. Notice of elections must be given to the membership at least two weeks before the said election, and two notifications are preferable.

5. A Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman shall prepare a slate of officers. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. Elections shall be by secret ballot. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election.

6. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken on any matter which requires the vote of active members only. A quorum shall consist of those present at a regularly announced meeting or 50% of the members in good standing.

7. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case, the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

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1. The standing committees of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE shall be the Executive Committee, the Membership Committee, the Direct Action Committee, and the Voter Registration Committee. Other special committees shall be organized from time to time as the need arises.

(a) The Executive Committee shall meet weekly, on Tuesday, one hour before the general meeting, to discuss matters of strategy and policy. It should present action projects to the general membership for discussion and approval.

(b) The Membership Committee shall meet bi-monthly to discuss programs to increase chapter membership, accept candidate members, and approve candidate members for active membership.

(c) The Chairman and the Executive Committee shall have the authority to assign members to committees, appoint special committees, and make reassignments of committee personnel.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

1. Meetings of the West Feliciana Chapter of CORE are not open to the public and only active members, candidate members, friends of the Chapter, and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion on any application of a candidate member for full membership, all persons not active members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

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ARTICLE VIII: AMENDMENTS

1. Notice of changes in this Constitution must be given to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to be voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority of the members voting.

COPY

[1964]

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ARTICLE VIII: AMENDMENTS

1. Notice of changes in this Constitution must be given to the membership for two consecutive weeks before such changes are to voted upon. Amendments shall be incorporated into this Constitution upon approval by a majority of the members voting.

"Any Provision of this Constitution which is in Conflict With the Constitution of National CORE shall be invalid."

COPY

[1964]

1.) Number of farmers who have potatoes & no controls. Quantity

2.) Quality of potatoes must be determined through field inspection.

3.) Grading (Dept. of Agriculture) Need a grading station

4.) Price Structure

5.) Shipping Costs

6.) Selling prices

7.) Method of Selling

8.) Method of Preserving (Spray

9.) Point or points of distribution and collection

No #1 Tops uniform
No #2 Seconds (less uniform)

a) grading potatoes
b) Label (grade) uniformity in growth
U.S. Dept. inspects
c) Washing potatoes
d) Kept in day place

Each bag must have label #1 & #2 Any design

Specialized machines

Piggy Back Service

Quantity
Destruction
7-10 day operate
govt
Quality
+ price structure

(Feb. & March potatoes dropped)

[1964?]
1963 -
pretty sure.

The West Feliciana Story.

Since 1962 CORE has been canvassing and conducting voter registration clinics throughout West Feliciana parish in central Louisiana. This summer our efforts were intensified when Rudolph Lombard and several task force workers worked the parish.

Fighting fear, apathy and ignorance. CORE's drive continued. One time, in the town of Tunica, Weldon Rougeau and I were threatened by Negroes and ordered out of a ministerial conference because the local people feared for their lives and the safety of their property.

However, this summer "something happened:" we managed to get two ministers to attempt to register to vote. Reverend Joseph Carter and Rev. Rudolph Davis entered the registrar's office and were told that they needed two registered voters to identify each of them, although at the time there was not a Negro registered in any of the ten wards of the parish which has a population 68% Negro. Rev. Carter went up to the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, to inquire about this qualification and was immediately arrested by Sheriff W. C. Percy ~~for~~ on a charge of "disturbing the peace." CORE posted a $200.00 bond for his release

As a result of this incident Rev. Carter filed a $100,000.00 suit, sponsored by CORE, against the sheriff and registrar for violating his civil rights.

This turn of events greatly boosted the spirit of the people and attendance at our clinics increased from 5 to 10 to 22 to 113 by the end of September. At a meeting after one of our clinics we pointed out that the ballot is a slow but very sure way to freedom and, on this note the local people began to realize that in spite of suffering to come: ~~denial~~ revocation of leases, loss of jobs, and even loss of property and lives, they must continue to press for their rights as American citizens.

It was on that note, on October 17, 1963, that we assembled 43 strong at the Masonic hall, and boarded a bus whose destination was the West Feliciana Parish courthouse in St Francisville. We arrived at 8:35 AM at 8 AM and our long day began. First, I went into the courthouse & talk with District Attorney Kilbourne and registrar Fletcher Harvey about procedures. We ~~agreed~~ agreed that Negroes would come in by threes, sign ~~up~~ a list of fifteen or more names, and, in turn be allowed to attempt to register. However, eight whites were ahead of us on the waiting list and we sat across the street from 8:35 AM to 2 P.M. before the

first Negro, Rev. Joseph Carter, was called for his turn. 23 minutes later he came out of the courthouse walking briskly, smiling, with his ~~slip~~ voter registration certificate waving. His companions crowded around him to shake his hand. ~~a dept~~

Throughout the day tension mounted with whites attempting to block doors on several occasions. Threats came from everywhere. I was personally shown a knife and was told that I would be emasculated. FBI agents and a Justice department official were stationed around the courthouse Out of five Negroes attempting to register four were turned down. Three of those turned down had attended high school and the fourth person ~~didn't~~ had'nt had the opportunity because the first Negro high school wasn't built in West Feliciana until 1948.

At 5 PM that day we left the courthouse and returned to the Masonic hall to celebrate the registration of the first Negro voter in the parish since Reconstruction.

But the battle had just begun. Later that night two Negro families were threatened. Their landlord, Daniel Lee, accompanied by two other white men, warned them against attempting to register again and said that their homes would be burned to the ground ~~with~~ and they would be killed or injured in the fires.

Johnny Hamilton, the first to be threatened, complained to the Justice Department and then decided to leave town. James Payne, the second man threatened, was hit across the face with a rifle butt.

In spite of these incidents we went down to the registrar's office 30 strong on Friday, October 18, 1963. Again we were told that a group of whites was ahead of us, and we had to wait. Although, on all occasions the registrar has claimed that whites were ahead of us, we have never seen any of these people in or around his office. Seven of our people got into the office that day and three of them passed.

The registration of four Negroes disturbed the white community and intimidation of Negroes was continued as ~~shots~~ five carloads of whites went out to the home of John Brayton, our bus driver, that night, and fired volleys of gunshots around his house. This did not stop us, however.

New Paragraph

We went back to the courthouse the following Monday, October 21. On this day the registrar began the "slow down" process; demanding extraordinary identification. He required identification by two registered voters from the applicant's ward, who we couldn't provide of course, since only four Negroes were registered each from a different ward.

The only other identification he would accept was a driver's license over one year old. However, Louisiana driver's licenses must be renewed every two years, and this proved an impediment.

Thus, not being able to meet Harvey's identification requirements, we filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice. Nine persons had attempted and all had been turned down for insufficient identification.

~~Then~~ On Tuesday, Oct 22 we canvassed the parish and held a clinic with over 165 persons in attendance. And, on the following day we took nine persons to the registrar's office to check on the identification requirements. That Friday, October 25, after sending a telegram of complaint to the Justice Department contending discrimination by the registrar in applying Louisiana voter registration laws, we managed to get two persons registered out of five, as an ~~state~~ official of the state registration office supervised the local registrar's work.

This brings our total ~~of~~ of registered Negroes to six in West Feliciana parish as of this writing. It is a total small in number but extremely significant in a parish in which no Negro has ever before been allowed to register to vote under the present form of government.

over 727 Complaints

⇒ 3 things

1. suit in St. Helena registrar
2. overall suit
3. photostatic copies of records in Iber, P.C., St. H., E.F. + W.F.
4. prevented Fletch fr. using ID laws to keep negroes fr. reg'g

police patrolling Rev. Davis' church, w/ church going on - to scare away congregation

over 1800 reg'd voters in 1962 in 4th Congress Dist

About to go into N. Louisiana -

5 cars needed

gas bill $145 / week

January 19, 1965

Rev. Joseph Carter, Chmn.
West Feliciana CORE
Route 1,
Jackson, Louisiana

Dear Rev. Carter:

This is to inform you that your chapter was affiliated at the Steering Committee meeting in New York City on January 16, 1965.

Welcome to the CORE family. Please be in touch with us regularly in the form of monthly reports on your chapter's activities. Do not hesitate to call on us for any help you might need.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Ronnie Moore
Richard Haley

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

Mr. J. Edgard Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Wednesday, December 23, 1964, several complaints in reference to the burning of the Masonic Hall at Laurel Hill, Louisiana, were turned over to Mr. Elmer Litichfield, a FBI agent in Baton Rouge. Complaints were filed with your agency because it is believed that the hall, which is still a voter registration meeting place, was deliberately set afire by arsonists who should be prosecuted under 1957 Civil Rights Act, ammended 1960 and 1964.

Although Mr. Litichfield pointed out that the Louisiana fire department is better equipped to handle such complaints than the FBI, we submitted the complaints to him.

We now bring to your attention that no investigation was made until Tuesday, January 5, 1965. We feel that such delay needs an explanation. We contend that in a state like Louisiana, where "equal protection under law" is labeled white only, prompt federal action on denials of civil rights and violations of federal law is imperative.

We look forward to an explanation of this matter. We shall continue to inform your office and other interested parties of our complaints about federal action.

Yours for Freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary for CORE

RMM/jmj

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cc. - L. L. Mitchell
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D. C. 20425

United State Department of Justice
John Doar, Department Head
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D. C.

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Elmer Litichfield
FBI
1568 Broadmoor
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Roger N. Baldwin
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Allan Knight Chalmers
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Harold Gibbons
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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 14, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
Louise Street Branch Post Office
1501½ East Boulevard
Butler building, Room 207
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

I'm sending you a photocopy of the letter from Bob Wechsler to SEDF with regard to the Center. This gives you a budget and a framework within which to operate. I think it is terribly important that we begin work on this right away, but the location is critical. It has to be an area which children can and will use. If it's out of the way, then it just won't be a community center. And Bob Wechsler will undoubtedly be back next year to see it, and so will lots of others.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, director
Community Relations

/b

January 4, 1965

Mr. Andrew E. Norman
President
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Norman:

As you know, I spent some weeks in Louisiana this summer. While there, I discussed with the local people the need for a community center. Since then there have been a number of discussions with members of your staff. As a result, I would like to make the following proposal.

I will provide $8,000.00 for a community center in West Feliciana Parish. Of this amount, $6,000.00 will be for construction costs; $1,300.00 will be for salary of one task force worker for one year; and $700.00 will be for incidental expenses. It is my understanding that the CORE Southern Education Project will equip the center with a library and all necessary equipment. The additional $700.00 which I will contribute will be for initial office supplies. The local community or the CORE Scholarship, Education Defense Fund would be responsible for any expansion of the project beyond the amount specified in this letter.

I am enclosing a check for $4,000.00. If this is acceptable, please have an officer sign the attached copy of this letter and return it to me. I will send the balance of $4,000.00 within thirty (30) days.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Wechsler

Enc.
RLW:rb

Accepted:-

_____
Name

_____
Title

/ W. Feliciana

Florida Parishes Report
1/10 -- 1/17/1965

Monday

Spoke at length with Mrs Greenup, Reverend Washington, Reverend Transfer, Mr Richardson, and Mr Collins (Chrmn of CORE chapter). Freedom School and rally at 7PM at Mt Pilgrim. (Clinton.)

Tuesday

Canvassed Springville subdivision of Clinton to spread word of registration class to be held at Mt Zion (Transfer's church: he suggested neighborhood, weekly classes as possible answer to registration increase). Spoke again with Collins. Rally and classes at St Francisville at 7PM. Soke with Reverend Anderson of Jackson.

Wednesday

Spoke with Mr Ellis Howard of St Helena. He will set up library, Freedom School, and begin asking parents and students to form groups for nedtt year's integration of schools. He suggested answer to registration lag was the presence of a white person to convince local Negroes some of the white world was on their side. (I shall try to get white volunteers from LSU, Unitarian Fellowship, American Friends Service Committee to assist Miller and myself.) Howard also told of discriminatory practices at Greensburg High, a supposedly integrated school. Checked office hours of W.Feliciana Registrar (to be open 40 hrs a week until 90% of former registration is reached) both in person and by phone. Went to Baton Rouge to get books for Freedom Schools and to get information of status of various law suits in St Helena. Researched statistics on school systems of E.Feliciana. CORE meeting at 7PM sparsely attended; Chrmn not present.

Thursday

Registration in Clinton and St Francisville. In Clinton, 1 of 8 passed. Discovered in St Francisville that Registrar had slipped in new form for citizenship test; no one passed. In Baton Rouge gathered clothing for destitute fatherless family. Asked for legal review of a 1962 decision in Clinton placing 36 juveniles on 5 year no-civil-rights-activities probation. Attempted at LSU to contact Young Democrats Club and Student Committee on Human Rights. No officers of either organization present; but obtained mailing address and will write to them. Addressed Jackson PTA to good reception.

Friday

Registration in Clinton: 1 out of 6 passed. Spoke at length with Collins. Put it squarely to him that he had responsibilities as a local leader; promised my full support to him in any earnestly undertaken endeavor; Collins and I both pleased with results of discussion. Spoke again with Mr Huey Richardson. Both Collins and Richardson are undertaking to form parent and student groups. (One immediate issue for the students is school lunchee improvement.) Baton Rouge in the afternoon to give list of SU students to Jerome and gther history of legal decisions in St Helena. Spoke with Ocie Lee Smith of National Sharecroppers Fund. Arranged to work together on farm programs. In evening, toured bars and clubs with Collins to know and be known. First harassment by the village idiot Manchester.

Saturday

Spoke with Howard and Knighten of St Helena, Took Negro history books to Howard. Discussed formation of a Farmers League with him. A farmers committee will begin meeting next week to study the idea. Knighten will help Howard set up parent and student groups to foster integration in schools. We gathered evidence about discrminatory practices at supposedly integrating Greensburg High. The 3 students and their parents will support actions to gain full integration. Given free use of a small building in Rileyville subdivision of Clinton for ~~small~~ office. Dined with Richardson family.

1/10 -- 1/17/'65 Yates

Sunday

Attended services at Mt Hope. It being a Speaking Meeting both Yates and Miller witnessed for the good life. Wrote letters to sundry officials in the afternooon. Mailed get-well cards to some loyal bedridden supporters. Partly cleaned new office. Went to Baton Rouge to try to get an adequate typewriter. Not successful.

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

Mr. J. Edgard Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Wednesday, December 23, 1964, several complaints in reference to the burning of the Masonic Hall at Laurel Hill, Louisiana, were turned over to Mr. Elmer Litichfield, a FBI agent in Baton Rouge. Complaints were filed with your agency because it is believed that the hall, which is still a voter registration meeting place, was deliberately set afire by arsonists who should be prosecuted under 1957 Civil Rights Act, ammended 1960 and 1964.

Although Mr. Litichfield pointed out that the Louisiana fire department is better equipped to handle such complaints than the FBI, we submitted the complaints to him.

We now bring to your attention that no investigation was made until Tuesday, January 5, 1965. We feel that such delay needs an explanation. We contend that in a state like Louisiana, where "equal protection under law" is labeled white only, prompt federal action on denials of civil rights and violations of federal law is imperative.

We look forward to an explanation of this matter. We shall continue to inform your office and other interested parties of our complaints about federal action.

Yours for Freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary for CORE

RMM/jmj

cc. - L. L. Mitchell
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D. C. 20425

United State Department of Justice
John Doar, Department Head
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D. C.

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Elmer Litichfield
FBI
1568 Broadmoor
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 18, 1965

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your letter dated January 9, 1965, has been received.

I have been advised by Special Agent Elmer B. Litchfield that he made no statement to you that the "Louisiana fire department is better equipped to handle such complaints than the FBI."

Results of this Bureau's investigation into the matter referred to in your letter have been furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice. If you have any further questions in this matter, you may desire to communicate with the Civil Rights Division.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Rev. Joseph Carter, Chairman
West Feliciana CORE
Rt. 1
Jackson, Louisiana

Dear Rev. Carter,

The CORE Southern Office is the southern arm of the CORE National office. This office is prepared to furnish each chapter with:

1. Staff help in setting up local projects
2. Literature for local information ahd publicity
3. The CORE-lator, every two months
4. Contact with legal aid
5. Newsletters to and from other CORE areas
6. Miscellaneous services as the needs arise

It is not the intention of the CORE southern office to take over any function now being carried on by your state office or any other CORE representative. Rather, we stand by to offer services not otherwise available.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

E. Fel.

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.
February 16, 1965

United States Department of Justice
John Doar, Head of Department
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Doar,

Enclosed is a list of names and addresses of Negroes from both West Feliciana and East Feliciana Parishes who failed the voter registration test. Each of them has, as of this date, sent by certified mail a request to the registrars in those parishes for a certified copy of the test and of their answers thereto.

As before, the enclosed form was used for this purpose.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana
Project

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

Mr. Lawson Cannon
Box 147
Wilson, Louisiana

Mrs. Mildred Thomas
Box 1
Clinton, Louisiana

Mrs. Florence Kelly
Clinton, Louisiana

Mrs. Martha Edward
Box 231
Clinton, Louisiana

Mrs. Gertie Mae Davis
Clinton, Louisiana

Mrs. Hazel Mae Dunn
Route 1, Box 11½
Norwood, Louisiana

Mrs. Valeane Richardson
Box 483
Clinton, Louisiana

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

Mrs. Maggie Lee Quiette
Route 5, Box 860
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mrs. Louise Williams
~~Weyanoke, Louisiana~~ Weyanoke La.

Mrs. Matlee Stella Blackmore
Route 5A, Box 857
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mr. Vincent Smith
Route 5, Box 315
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mrs. Ethel Roash
Route 5, Box 275
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mrs. Clarsie Gilmore
Hollywood, Louisiana

Mrs. Lizzie Dunbar
Route 5A, Box 820
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mr. E.L. Hardy
P.O. Box 433
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Mrs. Mary Netter
Route 1, Box 36A
Jackson, Louisiana

Mr. George Nofin
Weyanoke, Louisiana

E. Fel.

East Feliciana Parish

figures from the state Board of Registration report for the month ending Feb. 28, 1965

total number of registered voters - 2,921
number registered whites - 2,736
number registered Negroes - 185

COPY

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.
February 3, 1965

United States Department of Justice
John Doar, Head of Department
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

Enclosed is a list of names and addresses of Negroes from West Feliciana Parish who failed the voter registration test. Each of them has, as of this date, sent by certified mail a request to the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, for a certified copy of the test and of their answers thereto.

The enclosed form was used for this purpose, as provided for in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of
Louisiana Project

Mr. Louis Emery	Route 5A, Box 840 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Rosemary Williams	Wakefield, La.
Mrs. Rosa Pate Hillard	Hollywood, La.
Mrs. Elnora Givens	P.O. Box 514 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Eliza Emery	Route 5A, Box 840 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Baker	Route 5A, Box 857 St. Francisville, La.
Mr. Eddie Jacob Baker	Route 5A, Box 857 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Mary Sharper	Route 5A, Box 815 St. Francisville, La.
Mr. William Minor	Route 5, Box 300 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Geraldine London	Route 5, Box 276 St. Francisville, La.
Mr. John Feltis Brown	Wakefield, La.
Mrs. Melnor Scott	Route 5, Box 406 Wakefield, La.
Mrs. Sarah Smith	Route 5A, Box 855 St. Francisville, La.
Mrs. Alice Marion Cobb	Route 5A, Box 850 St. Francisville, La.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

In reply address
GC-5035

MAR 8 1965

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary, CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you for sending the Commission a copy of your January 9 letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the setting on fire of the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill.

We appreciate having your letter for our files and hope that you will continue to send us material of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Lewis
Deputy Director
Federal Programs Division

St. Francisville Off.
Baton Rouge Off.

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

March 12, 1965

Ward McCreedy
Director of Contract Compliance
President's Committee On Equal
Employment Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20210

Dear Sir:

You have received a letter from Steve Miller asking you to send investigators to the St Francisville Paper Co.

Please instruct the investigators to be sure they call upon Andrew Vessel, President of Local 964, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers (the Negro Local). He can best inform them of the racially discriminatory conditions and practices of the Paper Co.

Addess : Mr Andrew Vessel
Post Office Box 502
St Francisville, La.

telephone: St Francisville
635-3686

I should like also to be informed of the expected time of arrival and, if permissible, to be present.

With a little forethought we can avoid the absurdity experienced in connection with the investigation of the Olin Mathison Corp mill in West Monroe, La.

Thank you

William Yates

cc: Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director

Summary report April '65

WEST FELICIANA (St. Francisville)

After a two-month absence (staff-workers returned to school), Core has resumed its activities in St. Francisville, sending Sears Buckley Jr. there at the end of April. He is now in the process ofestablishing clinics and tying up threads of contact.

The St. Francisville Paper Co., a ~~sub~~ branch of Crown-Zellerbach, has finally come across with some concrete promises to alleviate discriminatory practices ~~in~~ by July 2nd. Complaints against both the company and the union were entered with the Presidents Committee on E ual Employment Opportunity and the National Labor Relations Board in New Orleans, both of whom sent investigators. It was then that the company "started talking," according to one of the men.

One of Sear's prime jobs here is to find out what the people want and need in the way of a community center and then to build it with them, using money donated by Robert Wechsler.

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

East & West Feliciana: 11:15 am

Mimi Feingold: Having regular weekly meeting tonight.

icd

7/5/65 10:50 pm
Mimi Feingold: They had the regular weekly meeting tonight. They are calling a big public parish-wide meeting to discuss forming a CAP to challenge the present one set up by the white community. White and Negro would be invited to the new one.
The workers would like suggestions for a speaker for July 19th who can explain the Poverty Program to people. Not necessarily the legalities, but how it can help the parish. The community is writing to someone in Washington, but the workers are running on the assumption that ø no one will be able to come and they want to be able to offer an alternate. Preferably someone not associated with CORE. Mimi has Father Thompson in mind, and also Father McKnight, but doesn't know what kind of speakers they are. Could someone here contact them and see if one of them could make it?
Also, they want a message sent to Judy Nusbaum reminding her that she still has the newsletters (back issues) to send to the people in Clinton. They are waiting.
lr

7/6/65 10:48 am

Last night there was a rally of the people in East Feliciana about the Community Fund. We are going to hold a public meeting on CAP July 19. The people have advertisements in local paper, Baton Rouge paper and on radio stations. We want a speaker who is not associated with CORE but who is connected with the Anti-Poverty Program so we have written to Sargent Shriver and Adam Clayton Powell. If we can't get them, we would like suggestions from B.R. CORE.

The Two reporters, Julie and Dick, are staying here but are leaving for Bogalusa around noon tomorrow.

We would like Farmer to come to Clinton. West Feliciana would like Ronnie to visit a meeting on July 13, and wants Mike Lesser any time.

km Julie Wells and Dick Gillam

WATS LINE REPORT

7/6/65

East & West Feliciana: 6:35 pm

Spent the day talking to people on the poverty program. Will go over into W. Fel. parish for the weekly meeting.

icd

7/7/65

10:56 am

JAMES FARMER - WANTED IN PARISH NIGHT OF JULY 26. Incase Sargent Shriver does not make it for July 19 where there is to be a public meeting, would like a speaker for CAP non CORE What age limit for people CAP committee (can people under 21 serve on the committee). Is Champ Baker good or bad of BR (for getting Anti poverty money through)? Can Mike Lesser come to meeting Friday night. W. Fel.?
Suggestions for W. Fel.:
Testing:
Filing charges against men who beat local CORE workers.
Community people did it on their own (Testing).
icd

7/7/65 6:30 pm

Mimi Feingold: Spent today writing field report.

JR/icd

7/8/65

11:01 am

Champ Baker head of poverty program - what is he like?
Want station wagon immediately. Had meeting on formation of CAP ~~CFA~~. Want Mike Lesser at 8:00 next Wed. We had a quiet night. Boy taking steps on direct action. We have background on testing.

KM/icd

9:20 pm 7/8/65
Mimi will go to New Orleans tomorrow to get the station wagon. (They still want the information on Economic Opportunity possibilities they asked for several days ago.)
LR leave out

WATS LINE REPORT

East Feliciana
7/10/65 11:30 am

Goldstein
Marty: Mike Lesser was here yesterday. Yesterday we went to New Orleans to pick up the station wagon.
Went to CAP meeting last night. Chairman: George Noflin
Will be down on Monday.

JR/lr

7/10/65 6:20 pm

Mimi Feingold: Henry Brown and four people from E. Feliciana and at least 2 carloads from W. Feliciana went to the Community Conference.

Last night in W. Feliciana a group had a meeting on the Anti-poverty Program. Mike Lesser spoke. Temporary committee was formed and another meeting was scheduled for next week. We tried to keep the discussion centered around how the Program can be used in this parish.

km

7/11/65 10:05 am
Henry Brown: Quiet night - rested after Community Conference. Going to church this am to talk to people about the CAP.
LR

7-3-65
6:50 pm

East Feliciana
Clinton

Mimi Feingold:
Five ~~six~~ boys and 2 girls testing town restaurants today in St. Francisv ille. The five boys went into the Oaks Cafe and were beaten by 10-12 white men. Two were hurt very badly and are now at a doctor's office being treated. They called Mimi in Clinton and she advised them to make a complaint to the sheriff's office as soon as possible. She gave them the hot line number and they will be calling in soon.

jr

West Feliciana
St Rancisville

6:55pm

Fred Tayton
He called to report that he, David Noflin, Alvester Gilmore, Jesse Gilmore and Sampson Gilmore were attackd while testing the Oaks Cafe by 8-10 white men, some of whom they could identify.

The five boys entered, ordered five Cokes, and were attacked. Fred says he saw no food, that he believes the place serves only liquids. The owner says he serves food.

Alvester Gilmore and Sa mpson Gilmore were beaten to the ground. Alvester has a bad cut on the back of his neck and was bleeding profusely. Sampson was also beaten bady; no bleeding.

The Baton Rouge office advised Fred to be sure to file a complaint at the sheriff's office, identifying the whites by name, and to call the new Orleans FBI.

Fre d said he would call us as soon as he could to let us know how the beaten boys are.

jr

EAST & WEST FELICIANA
PARISHES
(Clinton)

July 14, 1965

9:40 am
Mimi Feingold: Had an excelent meeting last night in West Feliciana with an inspirational message from Ronnie Moore. (About 85 people attended). We are proceeding with legal cases against 2 restaurants in St. Francisville. Tonight we have 2 meetings with farmers in East Feliciana to discuss ASCS. We have an East & West Feliciana CAP meeting coming up soon.
km

6:30 pm
Mimi Feingold: Had a conference with one of the leaders of CAP. I accompanied Dr. Young, a dentist, to Headstart and helped him make emergency extraction.
We are going to start classes for parents and children on Medical and Dental care through headstart with Dr. Young and Dr. Tyson.
Nick Lawrence had a conference with us. He is looking for housing with a Negro family. It is doubtful that he can find a Negro family to live with here.
km

July 3, 1965
W. Fel.

[redacted]

Alverster Gilmore(18) 8 stitches
Jesse Gilmore(24)
David Noflin (18) -
Fred P. Payton (24)
Samson Gilmore (18)

Place - Oaks Cafe - St. Francisville - Route 61
Time - 6:30

(1) Bar
(2) Restaurant
(3) Pool hall

5 Negroes walked into Oaks Cafe, ordered five cokes. Bartender served them, charging 50 ¢ each for the drinks. Bartender informed them that "cokes were only .10 ¢ in back" (the Negro back window). Negroes paid for cokes and got change thrown on floor. Sat in booth drinking cokes. [redacted] Surrounded by whites, then attacked. Bartender asked them to leave then joined mob in attack.

Complaint filed with Sheriff's Office.
Mr. Smith – person with whom complaint was filed
Mr. Bill Daniels - set by Sheriff's office to doctor - took statements.
Dr. Gould – treated Alverster Gilmore.

CORE-Congress of Racial Equality
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

ATTN: Murphy Bell

7-22-65

COPY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE attorney, Mu rphy Bell, filed suit with the Federal District Court in Baton Rouge,asking for the de-segregation of all schools and all grades in West Feliciana Parish by 1967. The suit was filed on behalf of the Negro residents and children of West Feliciana.

- 30 -

St. Francisville, La.

October 29, 1965

Adam Miles
St. Francisville, La.

[redacted] Adam:

This is your notice to vacate the house on my property in the 2nd Ward, West Feliciana Parish, that I have permitted you to gratuitously habitate.

You are hereby notified to move on or before December 1, 1965.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Folkes

W. D. Folkes

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

Charlotte Gray
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Charlotte:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward I. Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

George Gains
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear George:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward I. Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 2[illegible], 1965

Willie London, Sr.
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Willie:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, inc.

Edward Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

Edna Bailey
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Edna:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

Carrie Williams
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Carrie:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

Frank Cumming
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Frank:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

DANIEL & TRUITT, INC.

St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 29, 1965

Reese Cummings
St. Francisville, Louisiana

Dear Reese:

This letter is to give you notice that our crop year is up and we want you to move by January 1, 1966.

Very truly yours,

Daniel & Truitt, Inc.

Edward Daniel

Edward I. Daniel

EID:bs

Sullivan Johnson
Wakefield, La.

Spillman Bros.
Spillman, La.

This is a 30 day notice for you to
move out of our house by Dec. 31, 1965

Spillman Bros
By John D. Spillman

11/25/65

Nolan Jones
Jackson RT 1

Spillman Bros
Spillman, La.

This is a notice that we are asking you to move by Dec 31, 1965. This is a 30 day notice to be out of said house ——.

Spillman Bros.
By John D. Spillman

11/25/65

Mrs. Violet Page
Jackson, Rt 1.

Spillman Bros
Spillman, La.

Here is a 30 day notice for you to move out of our house by Dec 31, 1965

11/25/65

Spillman Bros.
By John D. Spillman

12/7/65

I, George Gaines, do hereby solemnly swear that the following statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

My name is George Gaines and I am approximately 78 years old. I was born January 17, 1897. My address is Rt. 5, Box 780 St. Francisville, La.

My wife's name is Mrs. Georgia Gaines and she is 65 years old.

We registered to vote on August 16, 1965.

My landlord's name is Edward Daniel and Truitt. We were sharecroppers on their plantation. We grew potatoes and corn.

We received a letter from Daniel and Truitt on Dec. 1st, 1965 telling us to leave by January 1, 1966. We had been sharecroppers on their plantation for over 15 years. We never received any complaints

George Gaines

from them about our work.

We feel that we are being evicted because we registered to vote. We have no proof of this, though.

We have found a place to live. We are moving on our Uncle's place. We won't be able to farm on this place because there isn't enough room. We don't know what type of work we will be doing.

We have talked to two men from Washington.

signed Georgie Gaines

Georgia Gaines

[1965, Dec 7]

I, CARRIE WILLIAMS, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE:

I WAS BORN THE 27TH. OF MARCH 1894 AND I AM NOW 71 YEARS OLD; MY PLACE OF BIRTH WAS ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA.

I WAS REGISTERED TO VOTE ON THE 27TH. OF AUGUST, 1965 IN ST. FRANCISVILLE

MY ADDRESS IS RT. 5A BOX 765, ST. FRANCISVILLE LOUISIANA. WAS THE LATE
MY HUSBAND, CHENET WILLIAMS; HE DIED IN 1964.
I ONLY HAD ~~ELF~~ ONLY ONE DAUGHTER, JANEY SANDOZ, WHO HAD FOUR CHILDREN, MY GRANDCHILDREN, WHO LIVE ON THE FARM WITH ME; THEY ARE

CARRIE MAE - 22 YEARS OLD
ERLENE - 27
EDWARD - 27
~~EVAN - 29~~

ERLENE HAS FOUR CHILDREN. CARRIE MAE HAS ONE AND EXPECTS ANOTHER ONE.
MY GRANDDAUGHTER CARRIE MAE WAS REGISTERED ON THE SAME DAY I WAS.

THE LANDLORD OF MY PLACE WAS EDWARD DANIEL TRUITT, AND I HAVE BEEN WORKING ON FOURTHS (1/4 SHARE) FOR FIFTEEN YEARS FOR HIM.

SIGNED Carrie Williams

THE PLACE I RENT IS ABOUT 8 ACRES WITH 4 ACRES OF SWEET POTATOES AND 3 ACRES OF CORN.

THE LANDLORD BROUGHT THE LETTER OF EVICTION HIMSELF, HE DIDN'T EVEN BARTHER TO MAIL IT. HE GAVE NO REASON EXCEPT THAT THE CROP WAS LOW AND WE HAD TO LEAVE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH (JANUARY).

I KNOW HE PUT ME OFF THE PLACE BECAUSE I REGISTERED TO VOTE, THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE. I DIDN'T OWE HIM ANYTHING AND I MADE GOOD POTATOES FOR BOTH OF US, HIM AND ME.

I WILL HAVE TO STAY ON MY BROTHERS PLACE FOR A LITTLE WHILE BUT THEN I WILL HAVE TO LOOK FOR SOMEPLACE ELSE

NOW THAT I AM NOT WORKING ON THE PLANTATION I HAVE NOTHING TO DO. I HAVE A MULE BUT NO PLACE TO KEEP HIM.

SIGNED Carrie Williams

[1965, Dec 7]

I Leonard Peck do solemnly swear
that the following information is true
to the best of my Knowledge.

I am 38 years old
I was born on Gillman Place, West Jefferson Parish
my birthday is may 10, 1926
I am a registered voter
I registered at the Courthouse
my address is Route 4 2 A, Jackson, La.
my Wife name is Florence Peck
Florence Peck, age 37 years old.
I am the father of four childens
age 12, 14, 8, 10 months
No one else in my family has registered.
Florence Peck, my Wife has registered, August
12, 1965

The name of my Landlord is Jimmie M. ~~Peck~~ Jones
Partner and Manager, Enola Plantation

- line and rented from him for eight years
I Pay $20.85 a month for rent
I rent five (5) acres from him.
my major crop is sweet Potatoes
I received my letter December 1, 1965 that I had to move.
The information that was contained in the letter, said I had to move before Dec. 31, 1965
The reason that I think I was invited, I was working for .50 an hour, then when I decided to do something about it he went to .75 an hour.
The reason I think, is, because I quit working for him. I had to move
Yes I have a Place to go to.
yes, I won't make as much as I did while living on his Plantation.
no, there haven't been anything said to me or my family

No, I shall not file any complaint with any one,

Name

Leonard Peck

[1965, Dec 7]

I, Nolan Jones Sr. do hereby
solemnly Swear that the following
Statement is true to the best of my knowledge.
My name is Nolan, Jones, Sr.
my age is 61 Yrs. I was born 4-13-1912
I am registered in West Feliciana
Parish
My address is Jackson, La. Rt 1 Box 34 D
my wife is Mrs. Ann Jones.
I have 9 children.
I became a registered voter in
October, 1965.
Mrs. Ann Jones is a registered Voter
Gloria Jones is a registered Voter
Viola P. Jones is a registered Voter
my Landlords are John and
Earl Spillman.

[1965, Dec 7]

I, Violet Page, do hereby solemly swear that the following statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

: my name is Violet Page, 40 years old, my birth place, St. Francisville La. Date of birth is September 25, 1925. I registered with the federal registrars. my address is Route 1, Box 54 D, Jackson La. I have ten (10) children (ages) 18, 16, 14, 15, 13, 9, 8, 7, 5, 3. With the federal registrars, November 8, 1965. Just myself have registered. J Gillman Brathus my landlord, three (3) years I rented from him. $10.00 per month rent. no land. no crop. November 30, 1965 He Would like to have his house by the 30th of December. Unless I had registered was the only evicted. Yes I that that was the reason I had to move

Because they said anyone that has registered had to move off. no I haven't found a place yet.
I can't answer that question because I am on the Welfare. I will try to find a place to stay.

(22) (no) (24) no

Violet I Page.
name

/

12-7-1965

I, Sullivan Johnson Sr. do solemnly swear that the following statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

My name is Sullivan Johnson.
My age is 57 yrs.
I am a registered Voter
I was born in West Feliciana Parish
I registered at the West Feliciana Parish Courthouse
My address is Wakefield, La.
My wife's name is Anna Johnson
I have 12 children.
My children's ages are 33, 31, 30, 27 25,
I became a registered voter in Sept. 1965
My wife, Anna Johnson is a registered Voter.

I rented from the Spellmans for 3 yrs.
I paid $10.00 per month for rent for one year.
I received letter of Eviction Nov. 25, 1965
the letter stated that we had move by Dec. 31, 1965
I was asked to move because I registered.
I donot have a place to move.
There has been no harrasment to me or members of my family.
I have filed no complaints with the Justice Dept.

Nolan Jones Sr

My Landlords John Spillman and Earl Spillman. (Spillman Bros. Farmers)
I have lived on Spillmon's Farm for two years.
I paid $200.00 the 1st year for rent and $180.00 the next year.
The major crop was Sweet Potatoes.
I received the letter of Eviction on November 25, 1965
The letter said, "This is a 30 day notice you to move out of our house by Dec. 31, 1965".
I don't Know why I was evicted.
I think I was asked to move, because I registered to Vote.
I donot have a place to live.
I think will be able to make more money. I will farm.
There Has been no other harrassments

I have filed no complaints
with the Justice Dept.

Sullivan Johnson SJ

[1965, Dec 7]

I, Edna London, do hereby solemly swear that the following statement is true to the best of my knowledge

my name is Edna London, I am 42 yeds old. Oakley Planation my birth Place. July 23th, 1923. my address Route 2, Box 12 Jackson Ga. no husband 14 Childern. 24, 23, 20, 18, 16, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 6, 4, 2, 1 year and 8 mo.

I am registered, Date August, Henry and Morris London have registered, J Fletcher Harvey my landlord, I didn't pay rent I farm on the half. We didn't rent the land he gave ~~son~~ us so much and we farm ~~on~~ on it. Potatoes the crop I raise December 2, 1965, ~~I am~~ Edna I am not going farm anymore and if you Want the house for 25.00 month you can have it began January 1st 1966.

I think I Was evicted because I Was registered.

Yes, I think that was the reason because I registered.

He said it was because of farming but I don't think so. I think it was because of registered.

no, I don't have a place to live as of now.

if I find a place where I can farm I think I would farm as much as I did while on the plantation

no,

no, I haven't file any complaints.

Name

Edna London

12-7-65

I, Mr. Willie Jordan, do hereby solemly swear that the following statement is true & the best of my knowledge.

1. Mr. Willie Jordan age 74
2. West Fel. Parish,
3. ages native St. Francisville coat pass
4. Mr. Willie Jordan
   Rt 5 A. Box 714
   St. Francisville La
5. Selina Jordan age 84
6. 9 children
7.
8. Mrs. Selina Jordan
9. Daniel & Jantie 12
10. 20 yrs.
11. I work on the 4th
12. I don't Rent, pay leg crop.
13. Potatoes & corn
14. 12 no. 1 day 65
15.

16. Because I Regestered & vote.
19. Yes.
18. Because in the beginning I never had any trouble of them before.
19. No I don't have any
20. I Don't know
21. I will be getting money from the goverment.
22. no there having been any.
23. no
24. no I haven't.

+ Mr. Willie Sanders

12-7-65

I Mr. Frank cummings do hereby solemnly swark that the following statement is true & the best of my knowledge

1. name Mr. Frank cummings age 60
2. Ever Registered? yes
3. Rt. A Box 223/3
   St. Francisville, La
4. number of Childern. 1 age 39
5. name of wife? Lucile cummings age 51
6. Registered _____. Date _____.
   Date.
   Wife Lucile cummings Registered and
   family.
8. Place of Birth West Fel. Parish Date birth
   8-16-05
9. Name of Landlord Daniel & Sauters
10. How long have you Rented from them 6 yrs.
11. How Rent Per. Month? $11.50 per month.
12. How much land did you Rent? 2 5 acres
13. Major crop.) Potatoes & corn
14. Date you Received your letter or Ward
    12 mo 1 day - 65.

15. What was contained in the letter, or what did Sandland say? The crop for this year was up. and you will have to work by Jan. 31, 1965.

16. Why were you Evicted? I don't know

17. Do you think or the Reason that you were Evicted was because of your Registered Vote. I just really don't know what it was.

18. If yes why do you think so _____

19 Do you have a place to live if Evicted yes

20. Have you be able to save so much as you did while on the plantation yes

21. What will you do! Paper mill Jamaica

22. no not any

23. no

24. no

Frank Cuming

I, Adam ~~Miles~~ Miles, do solemnly swear that all the information below is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

1. Name: Adam Miles, Age 41
2. Born Starhill, La., Aug. 31, 1924
3. Registered, by post office, St. Francisville, La., November —, 1965.
4. Rt. 2, Box 30,
   Jackson, Louisiana
5. - not married, but living with Christine Harris, age 46.
6. Three children
   Ages: 11
   9
   10
7. children not registered
8. Wife registered, October, 1965
9. Landlord: David Folks (sp).
10. ~~rented~~: farmed land for one year with Mr. Fletcher Harvey, F.H. rented the land (for 2 seasons)
11. paid no rent
    On 50-50 crop basis.
    = but I never got my half because + he always took out the eating bill, and the fertilizer cost from my half.

12. 8 acres

13. major crop: sweet potatoes
garden greens

14. Notice: October 29, 1965 - in effect on Dec. 1, 1965

15-16 " He told me he wanted me to work on Mr. Harvey's potatoe farm. And I was hauling sweet potatoes to Princeville Canning Plant and making seven dollars a day."

"I told him I needed to get some money to buy my children's winter clothes."

"Then he gave me the notice to get off the property." (that same day, same conversation.)

"He didn't know I done registered to vote, but he knew I went down to register to vote because I had told him I was going to register."

17. "I believe the reason he kicked me off the land was because he knew I had gone down to register to vote."

18. "Don't know why. Everybody that I know who got registered was evicted."

19. "I don't have a place to live in now."

20. "I will be able to make as much ~~as more money than~~ as I did on the plantation."

21. Most any kind of work.
"Both right now I don't have a job."

22. No other harassments

23 —

24. "I haven't filed any complaints about this."

Fairfield, Fla
Dec 1, 1965

To: Leonard Peck
Eudora Plantation

This is to inform you that my brother, [redacted] of Dixon, and I must take possession of the premises which you are now occupying, and that it will be necessary for you to vacate same on or before Dec 31, 1965

James M Jones
Partner and Manager,
Eudora Plantation

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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James Baldwin
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James B. Carey
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

STATEMENT

On Monday, December 21, 1964, around 9 a. m., a sheriff deputy came to my home and asked me to ride over to the burned hall. I did so.

When we arrived, he began to look around. The deputy observed the heater which had fallen from the top floor to the bottom. He noticed the hole in the top floor and the relationship of the hole to the heater.

After moments of silent observation and little conversation, the deputy told me, "I think the fire was started from the heater." He didn't tell me how the heater started the fire. His conclusion as to the cause of the fire leaves me as of this moment greatly puzzled. I can remember very distinctly that on Monday, December 13, 1965, which was the last time anybody went upstairs or definately the last time we had any meeting upstairs, I turned the heater off. I turned it off beyond a shadow of a doubt in my mind.

Although the lever on the heater to turn the gas off and on was at the time of our investigation on - open. I don't understant that because I turned the heater off.

I also reported the incident to our insurance company. The agent has yet to investigate the complaint and no estimate of damages can be made available until his investigation is completed. It is insured for $6,000.00.

MR. NATHANIEL SMITH

...tion with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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STATEMENT

On Sunday, December 20, 1964, around 3 p. m., upon seeing the Masonic Hall on fire, I phoned the fire department at St. Francisville. I informed the fireman that the building was on fire. He replied, "We're coming." The hall had been used for teaching voter registration procedures and holding civil rights rallies since early 1963.

After waiting about 20 minutes which is enough time for the fire truck to travel from St. Francisville to the Masonic Hall which is only twelve miles north of the town, I phoned the fire department again and I was told, "They're on the way, they've left." About 15-20 minutes later, my daughter, Dorothy Smith, phoned the fire department and was told the same thing, "They're on the way."

Meanwhile, the fire truck passed the hall and went about one mile north of the building to Laurel Hill. To travel from Laurel Hill to the hall, it took the truck a good little while about 15-20 minutes. To come back only one mile south, it took unusually long. I don't see why the truck could not see the smoke in the first place.

Mrs. Nathaniel Smith

...n with affiliated local groups working

...RESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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community relations director

STATEMENT

Upon returning from church on Sunday, December 20, 1964, I saw smoke coming from the Masonic Hall. I called my brother, Robert Smith, and we went over to investigate.

I opened the door. Heavy smoke had filled the building. In spite of the smoke, I could see where chairs had been stacked by the heater and they were burning..

I ran quickly from the building and told my mother. She called the fire department.

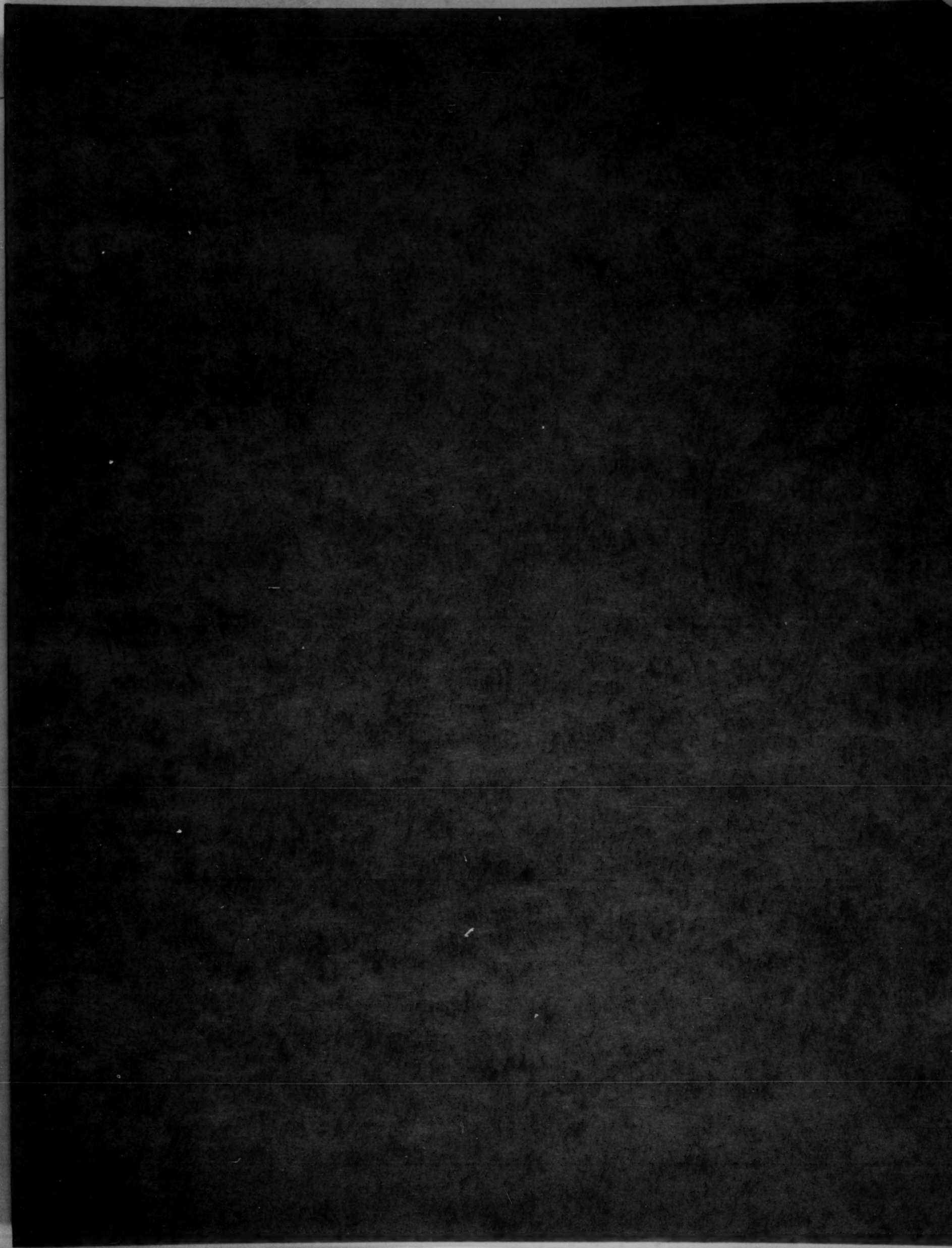
Then I went back to the church and summoned my father and Will Minor to come to the hall and help me put the fire out. When we got back, we began to pour water into the building.

About an hour or so later, the fireman came, and we began to use his hose to put the fire out.

One thing I don't understand about the fire and that is, exactly how the chairs got stacked up. My daddy didn't stack them. He is the last man to leave all of the time.

Mr. Vincent Smith

Regents Business 1905 Apr 2



Winn Parish Scouting Report

April 1965

Ben Johnson of Natchitoches, owns and runs the largest funeral home in Winnfield. He feels CORE is needed in Winnfield because there is no existing political or civic organization. He referred me to Rev. Bell, minister of the largest church in Winnfield.

Rev. Bell says the problem in Winnfield is the apathy of our people, etc. He agreed that work should be done on VR in Winnfiled, but says he would be unable to help CORE find housing. (He lives in a young mansion.) One does not feels that Bell is a very sincere man.

Joneboro CORE received a call from Mr. Samuel Hobdy of Winnfield asking when CORE was coming in. I've been unable to reach him by phone.

JARollins

VOTING AND POPULATION STATISTICS for WINN PARISH

April, 1965

WINNFIELD: parish seat Population: 7,022 White - 3,838 Negro - 3,178

Population: (per 1960 census)

Ward	White	Negro	Others	Total
1	4,665	3,442	7	8,114
2	1,236	126	-	1,362
3	808	66	-	874
4	457	100	-	557
5	631	539	-	1,171
6	499	153	1	652
7	1,128	232	-	1,360
8	747	336	-	1,083
9	382	-	-	382
10	478	1	-	479
Parish Totals:	11,011	4,995	8	16,013

Percentile of non-white: 31 %

Voting:

Potential		Actual	
Negro	White	Negro	White
2,690	6,790	1,172	6,930

Percentile of Negro of total potential: 30 %

7

SCOUTING REPORT for VERNON PARISH

April, 1965

LEESVILLE: Parish Seat

In Leesville, we talked to three helpful persons, two passively militant, one, extremely militant, and one "uncle Tom" principal who is described as being one of the worst people in the Negro community.

The regular "signs" appear in the white section of t own and the Negro quarters begin at 1000Butler Street.

We talked at first to Mr. Rushen, the principal of the high school, who reportedly has only a B.A. Degree and is known to molest the young ladies at the high school, fire or have fired any one who shows tendencied to do other than what he is toldby the "white man", and also has a hand in taking harmful disciplinary measures to "correct" the pupils in the high school.

Mr. Rushen was very uncooperative and referred to the Negro community as lazy good-for-nothings. He did not object to CORE coming in but as soon as we left his school building to go to the house of a person he had given us to contact a police car circled the house several times as soon as we had walked in and sat down.

The contact he gave us was a Mr. Shades, who was not at home. We did however talk to his wife who reported that her husband was just as afraid as the rest of the people in Leesville.

Mrs. Shades is the most militant person in Leesville who has worked with the NAACP and sends her dues to their national office because there is no chapter near enough to Leesville. She wrote and printed(or had printed in another state) a leaflet which she and a few other women distributed throughout the community. A copy of this leaflet and its original form are attached to this report.

Mrs. Shades told of quite a bit about the community, the mayor, the police activity, and the extreme fear thatthe community lives under anytime that civil rights activities are mentioned. Apparently she and her co-worker Mrs. Gertrude Johnson are the true workers in the community.

Leesville's major income is from the Army fort which is located near the town. According to Mr. Rushen and Mrs. Shades approximately 85 % of the income of the town is from the fort. There is one government project where most of the army men and their families live which is integrated and it is the only thing that is integrated in the whole town.

We also contacted Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, and Rev. Jack Johnson. Mrs. Johnson talked to us somewhat as Mrs. Shades and confirmed (along with her daughter and son in-law) the reports of the principal and police that Mrs. Shades had given us. Mrs. Johnson is supposedly leaving the South very soon but told us that although she would be leaving her house could be used for housing "even if we have to sleep on the floor".

Rev. Johnson, minister of the Church of God in Christ, was rather reluctant at first because he claimed that every time civil rights people came into town he was accused of bringing them in by the Negro community. He could not understand why this was done with the exception that most of the people criticized his "type" of religion. He was willing, however to help in any way if CORE decides to come into the community , and asked us to contact him if a meeting was planned.

We contacted the Brown family, three Negro brothers who own a store, a motel and several houses in the area for housing purposes. Mr. Ornnie Brown Sr. told us to contact him and though no houses were now available there would probably be some by the summer. The Browns all have homes in the immediate area of the Church of God in Christ which is in the center of the Negro business district of town.

The people to contact are:

Mrs. Gertrude Johnsen
604 Nona Street
Leesville (she can give you the address and phone number for Mrs. Shades and Rev. Johnsen)

Mrs. Julia Shades
(whose house is located on Shade street directly behind the Negro communtiy center and library)

Rev. Jack Johnsen
Church of God in Christ
Leesville

Mr. Crannie Brown Sr. (housing contact)
(same street as Negro business district)

Pam Smith
Gary Craven

The people to contact are:

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(same street as Negro business district)

Pam Smith
Gary Craven

1964, Jan-Sep -
1965, Mar

THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF HARRISON COUNTY
P. O. BOX 408 - - - GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
201 KREMER BLDG. OFFICE PHONE 863-6261
RECORDED MESSAGE: PHONE 863-6260

Vol. I No. 6 THE NEWSLETTER July 1964

S P E C I A L - C A L L E D M E E T I N G

TUESDAY NIGHT July 21, 7:30 P. M. To be held
at Pythian Castle, 22nd Ave. & 28th St., Gulfpprt

The purpose of this meeting is to afford our membership and their invited guests the opportunity to hear an explanation of the Civil Rights Bill and how it affects us, by our own District Attorney, Mr. Boyce Holleman.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

There are many suggestions being made at this time that our Council should expound a policy for the behavior of the business establishments and the consumer public as we face the trying times brought on us by this onorous law. To believe it is unconstitutional is the privilege of all of us. I will personally believe so, even if the Supreme Court Justices rule otherwise. But until some "legal defense fund" has been raised by the commercial enterprises affected as a group, with or without public help, I could not conscientiously declare a policy of tee-total non-compliance, by each and every establishment, regardless of the circumstances. To do so, would be inviting bankruptcy for the particular proprietors who may be the special targets of the "partnership" of CORE, NAACP and Bobby. And as yet, WE do NOT know who they may be, locally, but it is national knowledge that Lester Maddox of Atlanta is one nominee. But by no means does that mean that I would compromise for myself. While it is true that not many motels and restaurants have been tested as yet, I am sure that all of us, notwithstanding the fact that we do not tell them so, are proud of and do appreciate the "token resistance" that has been practiced in some instances, even though the policy may be dictated otherwise by the "higher-ups". Further, it is my opinion that as time marches on, it will become obvious to us which ones of the establishments in our community seem anxious to impose this "new way of life" upon us. At this writing, it is apparent that the capital investment of those who have "broken down" is not native. And I repeat, no number of laws can force me personally to integrate. It seems to me that our objective is clear -- as the Negroes in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania who originated the plan, called it -- the effective us of "Selective Buying Power."

Eternally yours for States Rights and Racial Integrity.

Ross A. Coleman.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

From the Daily Herald: Wednesday July 8, 1964.

COASTAL FACILITIES ARE MIXED

Groups of integrationists registered without incident Tuesday night at a resort facility, and three hotels in Harrison County. The group in an eight car caravan arrived in Biloxi at 11:15 P. M. from Moss Point, where they had attended a Civil Rights rally. The caravan proceeded directly to the Sun n Sand Resort on U. S. Highway 90 west of Biloxi, where three registered, continued to the Broadwater Beach hotel where five registered, to Edgewater Gulf hotel where three registered and to Hotel Markham in Gulfport, where several registered. Three of the facilities served breakfast, also without incident to the visitors.

Charles Evers, State Field Secretary for the NAACP was among those in the caravan,... and stated at the meeting of several hundred Negroes who overflowed the First Baptist Church of Pascagoula-Moss Point at the rally... that "Now that the Civil Rights Bill is law, no one is going to stop us." Evers urged the Negroes to be "decent and orderly" in any tests of the new Civil Rights law. He said the parks, the theaters, and the beaches are now open to Negroes. "They are ours", he remarked.

* * * * * * * *

In addition to the above named establishments, it has been observed by members of the Executive Committee that McCrory's and Woolworth's in downtown Gulfport, have an established policy of serving Negroes. It has been reported by an unimpeachable source that Woolworth's in Biloxi are also serving Negroes.

M E M O R A N D U M TO: BOOKKEEPING

FROM : Carey

RE : Annie Devine

Effective immediately Mrs. Devine's Task Force salary is to be increased to $40.00 per week.

SRC

James T. McClain

[redacted]4-64

CC: Haley

Council Of Federated Organizations
1017 LYNCH STREET,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI



October 30, 1964

Claudia Edwards
103 North Tenth St.
Monroe, La.

Dear Claudia,

Eric has asked to me say that he'll do his best to bring a typewriter and mimeograph machine for the North Louisiana office to the CORE staff meeting scheduled for November, in New Orleans.

He has a personal copy of a new civil rights film produced by Harold Becker in New York. The film is about SNCC work in the Alabama, southwest Georgia and Mississippi projects, is feature length, 16mm sound. He'll bring it to the meeting in New Orleans also, and will show it if you can arrange to have a 16mm projector and equipment there. Perhaps this can be arranged with Haley. Please let him know whether or not he should bring it.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Ellen

Ellen Maslow

November 3, 1964

Mrs. Martin L. Harvey
415 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Clarie,

I received and read carefully the material you sent on Womenpower Unlimited. It simply reinforces what all of us know but sometimes forget: that is, the evil of rac racial prejudice must attack from many directions by many methods. Womanpower Unlimited is one of the numerous "quiet" agencies that renders valuable work in this campaign.

I was very good to see you after such a long time. I hope this letter find you well and continuing your activities, both in Womanpower Unlimited and the Mississippi Advisory Committee.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
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Douglas Levin
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A. J. Muste
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Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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C. K. Steele
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Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

all transactions next page. then file Mass.

November 19,1964

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that Marvin Turned over to me to answer. I don't knpw why, but he did. The letter is self explanatory. I can't make a decision on what should be done, I can only tell you that I check with the office of finance and was told that Mississippi has no funds in its account.

Unless someone makes the decision that must be made concerning our financial situation, I am afraid all of us will soon be in serious trouble. If/will get in touch with Jewett and find out what commitment was made to maintain volunteer workers in Mississippi and let me know, I certainly would appreciate it.

As it stands now, we have 28 task force workers being paid to work in Mississippi. I hope I don't sound like a sour old puss, but I am very concerned at this point on our financial condition.

My warmest regards to everyone.

Sincerely,

NOOKER

Nooker

VONNIE $200 was sent

Was check mailed?

Copy and post this list of volunteers

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
November 16, 1964

M. Rich
CORE
NY, NY

Dear Marvin,

It is a week later, and I still have not seen the $300 from the Mississippi CORE account that was to be sent down here. Under ordinary circumstances it wouldn't matter, but we are maintaining volunteers (about 20 of them) on a subsistence basis, and that money comes from the Mississippi CORE account. When they get no money they cannot eat.

Please do the following for me since I haven't gotten anything from you yet. Stop payment on any check that is in the mail; I'll rip up any check I get. Send checks out from your office the following way:

To Canton		To Meridian	
Joann Beckley	$20	Linda Altman	$20
Annie P. Clay	$20	Barbara Chaney	20
Elaine Delotte	20	Gail Falk	20
Myrtis Evans	20	Tom Foner	20
Judy Hampton	20	Greg Kaslo	20
Annie Hudson	20	Ken Slote	20
Phil Sharp	20	Pinkie Slote	20
Cathy Lucido	20	Gunter Frentz	20
William Forsyth	20		

2,

To Florida
Arlene Bock $20
[illegible]

Send the checks Air Mail Special, and the secretary in each office will hand them out. The cost of three envelopes from your office will be much cheaper than my trying to get the money to the projects from Jackson in a rush.

I'll be at Waveland (467-9123) or in New Orleans until the end of the week in case there are any questions. I'm also writing another letter with a lot of information and questions for you. But this one is special for the sake of people who need the money.

Yours,

Dick Jewett

P.S. If you have to just send them $10 apiece and [illegible] them working immediately

GREATER BOSTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
373 BLUE HILL AVENUE, ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02121 HI 5-9458

CORE SPONSORS
Kenneth D. Benne | John C. Cort | Louis M. Lyons | Olivia Pearl Stokes
Julius Bernstein | Lawrence H. Fuchs | Robert E. Segal | Howard Thurman

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

Find letter to Dick Farmer

[1964, Nov]

Dear Dick,

A woman called me and asked if we could get for her the names of half a dozen families in the South to whom she and some of her friends could directly send food, clothing, and toys. She did not want to do it through an organization or through a community center but rather wanted to do it directly to individual families. Could you get for me the names of six families, their addresses, and the names and ages of their children. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gl—

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 19, 1964

Mr. James Willis
Chairman, Twin Cities CORE
3341 Clinton St.
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Willis,

One of the workers from the CORE-supported COFO project in Meridian, Mississippi is returning home for Christmas. He is Joseph Morse, Box 271, Dakota, Minn. Meridian is in the fourth congressional district which CORE has undertaken to staff and support financially for COFO. But, due to the financial condition of the national office, things are a bit thin in the fourth district. A number of the workers in the district have agreed to try to do some fund raising while they are home for Christmas so that staff and programs will not have to be cut back due to finances.

I believe that Joe has already arrived home and I would suggest that you call him (643-2022) and try to be of help. The contributions which poured into Mississippi during the summer have been used up by the fantastic expenses of the program. Yet basically the same program is continuing and many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter but most are no longer self-supporting now and they need subsistence. Dave Dennis, Richard Haley and I would appreciate very much your help Joe raise some desperately needed funds.

Many thanks for your help and best wishes for a happy holiday,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

December 26, 1964

Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed,

I have made quite a number of contacts, but naturally have not been able to raise anything over Christmas. However the prospects are good for my being able to give a number of talks, say as many as ten, if I stay until the CORE meeting on January 22 (tell me if its been called off). Nothing big, but quite a number of small groups, some of them wanting to contribute to some specific project. I am leaving Sunday morning to spend three days in Clarksdale in one of Mark Weiss' Accellerate d Interaction sessions (if you've never heard of it, don't ask now), but will return to Chicago until the 22nd.So:

- I have a talk lined up for the 8th of January and would like the tape if it is available(memorial service at Mt. Zion). The group is small but very interested and has done a lot of work in the community itself for civil rights, etc. I would like to keep it untill I get back to Miss., if Possible

- if you know of anyone else either in Chicago or who will be in Chicago during the first three weeks in January, let me know and we can get together - two are better than one - especially if he is a Negro. Richard was intending to come to Chicago sooner or later, but I have not idea of where he is - at any rate, he probably doesn't know the groups I know, so our efforts won't overlap if he winds up doing some fundraising here.

- I would very much welcome a list of specific things in various projects in the fourth district which people could support, who to send the money to in each project, and how to make have the checks made out. I have a number of things that I know about in Neshoba, but will probably raise most of the money or much of it this way rather than just for COFO or CORE.

- also an outline, if possible, of the other projects in the fourth, not so that I can give people an idea of just what kind of project they are contributing to - I'm getting redundant.

That's all I can think of at the moment - hope it isn't asking too much.

See you in New Orleans (?),
Bill

Bill Curtis
121 South Bruner
Hinsdale, Illinois
60521
FA3-8278

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 21, 1964

Two workers from CORE-supported COFO projects in Mississippi are returning to the San Francisco area in late December and early January. They are Miss Karen Duncan who has been working on political organization and federal programs in Madison County and Mr. Lucien Kabat, a freedom school teacher from Meridian. Both these projects are in the fourth congressional district of Mississippi which CORE has undertaken to staff and support financially for COFO. But, due to the financial condition of the national office, things are getting a bit thin in the fourth district. In order to prevent staff and programs from being cut back due to finances a number of workers in the district have agreed to try to do some fund raising while they are home for Christmas.

Dave Dennis, Richard Haley and I would appreciate very much your helping them raise some desparately needed funds. The contributions which poured into Mississippi during the summer have been used up by the fantastic expenses of that program. Yet basically the same programs are continuing and many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter but most of them are no longer self-supporting now and they need subsistence.

Many thanks for your help and best wished for a happy holiday,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

Karen Duncan
1390 Joyce Street
Novato, California
892-5226

Luke Kabat
627 Bryant Street
Palo Alto, California

Miss Duncan will be home only a few weeks before returning to Mississippi. Mr. Kabat (pronounced Cabbot) is returning to medical school for the second semester and will go back to Mississippi in the summer.

Miss Karen Duncan

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 19, 1964

Dear Karen,

Enclosed is the fund raising authorization. Though you are not likely to need it to prove your authenticity to anyone, it is a good idea to have it. Also enclosed is a list of CORE chapters in the general San Francisco area. I should think that you will be able to get help from some of them. I will write to all of them to let them know that you are in town and who you are but would suggest that you call them and try to get as much help from them as possible. Do keep in mind that that the chapters are composed entirely of volunteers and consequently they vary from very good to lousy.

One thing you might do in connection with specific fund raising events (depending on the event and the people) is to try to ~~xxxxxx~~ set up some means of continuing support from them rather than having just a one shot affair. I am thinking in terms of having them adopt a project or program (which doesn't mean, of course, that they are responsible for full support). Both in that regard and for fund raising things that will take place after you have left you might want to work with Luke Kabat, a freedom school teacher from Meridian. His real first name (in case you have to look it up in the phone book or something) is Lucien, and his last name is pronounced the same as Cabbot. I'm saying all this because I don't know if you know him. He is a 4th year med student, at Stnaford I assume, and lives at 627 Bryant St., Palo Alto, Calif. He is leaving his project around Jan 1st to go to school and then come back in the summer, but he will be around the SF area long after you have returned to the vineyards of Madison Co.

If you do raise money, regardless of where you sned it, be sure to send a report of it to Dick Jewett with names, addresses, organizations and amounts (and do mention where the money is sent). Dick is responsible for seeing that projects do not become overly wealthy and that all the money is spent as wisely as possible in the 4th district. By the way, contributions to both COFO and CORE are <u>not</u> tax deductible.

Something we would appreciate very much in this office are the names and addresses of the people you deal with; before too long we hope to put out a newsletter from this office and would like to send it to them.

You will be trying to raise money at a very tough time of year so don't be disappointed if you are not too successful.

Have a nice holiday and good luck!

Ed Hollander

add tape, photo bit

December 18, 1964

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Authorization is hereby given to Miss Karen Duncan to raise money and materials in the name of CCFO and local CCFO projects such as Canton CCFO, Madison County CCFO, and also for Mississippi CORE.

We urge you to cooperate as fully as possible with Miss Duncan. The contributions which resulted from the summer program have all but stopped; yet, the staff has expanded as many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter and we hope that finances will not force us to cut back on important programs.

Yours in the name of Freedom,

Richard A. Jewett
4th District Director

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Effective to March 1, 1965

To Duncan
& Labat

CORE CHAPTERS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA

Berkeley Campus CORE
1829 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 3, Calif.
Gretchen Kitteredge, Chairman
2422 Grant St.
Berkeley, Calif.

Berkeley CORE
[redacted]
Berkeley, Calif.
LA 5-8168
Mrs. Virginia Burton, Chairman
1450 Action Crescent
Berkeley, Calif.
TH 9-0139

Marin County CORE
PO Box 34
Marin City, Calif.
Doug Quiett, Chairman
5-100 Hilarita Housing Project
[illegible] Tibourn, Calif.
435-3376

Mid-Peninsula CORE
1637 Bay Road
E. Palo-Alto, Calif.
Penny Vickery
497 Escondido Villa ge
Stanford, Calif.

Oakland CORE
3534 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
Douglas Jones, Chairman
1461 85th Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
LO 2-3344

Oroville CORE
James Harris
3180 Columbia Ave.
Oroville, Calif.
LE 3-4043

Richmond CORE & WCCC Area
2425 MacDonald Ave.
Richmond, Calif.
233-9677
Earnest Lee Fridia, Chairman
910 South 46th St.
Richmond, Calif.

Sacramento CORE
PO Box 8135
Sacramento, Calif.
Aubrey J. Howard
4139 Broadway
Sacramento, Calif.

San Francisco CORE
William Bradley, Chairman
1821 Fillmore St.
San Francisco 15, Calif.
JO 7-5929

Santa Clara Valley CORE
Dick Dickinson, Chairman
687 South 8th
San Jose, Calif.

Southern Alameda CORE
Lyle G. Bancroft, Chairman
21574 Haviland Ave.
Hayward, Calif.

Stockton CORE
PO Box 1711
Stockton, Calif.
Rev. Norris J. Fields, Chairman

Vallejo CORE
PO Box 127
Vallejo, Calif.
Jerry Davis, Chairman
421 Pepper Drive
Vallejo, Calif.
644-2165

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 21, 1964

One of the workers from the CORE-supported COFO project in Clarke County, Mississippi is returning home to Los Angeles for Christmas. She is Miss Linda Allenstein, 701 North Linden Drive, [illegible].

Clarke County is in the fourth congressional district which CORE has undertaken to staff and support financially for COFO. But, due to the financial condition of the national office, things are getting a bit thin in the fourth district. In order to prevent staff and programs from being cut back due to finances, a number of the workers in the fourth have agreed to try to do some fund raising while they are home for Christmas.

There are only three people working on the Clarke Co. project and Linda will not be able to stay at home too long. Clarke Co. is a rough area - even by Mississippi standards. I believe that she should be home by about December 22nd and I ask that you call her to see if you can be of help. The contributions which poured into Mississippi during the summer have been used up by the fantastic expenses of that program. Yet basically the same program is continuing and many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter but most of them are no longer self-supporting now and they need subsistence. Dave Dennis, Richard Haley and I would appreciate very much your helping Linda raise some desperately needed funds.

Many thanks for your help and best wished for a happy holiday,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

Linda Allenstein

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 19, 1964

Dear Linda,

Enclosed is the fund raising authorization. Though you are not likely to need it to prove your authenticity to anyone, it is a good idea to have it. Also enclosed is a list of CORE chapters in the general LA area. So far I have written just to Los Angeles CORE (chairman Silvers) to urge him to help you. If I have time I will write to the others. If you want help from the others call them up and I suggest that you say Dave Dennis told you to call them rather than use my name; Dave's name is much better known than mine, especially in connection with Mississippi. When I got back here to the office I discovered that there is no money to have photographs printed but I am making copies of the tape recording of the memorial service held at Mt. Zion in Neshoba in August and should be able to mail you one tomorrow.

One thing you might do in connection with specific fund raising events (depending on the event and the people) is to try to set up some means of continuing support rather than just having a one shot affair. I am thinking in terms of having them adopt a program or project (which does not mean, of course, that they are responsible for full support).

Something we would appreciate very much in this office are the names and addresses of the people you deal with; before too long we hope to put out a newsletter from this office and would like to send it to them.

If you do raise money, regardless of where you send it, be sure to send a report of it to Dick Jewett with names, organizations, addresses and amounts (and do mention where the money was sent). Dick is responsible for seeing that projects do not become overly wealthy (ha ha) and that all the money is spent wisely in the 4th district.

You will be trying to raise money at a very tough time of year so don't be disappointed if you are not too successful. By the way, contributions to both COFO and CORE are <u>not</u> tax deductible.

Have a nice holiday and good luck!

Ed Hollander

December 18, 1964

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Authorization is hereby given to Linda Allenstein to raise money and materials in the name of COFO and local COFO projects such as Clarke County COFO, Meridian COFO, and also for Mississippi CORE.

We urge you to cooperate fully with Miss Allenstein. The contributions which resulted from the summer program have all but stopped; yet, the staff has expanded as many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter and we hope that finances will not force us to cut back on important programs.

Yours in the name of Freedom,

Richard A. Jewett
4th District Director

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Effective to: March 1, 196[illegible]

Allenstein

CHAPTERS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA

Bakersfield CORE
Mrs. Estelle Matthews, Chairman
~~709~~ 208 Madison St.
Bakersfield, Calif.

Bruin CORE
308 Westwood Box 410
Los Angeles 24, Calif.
Berryneice Powdrill, Chairman
401 Wolfskil Dr.
LA 24, Calif.
~~477~~ 477-0511 Ext. 374

Long Beach CORE
1218 California St.
Long Beach, Calif.
Robert Wilson, Chairman
718 E. Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.
HE 2-0449

Venice Ship

Los Angeles CORE
1115 West Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.
DU 6-0231
Arthur Silvers, Chairman
2212 Princeton
LA, Calif.

Los Angeles State College CORE
5151 State College Drive M-2
LA, Calif
Robert Oliver, Chairman
9724 Alabama St.
LA 2, Calif.

UCLA CORE
Box 410 308 Westwood Plaza
~~LA~~ LA 24, Calif.
Russ Ellis, Chairman
456-8296

~~Oxnard CORE~~
~~Richard A. Zenders~~
~~211 N. Everest St.~~
~~Oxnard, Calif.~~

Palm Springs CORE
Reba Mason
255 Camino Buena Vista
Palm Springs, Calif.

Pasadena CORE
Box 96-C
Pasadena, Calif.
Dr. Jeremiah Moore, Chairman
1157 Armada Drive
Pasadena. Calif.

Pomona Valley CORE
PO Box 542
Pomona, Calif.
John Greever
915 Sweetland
Claremont, Calif.
642-2446

San Bernardino CORE
~~1638 North Mt. Vernon~~ Try P.O. Box 301
San Bernardino, Calif
Rev. David Johnson, Chmn.
3110 Gardena
Muscoy, Calif.
862-6304

San Diego CORE
2528 Imperial Ave.
San Diego, Calif.
234-2586
Harold Brown
762 Bollenbacher St.
San Diego 14, Calif.

San Fernando Valley CORE
13635 Van Nuys Bldg.
Pacomia, Calif.

Santa Monica-Venice CORE
PO Box 794
Venice, Calif.
Rev. Dwight V. Kyle
1823 Michigan Ave.
Santa Monica, Calif.

LINDA - The chapters are composed entirely of volunteers and so they vary - some are very good, some quite poor.

[The persons listed below were also authorized to raise money and materials in the name of COFO and local COFO projects sudh as Meridian COFO and also for Mississippi CORE.]

Bill Curtis
Joseph Morse
Lucian Kabat
Margie Henderson
Greg Kasco (Kalso?)
Richard Tinsley
Tom Foner
Frank and Judy Wright

SNCC

Bill Curtis

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

January 5, 1965

Dear Bill,

Earlier today I mailed you a copy of the tape of the memorial service air mail special delivery. I hope it reaches you in time for your talk on the 8th; I would have mailed it and written you sooner but I was hom e myself for Christmas. You may certainly keep the tape until you return to Mississippi. I would suggest that you mail it on your last day home rather than actually carry it to Mississippi - just that it is more like ly to get here that way than lying around the Philadelphia office.

The January 22 staff meeting is still scheduled. No, I don't know of anyone who will be in Chicago but if I hear of anyone I will let you know. One person who I don't know who is on the summer volunteer list from Meridian is Jack Kirby, 2300 N. Commonwealth, Apt. 46, Chicago 46, Ill. Neither Dave Dennis nor I knows anythihg at all about him but you might look him up to see if he could be of help.

The projects in the 4th district are Leake Co. where a community center building was built in the Harmony community during the summer; Madison Co. with a freedom school and community center, very good participation in the recent ASC elections, and a farmers league that is attempting to set up a cooperative to handle seed, fertilizers, etc.; Rankin Co. is just beginning but the local people have purchased an acre of land on which to build their own community center and they have expressed desire to do voter registration; Meridian with the community center, freedom school, work with the high school students; Clarke Co. is a relatively new project and because the local people wanted to the first work has been on public accommodations, also a building has been acquired for a community center and several dozen local people helped paint and repair it. All the projects are of course working on the political programs, freedom vote in the fall, and now FDP and the congressional challenge. Specific people on the projects are Theodis Hewitt and Randy Glenn in Leake, George Raymond and Jo Anne Ooiman in Madison, Martha Wright and Sandy Watts in Rankin (Rankin gets its mail c/o Canton 838 Lutz Ave; I think Leake has a PO Box in Carthage but I don't know what it is, and they get much of their mail c/o Canton too), in Meridian Joe Morse and Eric Weinberger, Clarke Greg Kaslo and Jim Collier (mail c/o Meridian). I believe Canton has a bank account of its own but I don't know if it is for Canton COFO or Madison Co. COFO. Meridian COFO does have an account and if people are not willing to, or just reluctant, make checks to Mississippi CORE earmarked for certain projects (and I can well understand why this might be so and why people would rahther make checks out to COFO) I would suggest that they make checks out to Meridian COFO ##/ with instructions for where the money is to be given. You ought to explain to people up there why it is not practical and is sometimes dangerous for each project to have an account (i.e. possible arrest if account is overdrawn, money tied up if check signers are in jail or away from project, possibility of money being tied up by legal action of local authorities, financial condition of project too easily known to whites if money is in bank account, etc.).

I hope this is of some help. Yes, I do expect to see you in New Orleans.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

January 9, 1965

The enclosed complaint was sent to Orville Freeman, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; as such, it is written in rather dry departmentalese. We hope that this covering letter will make the importance of the election and the flagrant abuse of the election system more real to you.

The ASC (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation) board of each county is responsible for a fair amount of control over agricultural matters. In Madison County and in many counties of the South this means that a group of five men decided how much of a controlled crop- in this case, cotton- a farmer can plant each year. Although this board is elected, it has been run in Madison County, as one might expect, solely by whites for whites since its inception. White farmers get the allotment they request; a Negro farmer who requests 120 acres of cotton gets 30; a Negro farmer who requests 10 acres gets 8. Heavy penalties are imposed on those who over-plant, and since the measuring and surveying of palnted acreage is supervised by this ASC board, it's a common sight in the Spring to see Negro farmers plowing up already-planted acreage after the surveyors come around. These farmers themselves have the very distinct impression that their acreage is accurate and that they are told to plow up acreage to make up for white farmers' excess. You seldom, if ever, see white farmers plowing up their acreage.

The idea of running their own candidate in each of the eight so-called "communities" (areas including 200-300 farmers) aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the farmers. They familiarized themselves with the rules set up by the Agriculture Department, set up canvassing committees to get the vote out and to explain how to vote (especially in the 7 communities where the farmers had to write in the name of their candidate because it wasn't on the ballot) and, on election day, they voted. In some communities the Negro farmers' candidate was winning after some fifty or sixty votes had been cast, and one community did win in the face of as stacked a deck of cards as any of us had ever seen.

When the threat of a Negro victory became apparent (which is only logical, since Negro farmers outnumber whites 3 to 1 in Madison County), the power structure reacted strongly. Cars and trucks went out to get all possible white voters and some that seemed impossible. But the main counterattack was directed at potential Negro voters. In many communities the COFO workers, who were acting as poll watchers, were thrown out of the white stores where the voting was being held, although the ASC officials had assured us prior to the election that, as the rulebook for the election stated, poll watchers would be allowed. Of course, these stores themselves were, in some cases, the places in each community that Negroes feared most. In Community A, particularly, the store was owned by the local dirty old man who threw one female poll watcher out with the kindly warning that he would "kick her

in the ass" if she came back in. She went back in and was promptly arrested for trespassing by a highway patrolman who, along with a city policeman and the constable, had conveniently appeared as soon as the threat of a Negro victory became apparent. Three other poll watchers were arrested in the county, and almost all the others were harrassed by police and white citizens; one was driven out of a polling place at gunpoint. One observer was hit across the nose with a belt buckle- the same man, now recovering from a broken nose, was also hit by a rock thrown by a mamber of a mob that formed outside the polling place shortly after ex-governor Ross Barnett made his appearance to vote.

The intimidation varied in each community, but the pattern was clear, as this short part of a long list indicates. It seems obvious that groups of white farmers- including some of the "boss-men" of many Negro sharecroppers- who were hardly standing around polling places to encourage Negro voters; that poll officials who told Negroes in no uncertain terms to "vote for five" when there was only one Negro running; that the refusal to permit contested ballots in one community and the discouraging attitude toward them in others; that the presence of so-called "law enforcement agencies" for the first time in the history of ASC elections in Madison County; and such incidents as a man being asked by a poll official whether he wanted to go to jail when he stated that he wanted to vote for the Negro candidate in one community were not designed to promote either the actuality or the spirit of a fair election.

What is to be done about it is up to Secretary Freeman and you. The Negro farmers of Madison County want another election- run fairly and with controls from Washington. But they will not get it unless enough pressure is put on Secretary Freeman to prod his somnolent conscience. All that the Negro farmers and the COFO staff can do is done, and enough evidence is in to invalidate several elections. Whether these 2100 farmers get their fair election or whether Washington, in its own inimitable way, will forget them in the "big picture" is up to those of us that have influence we are willing to use.

Canton COFO
George Raymond, Project Director

WRITE: your congressmen and
Secretary Orville L. Freeman
Department of Agriculture
14th St. and Independence Ave.
S.W.
Washington, D.C.

March 3, [1965]
Mayersville, Miss.

Richard—

Here is October — January, ending abruptly because what is next is what I'm in the process of learning about here in Issaquena County where the kids are boycotting. Since I last wrote you about what is generally happening here kids walked out of school & set up their own Freedom Schools in Indianola, Mass Point & Valley View, & are planning to in Panola County.

I'm not renting cars, just trying to help pay repair bills wherever I am. But I guess a gas credit card would help a lot — we use about a tankful every 2½ days, at 34¢ a gallon, & repairs & ~~oil~~ oil depend on the age of the car we use in the process — in the last week we've had 7 flat tires on 2 cars.

I am well — waking up

with my mind on Freedom (as I did not in Jackson); I have not been in jail; I am canvassing, attending meetings, teaching teachers + watching kids, helping set up a Freedom Vote this Saturday for the school board election.
I am sleeping + eating adequately, although I could use more oranges + less bread. Want to give me an orange allowance?

Is this better?

Freedom,

Liz

My love to Dave.

We need books for 7 brand new Freedom Schools, + tempera paints, + blackboards.
The kids love Richard Wright.

Mississippi Freedom Schools - Feb., 1965

We thought we knew what Freedom Schools were when we came to Oxford in June of 1964. We knew what school was because we were mostly all either teachers or students, and all of us had been through the American public school system, mostly in the north. And we thought we knew what Freedom was, because we were mostly white and mostly educated, and Freedom had something to do with letting everybody in on what we had.

We came to Oxford with a summer's commitment, because most of us had to get back to school. And so there were two things there that informed our working out in the field: the feeling that we had to do something that could be done in what was left of a summer after Oxford ended, and the feeling that going to school is important.

What that did to Mississippi is complicated. Those of us who stayed after the summer, and those who had made a ~~life~~ longer commitment before anyone heard of a summer project, and those whose home is Mississippi anyway, are trying now to understand what the summer of 1964 did, and what we learned, and what we can ~~do~~ do once we know that, and what we can do even if we don't know.

~~It's easier~~ To deal with what it meant that people who came to "teach" in Freedom Schools thought that going to school and college is important, ~~at least,~~ it's ~~easier~~ easy to deal with what that did to the summer, but maybe it's not easy to understand deeply what it meant. ~~Many of the schools were reading~~ But what that did to the summer, what Oxford really reinforced by talk about teaching methods and curriculum and the Mississippi schools' inadequacies, was that it had us "teaching" remedial ~~reading~~ arithmetic and reading and writing to the educationally deprived Mississippi kids and in many cases adults. It had us judge the success of the Freedom Schools by how many kids were being "serviced," and how well they learned to say what we had taught them to say about what Freedom means, and what the white power structure is, and why non-violence is better than violence. Hattiesburg had 600 kids going to Freedom School everyday all

day, and visitors therefore went to Hattiesburg. Gulfport tried to raise the academic level of the kids so the kids could get into colleges. A program of access to scholarships was oppned up with National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negrp Students, and students were urged to apply. A deal was made with the College Entrance Examination Board that the Mississippi Freedom School students could take the PSAT's at Freedom School and would be graded separately from the national SAT's, and those scores would be sent on to colleges where kids were applying. And at the end of the summer, after all the newspapers made in Freedom Schools in which the students sometimes participated, after all the classes in which white northern college students found that they could be like their college professors under the trees, after all the reading and informal discussions and formal discussions and tutoring, most of the northern students went back to school, most of the United Federation of Teachers teachers went back to their New York kids schools, and [illegible] from Mississippi went North with them.

In a way it seemed as if for many of us Freedom School was the place where we nurtured two or three bright kids so we could take them where they'd "get a good education." Those kids are in the North now. And what that means is serious for those who came to the statewide Freedom School- MSU meeting in October, after are kids, where Mississippi is now, and what those transplanted kids are for into ghetto schools or newly integrated schools or lily-white schools or even prep schools, are learning and feeling, and what that has to do with Freedom.

I have talked to and corresponded with some of these transplanted kids. One is politicing with a Southern California Young Democrats group, trying to get the Mississippi Student Union to work toward entrance into the Young Democrats. He was charming, urbane, sophisticated when he came to see me about my getting the MSU to cooperate, and disconcerted when I told him that the MSU kids were making their own decisions. One writes me that housing for Negroes reveals in Illinois just as much discrimination as anything in Mississippi. One writes that she hasn't the clothes, or the grammar, to compete with her

schoolmates in Boston. One writes that the family where she stays took her was aghast, and called her communist, when she came back "home" after a discussion on Viet Nam and suggested that she felt the US should get out of Viet Nam. One tried to blow his brains out in California, came back at Christmas saying that more than anything else he wanted to stay in Mississippi and work with the Movement but that he could not (he was not free to) because he had to get a degree so he could get a decent job, and pay back the money (and interest on it) loaned by the white volunteer who had sent him to California.

And of the kids who kid not go North after the summer Freedom Schools (people in Canton are not even calling them Freedom Schools--they talk about "summer schools," and talk about learning French. There is no active MSU in Canton. Is there a relationship?), some are working in the Movement, with the voter registration people (whom they really didn't meet and work with until after the summer, because the voter registration program was separate from the Freedom School program). But although MSU and ostensibly Freedom Schools carried on after the summer into the fall and winter, with a skeletal staff but nevertheless called Freedom School, the kids who came to the statewide MSU meeting in October were almost all different kids from those who came to the statewide Freedom School--MSU meeting in August. And after asking where the summer's kids are, it is important also to ask what the winter's kids are like. All I can say is that the leaders they elected seem to me northernized, and statewide MSU is concerning itself with how to attract new members and how much money to assess, and cuts off discussion of how MSU can deal with the NAACP. But maybe those are the kids we northern white educated "teachers" were attracted to: we took the first string North with us, and urged the second string to organize without bothering to train either team how to make decisions.

That is certainly because we were never trained, ourselves, how to do that. And if we were, we were trained to think of that as separate from "education," trained to think that democracy has to do with election of office rs and

appointment of committess and parliamentary procedure. And motions. But it took me a long time to realize that in their so-called "public" schools the kids learn all about parliamentary procedure:--they know all the forms, and the words to use and when--even though they don't know anything about listening to each other, or trusting each other, or ~~reelling~~ really discussing an issue that really concerns them: they call that kind of vital interchange "arguing." And that's taboo. ~~But so is Freedom~~

But so is Freedom. The teacher is always right. The students in the "public" schools stand up, one after the other, reciting at the, in addition to the teacher ~~what~~ what they've "learned" (memorized)--a date, a name, a place, a speech, a poem, the time-table (multiplication table), the alphabet, the preamble to the Constitution--and the teacher grades them, and they sit down. Or he beats them, or he sends them out, if they ask a question, because questions humiliate and threaten these teachers who, remember, came out of the Mississippi schools, and spend their time in the halls "courting" instead of in the classroom, but neither time are they really "teaching" anything except fear, and unconcern for whatever they have to say. And that's why Negroes in Mississippi don't listen to each other, and why they fear lively discussion, and why, really, they don't know how to read and write even when they can present a diploma.

Will a Freedom School that teaches remedial redding really confront why people can't read? It's a complicated question, because it is clear that some kids who were in Freedom Schools staffed by "volunteers" are reading and writing better now: they are motivated to read because for the first time in their lives they are presented with free access to shelves from which they can take books about themselves by Baldwin, Wright, duBois, Langston Hughes. They are motivated, to write, somewhat less, because we had difficulty knowing how to teach writing when what was involved was the kids' unlearning that "writing" means copying something out of a book. But some of them are writing letters to their former "teachers," and most of them were asked in Freedom School to write about what Freedom means, and some of them have taken over the F newspap

newspapers. In addition, the entire Freedom School experience must have changed the students' attitude toward what learning could be, because here was a teacher who was interested in what they said and what they thought and what they felt, and who did not grade , or beat, or humiliate them. Here was a teacher who, in most Freedom Schools, encouraged them to talk out of themselves, and to laugh, and sing, and play sports, and taught them some French or Sapnish or Germ, and who talked to them about Negroes. And all of that was something Mississippi kids had never known school could be.

But then the person who had taught French left, and the project director and two voter registration people left on the project didn't know French. So most of the Freedom School students drifted away--back to what now they saw much more clearly to be an inadequate school, but against which they had no program, and to which they were tied for sports and and the diploma; if not away had to the North; or, a very few, to full-time work with the Movement. And that Freedom School from which they drifted away really confronted why they couldn't read before the summer project?

What began to happen when most of us left to go back to school was that Freedom School "classes" became more free-wheeling. There were more and more little kids involved, painting and playing. There was less time, so FS met only a few times a week. Sometimes it was tutoring, sometimes it was just coming to the Freedom House to read or to listen to the staff, or to canvass with the staff. And sometimes there were discusssions, in which the Freedom Worker who was interested in Freedom School would raise questions about race and economics and life, and the kids would puzzle with the questions, and sometimes, at best, both the teacher and the students were raising questions and both were puzzling. And that's what Freedom School, where it still exists, is like in most of Mississippi. And this evolution away from academics into free expression(which the summer's "schools" could not be because there would be no accomplishment after two months) ——— & be continued

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Miss JoAnn Ooiman
Canton COFO
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi

Dear JoAnn:

Great--the piece of paper describing George's plans can set the wheels of bureaucracy in motion at last. Haley has authorized the finances necessary:

round trip ticket Jackson/NY Delta night flight.....	$144.90
expense money, $7 a day for five days.....	35.00
extra travel money (cambridge).....	10.00
all told....	$189.90

Haley is presently out of the office, and I don't know if he intends to include a check with this letter, send it later this week (as I have a feeling we haven't that much in the account right now) or have you pay for it, and reimburse you later. I'll wait til he returns before sealing this up, and slip in a check or note.

Now: The whole tone of your communique is something to the effect of "We know YOU don't care anything about George Raymond, but I do!" I tend to really resent this. I don't know if it was intentional, but I'd like to make it clear that we are all concerned--I have known about the tooth problem for many months, and have been very concerned about it. But compassion, unfortunately, has no effect on CORE's bookkeeping department; In fact I think most of us have been screwed up in one way or another by the demand of Procedure.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed is a complete copy of the Mississippi staff's program proposal. The regional report to NAC included a condensation of it, but Dave felt it would be valuable to forward a whole copy to you, perhaps for discussion at Friday's meeting.

Anyway, here it is. Be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Maxine Skurka
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

My fault entirely--there is, indeed, a New Orleans Project. It's brand new, and I was waiting to get the info on Rankin County (on which I've now given up all hopes of doing) before letting you know.

Matt Suarez is directing the project, and the office has just been set up at 838 Felicity Street (New Orleans). Phone: 522-1001.

The request for supplies is justified--the last batch you sent down was confiscated by Bill Yates for use in Clinton and Bogalusa. Literature, however, and copies of the CORElator are in plenty here, and I have no idea why they have asked you for them.

The Send-George-To-The-Dentist campaign is straightened out at last. He will be coming to NY next Friday for five days, in which he will make a sojourn to Cambridge for extensive dental treatment.

You asked for current material on the South Carolina Project: we have nothing printed up except the report included in our overall report to NAC, which should have arrived in NY by this time.

I guess that's it. If there's anything else, let me know.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

COPY

MADISON COUNTY MOVEMENT
341 Cameron Street
Canton, Mississippi

May 26, 1964

Mr. L. P. Campbell
Registrar of Voters
Madison County, Mississippi
County Courthouse
Canton, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Campbell:

As you know, less than 200 of the more than 10,500 Negroes eligible to register to vote are registered despite our six-month voter registration drive. Because we Negroes in Madison County want to vote in the June 2nd primary election a large number of us will be at the courthouse on Friday, May 29, 1964 to register.

Since in the past you have said that physical limitations have prevented you from registering large numbers of people, we suggest that you take the following steps:

1. Hire sufficient deputy registrars to allow hundreds of people to be registered. If the County can not pay them we will pay them for registering people that day.

2. Open the public schools for the deputy registrars to work in.

3. If there are not enough schools we will, at your request, obtain churches for the deputy registrars to work in.

With your cooperation many Negroes will be able to exercise their Constitutional right to vote on June 2nd.

Very truly yours,

Wilbur Robinson
Vice Chairman

Rev. J. F. McRee
Executive Secretary

Mrs. Annie Devine

May 16, 1965

Mrs. Vonnie Jones
CORE Southern Office
New Orleans, La.

Dear Vonnie,

First of all, remind Dave that the national office should send a thousand dollars. Also, in spite of our juggling figures the other day, I think it best that the telephone bill be paid in full. The rent should be next, other things as the need seems to be. Among those other things---I must borrow 75.00(as a salary advance) to pay my rent to Boyd-Allison Real Estate Co. And if I'm not there when my check comes, deposit it to my account(no. 0045 82 659); it's a special checking account.

Following is general information about the trip so far. Saturday, May 15 I spent in Mt. Beulah---that is, after four p.m. I missed the morning train. I talked to Tom Levin,director of Mississippi's Project Headstart. He was the psychiatrist who attended our January workshop. Tom does not see much chance for our getting the project through, but he admits that the Washington office has postponed announcement of grants---presumably to allow time for more applications to come in. Remind Dave that Tom has some numbers in Washington for us to call; these may be valuable. Art Thomas was more optimistic, as usual. At today's FDP meeting in Jackson, some local people complained that non-activist school teachers were breaking their necks striking the proper pose to be invited to gobble up the $100 weekly salary promised the professional teacher who must be part of the project.

Ira Lee Harris continues to hold his own in the hospital. Alan Schiffman and Ira Valentine(volunteer) have interviewed fifteen or so people, but have only two statements on tape so far. It appears that there was a struggle for Richard Tinsley's gun, during which time he held his hand partially over the barrel. When the pistol fired, Richard's middle finger was creased by the bullet and he suffered powder burns. His attending doctor, John Atwood of Meridian, is willing to testify that the shape of the wound indicates his finger was over the gun; this makes it unlikely he was trying to shoot anybody at the time. National office will cover the total expenses of treatment for Harris. Tinsley should be charged tomorrow, and his bond set. Bronstein will next ask for a preliminary hearing, which should take place in a few days. But the trial will probably not take place until September.

The Neshoba County project presently has contradictions. Valentine, the volunteer, feels the project has lost ground because our people lost contact with the community. Others tacitly admit there has not been much active community work going on, but feel there is a new program of real merit about to begin. This grows out of the 4th District office, which is serving as a research center for the District. It will address itself to questions coming out of the various communities. There will be a series of workshops beginning just before our staff workshop. I am presently arguing that their viewpoint is too philosophical---that is, removed from ~~xxxxxxxx~~ reality of everyday living. This is done to secure them into examining their own procedures rather than because I'm convinced they're wrong.

Dick Jewett says he did notify Dave, verbally, of his intended vacation. I told him there would have to be some communication between us, well in advance, before he made any such moves in the future. I also alerted him to to requirement of a written report on the 4th District for the national convention. He promised to have one by the time of the southern workshop.

I plan to be in Neshoba County through Tuesday, then back to Meridian and Clarke County. Will try to keep up the correspondence. There is no carbon, so there is no second sheet.

Sincerely,

RH.

This is for all staff

First mailing from 4th Dist office approx one week ago.

INTRODUCTION TO A NEW OFFICE

A district office has been set up in Neshoba County (Philadelphia) for the Fourth Congressional District. This office will be a center of information and communication for the people of this district.

The Voting Rights Bill forces us to think about voting and future elections and active citizenship. We now have to start thinking and doing for ourselves and choosing and supporting our own leadership. But to do this we need information. This new office will try to supply that information.

We who are opening the District Office spent last week in Jackson. we were hunting for information about roads, schools, taxes, jobs, and everything else that active citizens need to know. We started out with a list of sample questions and looked for places to find the answers. Some of the questions we asked were: How are taxes spent on Negro schools? What are the duties of city officials? How are city employees hired? How are roads repaired? Many of the answers we found in The Mississippi Code (8 books containing all the laws of the state. We hope to get a set of these books for the District Office). We found other sources of information, too -- in libraries and in such people as lawyers. Now that we know how to find answers we need your questions. Also we need you to suggest how information should be used and how it should be given out.

Since City elections are coming up very shortly, the District Office staff felt our first mailing should contain information concerning municipalities (city governments). These are some of the things The Mississippi Code says about city government:

There are two types of city government: a)the commission form of government; b) the council manager form of government.

"The commission form of government shall be governed by a council consisting of the mayor and two councilmen, each of whom shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the council.....The mayor and the councilmen must be elected by the City at large but the governing authorities may establish as many wards and as many voting precincts in each ward as may be necessa or desireable.

" The legislative power of any city or town under the counci manager form of government shall consist of a mayor and five councilmen. The mayor and the councilmen must be elected at larg to serve the entire city or each of four of the councilmen may be elected at large to serve a particular ward and one to serve the entire city. Each shall be a resident of the ward he represents.

vote. He shall have the superintending control of all the officers and affairs of the municipality and shall take care of the law and ordinances of the municipality, and he shall have the power to veto in writing....but a measure vetoed by the mayor may be adopted...if two thirds of the aldermen vote therefore.

"The mayor and board of aldermen shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of each month, at such place and hour as may be fixed by ordinance....."

"The chief of police shall be the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality and shall have control and supervision of all police officers employed by the municipality. The chief of police shall be an ex officio constable within the city boundaries and shall perform such other duties as shall be required of him by proper ordinance."

"The street commissioner shall, under the direction of the mayor and board of aldermen, have general control of the streets, alleys, avenues, and sidewalks. He shall see that they are always in proper repair, he shall have the same worked, repaired, altered, paved, lighted, sprinkled and everything else done that is to keep the same in good repair...and shall perform all other duties that may be required of him by ordinance."

"The tax collector shall collect, account for and pay over all taxes levied by the Municipality (City), and perform all duties required of him by the ordinance under the same penalties prescribed for collection of state and county taxes by law. The tax collector shall receive only such compensation as shall be provided by order duly entered in the minutes of the municipality. In no case can the tax collector ...retain any compensation from his collection....."

This is the kind of information voters need to make wise election choices and to understand how their cities and towns are being run. It needs to be studied and talked about -- and added to. The District Office wants to help in doing all of these things. Please advise us how we can best help. Send comments, suggestions, questions, and requests for information to: Miss Eva Mae Young

or

Mr. Johnny Lee Smith
Fourth District Office
COFO
General Delivery
Philadelphia, Mississippi

Please share this mail with your neighbors. If you know of other people who would like to be on our mailing list please send us their names.

FREEDOM.

Reproduced below is a facsimile of the form currently in use for registration:

4/18/55
GNB: gnb

SWORN WRITTEN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(By reason of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No. 95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application: _____

2. What is your full name? _____

3. State your age and date of birth: _____

4. What is your occupation? _____

5. Where is your business carried on? _____

6. By whom are you employed? _____

7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi? _____

8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi? _____

9. Where is your place of residence in the District? _____

10. Specify the date when such residence began: _____

11. State your prior place of residence, if any: _____

12. Check which oath you desire to take: 1. General _____ 2. Minister's _____ 3. Minister's Wife _____ 4. If under 21 years at present, but 21 years by date of general election _____.

13. If there is more than one person of your same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called? _____

14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy? _____

15. If your answer to Question 14 is "yes", name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions: _____

16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister? _____

17. If your answer to Question 16 is "yes", state the length of your residence in the election district: _____

18. Write and copy in the space below: Section _____ of the Constitution of Mississippi: (Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)

19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:

20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.

21. Sign and attach tereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

_____

The applicant will sign his name here.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named _____ on this, the _____ day of _____, 19 ___.

_____

COUNTY REGISTRAR

[1962, April]

Dave

Dear Miss Devine,

I trust you're doing fine.

Yours

Bill

MISSISSIPPI POLITICAL HANDBOOK

By William L. Higgs

PREFACE

This handbook was completed during a residence fellowship at Brandeis University under the auspices of the Florina Lasker Program in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

I wish to thank the students, faculty, and administration of Brandeis for their assistance, and to acknowledge the cooperative help received from other colleges and universities.

William L. Higgs
Waltham, Massachusetts
April, 1962

Contents

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	VOTING AND ELECTIONS	1
	A. Who Can Vote	1
	B. The Conducting of the General Election	5
	C. The Conducting of the Primary Election	6
	D. Becoming a Candidate	6
	E. Times of Elections and Voting Hours	8
	F. Election Costs	8
III.	PARTY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS	9
	A. In General	9
	B. The Precinct Convention	9
	C. The County Convention	10
	D. The County Democratic Executive Committee	11
	E. The Congressional District Caucus	12
	F. The State Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee	13
	G. Mississippi Political Campaigns	14
	H. Note on Municipal Elections	14
IV.	MISSISSIPPI GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE	15
	A. State Government	15
	1. The Executive Branch	15
	2. The Legislative Branch	17
	3. The Judicial Branch	18
	4. The Administrative Branch	20
	B. County Government	21
	C. Municipal Government	23
V.	THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	24
	A. Present Law	24
	B. The Law in Action	25
	1. Executive and Administrative Action	25
	2. The Congress	30
	3. The Federal Courts	30
VI.	SOME WAYS OF HELPING ONESELF	31

Contents (cont'd)

Page

VII. APPENDIX

A. Forms

1. Complaint for Violation of Civil Rights..... A-1

2. Poll Tax Payment Form..... A-2

3. Sample Poll Tax Receipt..... A-3

4. Sample Registration Form..... A-4

B. Mississippi Political Calendar 1961-1966..... A-6

C. Some Sources of Additional Information..... A-8

D. Some Statistical Facts..... A-9

I. INTRODUCTION

This manual is written for two purposes. First, it is intended to be a brief reference book for the serious student of Mississippi politics. Second, it is hoped that the handbook will meet the purpose of informing the average Mississippi citizen of the governmental and political structure under which he lives.

The problem that colors political affairs more than any other in Mississippi is race relations. The principle of total segregation has a firm commitment by almost all of the present officers in the governmental and political organization of the state. For this reason the race relations problems will be stressed within the covers of this handbook.

This small volume is particularly designed for use as a text in Mississippi government classes and voter registration schools in Mississippi.

It is sincerely hoped that everyone who takes the time to read through the manual will benefit himself and his fellow man from an increased knowledge and awareness of the political structure and forces that constitute government in Mississippi.

II. VOTING AND ELECTIONS

A. Who Can Vote

In order for a person to vote in Mississippi in any election, local, state, or federal, he must first be a "qualified elector." A qualified elector is defined as an inhabitant of the state who, by the date of the general election (normally, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November) of the year in which he offers to vote, will be 21 years of age or older, has lived two years in Mississippi and one year in

the election district (precinct) in which he offers to vote, has been duly registered as an elector by passing a test requiring him to read, write, and interpret any section of the State Constitution and to give a reasonable statement of the duties of a citizen, and has paid poll taxes on time (i.e. on or before February 1 of each year) for the two (2) preceding years unless he was excused from paying them. One should particularly note that the Mississippi State Constitution has a total of 285 sections, some of which are extremely difficult, long, and tedious. It should also be noticed that the circuit clerk, who is by virtue of his office the registrar of voters, has the power to decide whether or not one has passed the test. The test may be taken any number of times, though it is advisable for one wishing to take it again to wait a day or two. (The legislature is now considering a limit of one try every six months.) A recent federal law does require that the circuit clerk keep a permanent record of all tests given. And the federal law also provides relief through the federal courts if the circuit clerk applies the test unfairly. (See the form in the appendix for complaint to federal civil rights agencies.)

One should also observe that the crucial date is that of the general election, which is always on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In other words, if a person is 21 on or before that date, then he may vote in that general election and in all primary elections leading up to that general election.

A primary election is an election normally held from a few days to several months prior to a general election. Its purpose is to select candidates of particular political parties to run in the general election. Of course, in practice in Mississippi there is only one political party of serious consequence, the Democratic Party. For this reason the selection of the Democratic Party candidate in the Democratic primary is actually the real election. Except in special cases the Democratic primary is held the

first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, followed by a second primary (run-off election) three weeks later. A run-off is always held when no one candidate gets an absolute majority of all votes cast; or, in the cases of municipal officers, justices of the peace, constables, and state representatives in some counties (e.g. Hinds County), a candidate is elected when he receives a majority of all votes cast divided by the number of positions that are to be filled. For example, if five men are running for constable and there are two constable positions to fill and if 10,000 votes are cast (each voter casting two votes, which is the number of positions to be filled), and if a candidate receives 2,501 votes, then he has an absolute majority of 10,000 votes (the total number cast) divided by two (the number of posts to be filled) which is 5,000. 2,501 is an absolute majority of 5,000. State law provides that there is no run-off in the general election. In other words, the top man wins in the general election.

A person may not vote--either in a general election or a primary election preceding a general election unless he has registered four (4) months prior to the general election, which cut-off date is the first week in July. (A bill is now pending in the legislature to also require registration at least one month before a primary election.)

A poll tax of $2 is generally required to be paid by every person in the state of Mississippi who is between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except (primarily) for persons in the armed services, who may receive an exemption certificate. (Some counties require $3.) This means that in order for a person on becoming 21 to vote and to continue to vote every year thereafter, he must pay a poll tax beginning with the one payable in the month of January immediately after he becomes 21. Note that poll taxes are paid in January through February 1 (and sometimes also in the December preceding). Poll tax receipts must be presented at the polls when voting. (See appendix for a sample poll tax receipt.)

There are some U. S. Supreme Court decisions that indicate that Mississippi's Constitution interpretation test and requirements of the payment of poll taxes by election time may be unconstitutional as in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

If the citizen moves from one precinct to another or from one county to another, then he must wait a year before he can vote again. For this reason many people continue to vote in the same precinct or town even though they live elsewhere. In this manner they continue to vote without interruption. It is suggested, however, that one should change his registration with the circuit clerk whenever he moves to a new district; and it might be advisable to wait to make this change until a year in which no important election is being held.

It is of major significance that poll taxes may be paid by anyone for any other person. The important thing is that the taxes are paid and not who pays them. In other words, one or more persons can legally collect a thousand separate $2 from a large number of people and go down to the courthouse and pay their poll taxes for them. (See the poll tax payment form in the appendix.) One should also remember that neither registration nor payment of poll taxes is a condition of doing one or the other; the two are completely independent. You may register without paying your poll tax. You may pay your poll tax without registering. But both are necessary in order for one to be a qualified elector and thereby to be able to vote.

After one becomes 60 years of age, he is no longer required to pay poll taxes. Therefore, a person who has just become 60 may vote at the next election if he has only paid the poll tax for the last year. If he is 61 or over, no poll tax is required at all and he may vote merely by registering with the circuit clerk (if he has not already done so).

To repeat: one may register at any time; however, one may pay his poll taxes only during December and the following January up through February 1.

(Theoretically it would seem that one might be able to pay any future poll taxes whenever he desires. But in practice the poll taxes are normally not received until at least December.)

B. The Conducting of the General Election

The general election is conducted on a state-wide basis by the State Board of Election Commissioners, which consists of the Governor, The Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. Every even year in September the State Board of Election Commissioners appoints three (3) election commissioners for each county to conduct the general election in that county. These county election commissioners are important primarily because they have the power to examine the registration and poll books and to decide what persons are properly registered and are qualified voters. They also appoint the general election managers and clerks for each voting place. Three sets of books are kept for each precinct or voting district. The registration book is a permanent record of those persons who have passed the "literacy" tests and other requirements for registration. (All books are kept in the circuit clerk's office.) The names of those persons on the registration book who are qualified electors (i.e. have also paid their poll taxes) are then transferred to the general election poll book and the primary election poll books, which books are then taken to the various voting places and are used at the polls. An entry is made beside each person's name in the poll book as he votes. If his name does not appear in the poll book, he may not vote automatically but must prepare his ballot subject to further checking. If a person's name does not appear on the poll book, he should nevertheless go ahead and vote. The county commissioners of election also appoint persons to hold the election at each polling place in the county. The commissioners have the power to hear all appeals from the circuit clerk's refusing or denying a person's registration. An appeal from their decision may be taken to the circuit court and finally to the State Supreme Court.

C. The Conducting of the Primary Election

The primary election machinery is on a state-wide basis under the supervision of the state executive committee of the particular party that is holding the primary. Since in Mississippi the Democratic Party is the only significant party, the Democratic Party will be used as the example. The State Democratic Executive Committee furnishes to each county Democratic executive committee the names of all state and state district candidates who have qualified for the Democratic Primary elections and also furnishes a sample of the official ballot to be used in the election.

The county Democratic executive committees are always in charge of the actual grass-roots holding of the primary election. The county committee acts exactly as the board of county election commissioners acts, except that it has no power to revise the registration or poll books. In particular, the county committee has the power to appoint all managers and clerks of elections at the various polling places throughout the county. For obvious reasons, such as patronage (political jobs) and the influencing of elections, the control of these jobs is quite important.

D. Becoming a Candidate

There are several principal things which must be done for one to become a candidate for office in the Democratic primary. The prospective candidate must give his name, accompanied by a filing fee, to the secretary of either the State Democratic Executive Committee or the county Democratic executive committee (depending upon whether or not he is running for a state or state district office, or a county or county district office), sign an affidavit stating that he has read the State Corrupt Practices Act, and sign an affidavit that he has not been a member of certain subversive organizations. Candidates for state or state district offices file these affidavits with the Secretary of State. Candidates for county or county district

offices file with the circuit clerk of the county. The fees are: $100 for a state-wide office, $50 for a state district office, $7.50 for a state senator (except where there is only one county in the district) and for state representative when there is more than one county in the district, $5 for county-wide offices, and $2.50 for county district offices. (These fees may shortly be increased under a bill pending in the State Legislature.) A candidate must qualify at least sixty (60) days prior to the primary election. A candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor or United States Senator must be at least 30 years of age. Other state-wide officers such as the Secretary of State must be at least 25 years of age, as must also United States Representatives and State Senators. Supreme Court judges must be at least 30 years of age; and other judges, except the justices of the peace, must be at least 26 years of age. All other officers including constables, municipal officials, state representatives, county supervisors, etc., must only be qualified electors. (The age at the time of taking office is what counts.)

A person may, however, qualify for office as an independent candidate and run in the general election by filing a petition with either the state or county board of election commissioners (depending upon which office is sought). If a state-wide office is involved, 1,000 qualified electors must sign the petition; if a Congressional district, 200 qualified electors; if a circuit or chancery court district, 100 qualified electors; if a county-wide district, a senatorial or flotorial district or a municipality of a thousand or more people, 50 qualified electors; and if a county district or a municipality of under 1,000 people, 15 qualified electors. The petition must be filed at least 40 days prior to the general election in November. The candidate can have participated as a voter or as a candidate in the prior primary election of any party immediately preceding the general election in which he desires to run. In

effect, this provision gives a second chance to run candidates for a particular office.

E. Times of Elections and Voting Hours

The polls open at eight o'clock in the morning and close at six in the evening, except that in cities having 1,000 or more registered voters, they open at seven in the morning. The general election is always held each year the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The primary election for the election of State officials, except for judges, is held every four (4) years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, and the second primary is held three weeks later. The next such election will be in August, 1963. The primary election for Congressmen at the present time is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of even numbered years, the second primary being held three weeks later if necessary. Elections for judges and United States Senator (whenever a Senator's six-year term expires) are held at the same time as the Congressional elections. Chancery, Circuit, and county judges are elected every four (4) years, the next election being in 1962. Supreme Court judges are elected as their eight-year terms expire. The election for the senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis will be in 1964, and the election for that of Senator James Eastland in 1966.

F. Election Costs

The expenses for the holding of primary elections are paid out of the county treasuries, unless the party holding the primary failed to receive one-third of the total vote cast in the entire state in the preceding Presidential election. The general election costs are paid by the counties in all cases.

III. PARTY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

A. In General

In Mississippi a candidate is nominated for the general election in November by winning the party primary election, usually held several months earlier. Since, as mentioned before, the Democratic Party is for most purposes the only significant political party in the State, the person who wins the Democratic Party primary election is normally elected automatically at the general election in November to the office to which he was nominated in the Democratic primary election. In other words, winning the Democratic nomination is the same as winning election to the office. The actual Democratic primary election process has been described in the preceding section. It is the purpose of this section to deal with the party machinery that conducts party affairs in general and the Democratic Party primary elections in particular.

B. The Precinct Convention

Normally during the month of February, March, or April of years in which the President of the United States is elected, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee (or the State Democratic Executive Committee as a whole) names a date at least ten days in advance setting the time for holding "precinct elections." These elections are held at the usual voting place in each precinct or voting district and are usually held on Tuesday. They must begin at ten o'clock in the morning by law. The county Democratic executive committee appoints certain persons to act as temporary chairman and temporary secretary of the precinct convention and entrusts the various delegate credentials (certificates of election to the county convention) and other papers to them. At these precinct conventions, all qualified electors in the precinct may assemble and elect

delegates, depending upon the size of the precinct. Frequently, however, these one to six votes are split into half votes with alternates for each half vote. This means that a precinct with two votes might send eight (8) people to the county convention, made up of four half votes and four alternate half votes. The precinct convention is a sovereign body and as such adopts and operates under its own rules. It is at this point that a knowledge of parliamentary procedure, quick thinking, and aggressiveness can result in the election of favorable delegates. Conversely, a lack of any of these three qualities will frequently result in defeat. Rump conventions in which a dissenting group holds its own meeting are not unknown. In this case, of course, the county convention would decide which delegation to recognize as the official one.

In the precinct convention, the temporary chairman presides over the election of a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary. The permanent chairman then presides over the election of delegates to the county convention. At times, resolutions are introduced and are acted upon by the precinct convention. They have no legal effect and only express the sentiments of the voters in that precinct.

A majority vote prevails in all cases, unless different rules of procedure have been accepted by prior majority vote.

C. The County Convention

At the county convention, which is usually held in the courthouse a week or more after the precinct convention, the delegates elected by the precincts assemble, with the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee presiding. The program of the county convention has normally been arranged by the county Democratic executive committee. At the county

convention the delegates first hear a keynote address by some prominent political figure of the state. They then ordinarily proceed to elect delegates to the state convention, following the same procedure as was used in the precinct conventions, i.e. electing two delegates with one-half vote and two alternate half-vote delegates for each vote in the state convention allocated to that particular county. By law each county receives twice as many votes in the State Democratic Convention as it has seats in the State House of Representatives. (For example, Hinds County in 1960 had four seats in the State House of Representatives. It therefore had eight votes to be cast by 16 delegates with one-half vote each or by 16 alternate delegates in case of the inability of the 16 regular delegates.) The county convention then proceeds to resolve itself into five (5) caucuses consisting of the precinct delegates from each supervisor's district. These caucuses nominate three (3) candidates for the new county Democratic executive committee. The county convention then reconvenes and considers all the nominations. Nominations may also be made from the floor as in the case of nominations for delegates to the State convention. (Frequently a nominating committee reports a full slate of candidates for delegates to the State convention. Often this slate is elected without opposition. This need not be so.) Finally, the convention proceeds to elect the new county Democratic executive committee of 15 members, normally ratifying the earlier nominations from the five caucuses of the supervisor's districts. However, to repeat, everyone has the right to nominate additional candidates from the floor. The county convention will frequently adopt resolutions, which, however, have no legal effect.

D. The County Democratic Executive Committee

At this point will be considered briefly the county Democratic executive committee. This fifteen-man body meets two weeks before any

ling place in the county. This is a valuable patronage power. Also the manager frequently assists the electors in voting when they have any difficulty. By law the county Democratic executive committee is required to appoint managers evenly among the supporters of the candidates for those offices which are the leading contests. (This law may have been repealed by the legislature at the time of this printing.) And if there is any doubt as to which offices are most contested, then the positions are apportioned among the supporters of the candidates for the highest office. By law every candidate has the right to have at least one of his supporters observe the conduct of the election at each polling place and at the canvassing (counting) of the returns. This is an important right, since it assures a degree of fairness in the election. The CDEC (County Democratic Executive Committee) is in charge of canvassing the returns and declaring the results of all Democratic primary elections. The committee also has certain powers as to acceptance or rejection of a voter's ballot. Such a decision, however, is made in the first instance by the manager at the precinct polling place. The CDEC, as does the SDEC (State Democratic Executive Committee), serves for four years until the next convention.

E. The Congressional District Caucus

The delegates elected in the 82 county Democratic conventions throughout the state then assemble a week or more later in separate caucuses held in each of the state's five Congressional districts. These caucuses then proceed to elect, subject to the approval of the upcoming State Convention: (a) four regular delegates and four alternate delegates (representing a total of two votes) to the National Democratic Convention; (b) three members of the SDEC; and (c) one candidate for Democratic Presidential Elector.

F. The State Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee

A week or more after the last Congressional district caucus is held (the five caucuses are normally held one after the other about a week or so apart), the State Democratic Convention is convened in Jackson, the state capital. The convention is opened by the chairman of the SDEC, who presides until a permanent chairman of the convention is chosen. This procedure may vary and is not rigidly prescribed by law. The permanent chairman then may appoint various committees to prepare different resolutions and other proposals. (In 1960, for example, the Unpledged Electors program was prepared in committee and presented to the convention which proceeded to adopt it. This, however, was done at the reconvened State Democratic Convention subsequent to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. The reconvened State Democratic Convention then proceeded to put up two slates of Presidential electors, one pledged to the National Democratic nominees, Kennedy and Johnson, and the other unpledged to any particular nominees.) The convention ratifies the earlier election by the Congressional district caucuses of the 40 delegates to the national convention (representing 10 votes) and ratifies the election of the 15 men to the new SDEC. The State Democratic Convention also elects delegates to the Democratic National Convention having a total of the remainder of the votes to which the State of Mississippi is entitled. The State Convention also adopts a platform, which by law states the position of the Mississippi Democratic Party. This platform is frequently in opposition to that of the National Democratic Party.

In addition to the earlier-mentioned duties of the SDEC, this body has general charge of the supervision of the Democratic primary elections on a state-wide basis. It is also technically in charge of the campaigns for election of all state-wide and state-district Democratic

candidates in the November general elections. However, since in Mississippi the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election, this latter function is only performed during Presidential campaigns. A similar campaigning function is the responsibility of the CDEC, though this almost never occurs and for the same reason.

G. Mississippi Political Campaigns

In Mississippi, because of the effect of the Democratic primary, political campaigns are normally waged within the Democratic Party among factions backing particular candidates in the Democratic primary. Formal party campaigns in the general election are non-existent, and campaign machinery is formed on an ad hoc personality basis. For example, one refers to "the Coleman organization" or to "the Eastland organization." It would seem that there is a great need today in the State of Mississippi for something more than mere individualism in political organizations. This situation results in an election decided by personalities and not by issues.

The Mississippi Corrupt Practices Act of 1935, as amended, technically covers the campaign activities of all candidates. However, it is rarely observed in practice, and its violation is even less frequently punished. A brief reading of some of its unrealistic provisions readily shows the reason for its lack of enforcement. For example, a limit of $25,000 is placed upon expenditures that may be made by a candidate for Governor of the state. Seasoned political observers in Mississippi have estimated that at least as much as $250,000 is frequently spent on such a campaign.

H. Note on Municipal Elections

A rudimentary municipal Democratic executive committee is in charge of holding municipal primary elections. A municipal election commission holds the general election. Their functions generally coincide

with those of their county counterparts.

IV. MISSISSIPPI GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

A. State Government

1. The Executive Branch

Mississippi state government is divided into the traditional three branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, and is constantly increasing its other area of state and governmental activity, that of state boards and commissions. This administrative area might be called the fourth branch of state government. Each of these branches will be considered separately.

The head of the executive branch and the chief executive officer of the State is the Governor . In Mississippi the Governor does not have as firm a control over the executive establishment as he does in many other states. Here the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, and several other less important state-level executive officials are all elected by the people in the general election every four years, concurrently with the election of the Governor. These officials are largely independent of the Governor and on occasion openly oppose him. However, the very large number of administrative agencies and boards, such as the Highway Patrol and the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, are wholly or largely subject to the Governor's appointive and removal powers. Therefore, he is quite powerful for this reason and frequently makes very advantageous use of this patronage. The Governor's power of pardoning convicts is not an unimportant one and has frequently been used to his substantial advantage. The Governor also has control of the National Guard, which may be used to enforce the State's law. He, as in most states, has the veto power. If he disapproves a bill passed by both

houses of the Legislature, he vetoes it, and the bill may then be passed over his veto only by a two-thirds vote of both houses. He also has the power to convene the legislature in special session. This is normally done every two or three years, in addition to the regular session, which convenes in January of every even year. The Governor has many additional powers as a result of the common arrangement in Mississippi of making him chairman of several boards by virtue of his office (ex officio), such as the State Budget Commission and the Agricultural and Industrial Board.

The Lieutenant Governor succeeds the Governor upon his death or absence from the state. He presides over the State Senate and has the very important power of appointing the committees of the Senate. He is an ex officio member of several boards and commissions.

The Secretary of State supervises the corporation laws, is in charge of election returns and certification, and is responsible for the publication and storage of various types of state documents and reports. The Attorney General has a staff of approximately ten attorneys. His is one of the more important elective state offices. His duty is to enforce the laws of the state by advising local law enforcement officers, such as the sheriffs and chiefs of police of municipalities, and, when necessary, to resort to the courts for judicial enforcement of the state laws. His office also assists in drafting legislation and in advising the Governor and other state agencies. He represents the State of Mississippi in all courts and defends all agencies of the state. The State Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, respectively, audit the accounts of the various state agencies and pay the warrants issued upon the state treasury. There are various other minor elective state-wide offices, the most important of which is the Superintendent of Education, who exercises general control over the state's segregated system of public schools.

2. The Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of the state government is composed of the two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House consists of 140 members; the Senate, 49. House members are normally elected from a particular county, though there are a few "flotorial" districts comprising more than one county. Senators are elected from senatorial districts which normally comprise two or more counties.

The House of Representatives is presided over by the Speaker of the House, who is elected by the House itself every four years in January after the general election. This official is extremely powerful, as he may (and does) succeed himself repeatedly. He appoints all committees of the House, including the all-powerful House Rules Committee (which decides what bills shall be considered by the full House); he decides to which committee a bill should be referred; and he decides whom to recognize from the floor; and he has still many other important powers. Many political observers consider this office in its present form subject to abuse.

In Mississippi there is no majority or minority party. Therefore, leaders who are considered to represent the viewpoint of the administration (the Governor) are often grouped together and those who are frequently opposed to the administration are grouped together. All present members of the legislature are Democrats. The legislature meets every two years, always convening in January of each even-numbered year. Frequently a special session is called by the Governor prior to the regular session in January. Sessions normally last from two to four months. State representatives receive $3,000 for each regular session (every even year), plus $22.50 for each day of a special session, plus $100 per month except months in session, plus liberal travel allowances.

The State Senate, as mentioned earlier, is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor. This official has powers similar to the Speaker of

the House except for the very important exception that he does not have the power to appoint the Senate Rules Committee. These bodies, like their counterparts in the U. S. House of Representatives, control the flow of legislation to the floor. They may defeat a bill simply by refusing to permit its consideration, and normally a two-thirds vote is required to reverse the rules committee. The State Senate also has some confirmation power over the Governor's appointments, but these are of little consequence.

3. The Judicial Branch

The judicial system of the state is antiquated in many respects and will be considered at this point for state, county and city levels of government. The state's eighty-two counties are each divided into five supervisor's districts, each district having at least one justice of the peace and at least one constable. The justice has jurisdiction of all civil cases involving fines of up to $200 and of criminal cases that are only misdemeanors involving less than one year in jail. The justice court does not keep a word-by-word record of its proceedings, and only the final results are recorded. Ordinarily the justice court does not have a jury. The constable is the lowest law enforcement officer of the state and is responsible for enforcing the law in his supervisor's district. He attends the justice court, delivers its papers, and carries out its judgments. He is assisted by the sheriff in many cases. Many counties in the state have county courts. These courts have general jurisdiction over all cases involving up to $3,000, and all criminal and civil matters on appeal from justice courts. Cases appealed from justice courts are re-tried in the county court, where either party (or, in a criminal case, the defendant alone) may have a full twelve-man jury, if he desires.

The state's basic trial courts are the circuit court and the chancery court.

The circuit court is the court of general residual jurisdiction and corresponds to the English Common Law Courts in which the judge states the law and the jury applies it to the facts. The circuit court handles all matters in which only damages are involved and many special types of cases such as appeals from the board of supervisors of a county or the municipal board or city council of a municipality. There are nineteen (19) circuit court districts in Mississippi. The circuit court also has jurisdiction over all criminal matters (unless, of course, a misdemeanor is involved, in which case the case goes first to the justice of the peace court and may then be re-tried in its entirety in the circuit court. However, this re-trial takes place in the county court if there is one, and the circuit court hears appeals from the re-trial in the county court). A jury trial may always be had in the circuit court. A circuit court judge is elected for a four-year term and, with one exception, circuit court districts comprise two or more counties.

Of equal standing with the circuit courts are the chancery courts. However, these courts are presided over by chancellors who are elected and serve in a similar manner as circuit judges, but who sit always, except for a minor exception, without a jury and themselves decide not only the law but also the facts of a case. Their jurisdiction extends to special classes of cases, such as those involving land, domestic relations, wills and estates of deceased persons, incompetent persons, and minors, suits for injunctions to prevent people from doing certain things, and suits in general for particular types of relief such as creating a drainage district or extending the city limits. There are 17 chancery court districts in Mississippi.

The State Supreme Court consists of nine judges, who normally sit in groups of five each. Cases are heard from September through June on Monday of each week. The court hands down its opinions at the beginning

of that day. The court almost always is up to date in its hearings, and not infrequently a decision is rendered two or three weeks after it is argued. The court is composed of elective judges, three from each of three Supreme Court Districts who are chosen for eight-year terms. The senior judge on the court serves as Chief Justice; his immediate junior serves as Presiding Justice. One presides over Division (group) A; the other over Division (group) B. Appeals come to the Supreme Court from the chancery courts or the circuit courts. If all five of the judges in a Division (group) do not agree upon the disposition of a case, then the case is decided by all nine judges (i.e., en banc).

The state and its many subdivisions such as the counties, the municipalities, and the various circuit court districts are represented in criminal matters in the several courts by prosecuting attorneys. There may be a city prosecuting attorney, normally appointed by the city council, who handles criminal matters before the city court. If there is a county prosecuting attorney for the county court criminal cases, he is commonly an elected official. There is always a district attorney who handles criminal matters before the circuit court and who is elected by the voters of the circuit court district. The Attorney-General handles criminal matters on the state level in the State Supreme Court.

4. The Administrative Branch

There are many state boards and agencies that perform various public services. The Agricultural and Industrial Board has the responsibility of bringing industry into the state and of helping the state's economy. The Budget Commission is responsible for preparing a state budget every two years. The Board of Institutions of Higher Learning has jurisdiction over the colleges and universities. The State Employment Security Commission administers through its system of employment offices the program of helping unemployed citizens to find jobs. It also handles

unemployment compensation payments and apparently is going to have jurisdiction over the new federal manpower retraining programs designed to retrain persons now out of jobs while paying them the equivalent of unemployment compensation as they are being retrained. All of the above programs are substantially financed by federal funds.

Another sort of state agency is the State Sovereignty Commission, with the Governor as the chairman. This body has as its function the preservation of the segregated system of society that exists in the state. It employs investigators and keeps files on many citizens of the state who differ with the official state policy of segregation.

B. County Government

The governing body of each of the 82 counties is the board of supervisors. One supervisor is elected from each of the five supervisor's districts of every county. The board has such general powers as hiring a county police force, deciding upon the boundaries of the various voting districts in the county, hearing appeals from the county tax assessor, authorizing the submission of various bond issues for the approval of the electors of the county to construct various projects such as county parks and hospitals, and levying county taxes. Each supervisor has jurisdiction over the roads in his district and maintains a road shop for this purpose. This gives him extensive political power in his district, since he decides whose roads will be paved.

Another important county official is the county superintendent of education. He has jurisdiction over the county schools and over the various 16$\underline{\text{th}}$ section lands of the county, which are set aside for the benefit of the schools. He decides who rents the lands and for what price.

The sheriff is a third county official. In addition to being chief law enforcement officer of the county, he is also the tax collector.

He enforces the law in the county and executes all orders of the various courts that apply to people of property in the county. One of his deputies attends sessions of both the county and circuit courts. He has jurisdiction over the county jail. His compensation is through fees for all services that are performed by his office, varying from the collection of real estate taxes to the holding of a particular person in jail. There are several sheriffs in the state of Mississippi who make over $100,000 a year legally. In addition to his legal income, through his law enforcement powers he has the discretion of whether or not to raid illegal liquor-selling places in his county. This means that he has a lever whereby he can extort payments from the owners of these illegal businesses. This is considered to be a common practice.

The county tax assessor is another official of importance. It is up to him to assess the value of the various pieces of real estate in the county (subject to appeal to the board of supervisors) and to apply to this assessment the rate of taxation that has been fixed by the board of supervisors. This tax is then, of course, collected by the sheriff's office.

Two more very important county officials are the circuit clerk and the chancery clerk. The circuit clerk handles all papers involving the circuit court. He also has charge of issuing marriage licenses and, most important, of registering voters and keeping the election books. It is with him that all persons running for county or county-district office must qualify. To repeat: It is in his office that all persons must register to vote. And under the present state law, it is up to him to decide whether or not a person has satisfactorily completed his registration tests. The judgment roll is also kept in his office. It is in this book that all judgments of the circuit court and decrees of the chancery court may be entered so as to tie up the real estate (land) of the

particular person who has lost a law suit. His office is open every day of the week except, in some counties, on Saturday; and he or one of his deputies is required by law to register any person who comes into his office during those times and who has the required qualifications. It is against state law as well as federal law for him to delay the registration process in any way.

C. Municipal Government

The governing body of a municipality in Mississippi may be either a city commission, a city council, a board of selectmen, or a city manager together with his city council. All of these forms except the city manager form generally have a mayor who is the chief executive officer of the municipality. In general, however, the governing body meets frequently enough (usually weekly) so that it can exercise general and final supervision over most activities of the municipality.

There is also the city clerk, who may be appointed or who may be elected, depending upon the municipality. This official is responsible for registration of voters in the city. In other words, a voter living in the city must not only register with the circuit clerk of the county but, after registering first with the circuit clerk, must register with the city clerk of the municipality. This official keeps the minutes and the record of the proceedings of the city governing body, and the various election books of the city.

There exists usually a city tax collector and a city tax assessor, all under the absolute jurisdiction of the governing body of the municipality.

There is generally a city police chief, who has jurisdiction over the police department and of arrests for all crimes and misdemeanors that might be committed within the city limits.

There is normally a municipal court presided over by a city judge in which misdemeanors committed inside the city are tried. This court hears not only traffic violations, but also such other matters as charges for breach of peace. This municipal court is almost exactly like the justice court mentioned earlier. It normally does not have a jury and is not a court of record. And if one is convicted here, he has a right to a complete retrial before a full twelve-man jury on appeal to the county court, if that county has one, or to the circuit court, if that county does not have a county court.

Each municipality may also have a city prosecuting attorney who represents the city in criminal cases before the municipal court and frequently before the county and circuit courts. Each municipality almost always has a city attorney who represents the municipality in general legal matters. He frequently will serve as prosecuting attorney in small municipalities.

V. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. Present Law

The basic protection of the citizen from either the state or from private citizens stems from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the federal Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude. (It would seem that many of Mississippi's large farmers are open to civil rights complaints based upon peonage charges founded on the Thirteenth Amendment and the federal criminal statutes enacted to enforce the Amendment.) By and large the Due Process of Law Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that in state courts everyone be given a fair trial. Also the Due Process Clause protects the rights of citizens to free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to petition

the government for redress of wrongs, and other similar guarantees that are normally thought necessary to a free and democratic society. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees to each citizen the equal protection of the laws even to the extent of his not being required to attend any segregated facilities of a public nature, be they schools, buses, parks or libraries. The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, creed, or color.

Aside from the Constitutional Amendments, there are many federal statutory laws both of a criminal nature and of a civil (damage suit) nature. The criminal provisions commonly provide for from one-to ten-year imprisonment penalties and substantial fines as penalties to be imposed upon either state officials or private citizens who deprive citizens of their civil rights. The civil statutes generally provide that any citizen who has been deprived of his civil rights may sue for damages the person or official who caused the deprivation. But the important thing to note, as will be explained in detail in the following paragraphs, is that these federal laws are almost totally ineffective as a result of the federal juries -- both the federal grand jury (indictment) and the federal petty jury (trial) -- and of the local federal district judges, who are almost completely in sympathy with the segregationist position.

B. The Law in Action

1. Executive and Administrative Action

Through his Constitutional duty to enforce the law the President of the United States has extremely wide powers in the area of civil rights. By means of his executive orders, President Kennedy has already taken steps to eliminate discrimination in firms that receive large government contracts (through establishing The President's Committee on Equal Employment

Opportunity). It is expected that in the near future he will exercise his powers to prevent discrimination in federally assisted housing of whatever nature and kind. But the President's powers extend much further. He could end the still extensive segregation that exists in the State National Guard and in the Army Reserve. He could require the withholding of all federal aid to schools and colleges which are segregated. He could require the withholding of federal aid to hospitals and other such facilities assisted by federal funds. He could order local federal marshals to enforce the federal civil rights laws. His power in the fields of welfare and unemployment compensation and of employment offices are wide and varied. His powers over the Small Business Administration, which controls the granting of federal loans, could be used to aid the Negro in Mississippi. And there are many other executive powers. Also every ten years the President has the power under existing federal statutes to decrease the representation in the House of Representatives of states that deny their citizens the right to vote. This authority is given by section two of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. However, it has never been used.

The Attorney General of the United States, through his Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, has broad powers in the area of civil rights. The Division is charged with the responsibility for enforcing all federal civil rights laws, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This office has recently been extremely active in attempting to secure the right to vote for the Negro citizens of Mississippi. However, in large measure the efforts have only been slightly successful. There has been only a relatively small increase in Negro registration as a result of the Civil Rights Division's activities. The Division also prepares proposed legislation for consideration by Congress in the civil rights field.

Though the federal laws to prevent discrimination in all forms and to protect voting could normally be quite effective when vigorously enforced by the Civil Rights Division, such is not the case at present. This is a result of the complete inability of the Division to obtain even an indictment -- much less a conviction -- of a white person who has denied a Negro citizen his civil rights. The normally all-white jury simply will not indict or convict him. And even in cases which do not require a jury, such as school integration litigation, the federal district judges themselves use such methods as delay and outright refusal to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In short, the law of the land cannot be effectively enforced in the federal district courts in Mississippi.

Fortunately, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over Mississippi and five other Southern states, has taken a different view and has insisted upon compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions. But an appeal to the Court of Appeals takes time, and it is frequently impossible to appeal because of the expense and the inability to obtain legal counsel. There are at present only four Negro attorneys in the state of Mississippi; and, as a result of local pressure, almost no white attorneys will even dare consider taking a civil rights case. The lower state courts at times not only provide no remedy in fact for a denial of civil rights, but instead, as in the recent "freedom rider" cases, have actually been used to enforce the state's unconstitutional policy of segregation. An eventual appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has thus far been effectively denied by reason of delay in the lower state courts, whether or not justified. As a matter of practice, an appeal, either by way of certiorari (review as a matter of grace), or by way of direct appeal (review as a matter of right), to the United States Supreme Court from the Mississippi State Supreme Court, has been largely

illusory, since the United States Supreme Court hears only a very small percentage of appeals from state supreme courts. [For example, the United States Supreme Court did not hear the appeal by Clyde Kennard from his 1961 conviction for allegedly assisting in stealing several sacks of chicken feed. (The admitted burglar and thief went free.) Kennard had just earlier tried to enter the all-white Mississippi Southern College.] On occasion the Mississippi Supreme Court will courageously overturn a denial of civil rights by a lower state court.

Of great importance is an agency created in 1957 by Congress, the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Civil Rights Commission was directed to investigate all denial of civil rights of citizens in the United States, in particular denials of the right to vote. The Commission was then to prepare a report and submit it to the President and to Congress, along with recommendations as to what legislation, Presidential action, Justice Department action and other things should be done to further secure the civil rights of all citizens. This the Commission has done. It prepared a small but effective report in 1959. Several of its recommendations were enacted into law in the form of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Then in 1961 it prepared a five-volume, extremely comprehensive report dealing with the five areas of voting, education, employment, housing, and administration of justice. These volumes may be obtained from the Commission at 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. The Commission is open at all times to receive complaints involving violations of civil rights. It frequently investigates them itself but almost always also refers them to the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division for FBI investigation. Since the Kennedy Administration came into office in January of 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has been most active and interested in exercising its duty. In its day-to-day operations the Civil Rights Commission is under the administrative control of the Staff Director, at the

present time Mr. Berle Bernhard. As a longer range matter, the Commission itself exercises full control. The Commission is composed of six members, three Democrats and three Republicans; one of the six is the chairman and one the vice-chairman. It meets approximately once a month.

A further word might be said at this point about the organization of the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. It is one of five divisions within the Justice Department and has, as does the Civil Rights Commission, about 75-100 employees, approximately half of whom are attorneys. It is divided into several sections which consider specific problems. The Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the division at present is Mr. Burke Marshall. The Division receives complaints directly, and complaints may be sent to it addressed to: Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. It has at its disposal the investigating services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and makes free use of these services.

Therefore, in general, when one has a complaint that his civil rights have been violated, either by a state or local official or by private persons, he should send a complaint both to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Civil Rights Division. At the present time both take prompt action to assist the complainant.

Another office should be mentioned at this time, the Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Civil Rights. This position is now held by Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr., whose office is in the Executive Office Building, Washington, D. C. He is a member of the White House Staff and is, perhaps, the President's chief advisor on civil rights matters. He heads the sub-Cabinet committee on civil rights, which coordinates the Kennedy Administration's civil rights activities. He has extensive jurisdiction in the field of preparing executive orders and general civil rights pronouncements by the President. He is also extremely influential

in forming the civil rights program of the Kennedy Administration presented to Congress.

2. The Congress

The second major area of civil rights power is the Congress itself. Though there has been an evident need for much more civil rights legislation in order to protect adequately the rights of all citizens of the United States, particularly the rights of the Negro in many Southern states, Congress has rarely been able to act, largely as a result of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition. In 1957 and 1960, when some civil rights legislation was passed, it was only over the most vigorous and, to a great extent, effective opposition of the Southern Representatives and Senators. The Southern Delegation occupies the chairmanships of most of the Congressional committees, including almost all the positions of leadership in the Congress. Through these positions of power they are largely able to prevent any civil rights legislation from even coming to a vote on the floors of either house of Congress. This is particularly true in the Senate, where the fillibuster (the right to talk without limit) is used when passage of some civil rights legislation seems imminent. For example, the position occupied by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has effectively blocked large numbers of proposed civil rights bills from ever reaching the floor of the Senate. It is claimed that no civil rights bill has ever been reported out of the Judiciary Committee during the many years he has been chairman. The only way such legislation has been enacted is the procedure of bypassing his committee by amending a totally unrelated bill pending before the Upper House. In this manner the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts passed the Senate.

3. The Federal Courts

The Federal Courts, primarily the U. S. Supreme Court, have led the way in the governmental struggle for civil rights in this country. The

landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education in 1954 established the principle that segregated public schools and other public facilities are in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and are, therefore, unconstitutional. Subsequent cases have applied this principle to parks, libraries, public restaurants, airports, bus and train terminals, and many other facilities. The U. S. Supreme Court has yet to decide how far the principle extends, though the recent sit-in cases now before the Court should provide some answers. But resort to the federal courts remains the most effective remedy for the citizens deprived of his civil rights.

In Mississippi the recent use of the three-judge court procedure with two out-of-state circuit judges (i.e., the bus terminal cases) has proved very effective in those cases involving the constitutionality of a state statute. In this manner the local federal district judge can be outvoted 2 to 1. However, in recent months the U. S. Supreme Court has limited the use of this procedure.

IV. SOME WAYS OF HELPING ONESELF

There are many ways in which the Negro citizen can help to alleviate his condition. First, perhaps, he should realize that he is not getting those things to which an American citizen is entitled. Certainly he does not have to be told this. However, consulting such official publications as the 1960 Federal Census will reveal such things as the fact that the average white family income is three times as much per year as that of the average Negro family. The 1960 Census shows that approximately two out of three Negro homes do not even have access to any toilet facilities or only have access to an outdoor privy. The Census further shows that approximately four out of five Negro homes have no access to facilities in which to take a shower or a bath. Such statistics as these are

poll taxes for the man and the wife -- a total of $4 -- a median Negro family must sacrifice a full day's income -- 1/365 of its $1440 yearly income. In short, these figures show that the poll tax is a real economic barrier to Negro voting in Mississippi. The 1960 Census publications concerning Mississippi may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, published in 1961, also reveals figures comparing Mississippi with other states. This book may be obtained for $3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

It is also very important for the Negro citizen to speak out in protest of his condition. The First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution protect his right to do this. He should write letters to the President, the Attorney-General, and to various members of Congress urging that something be done to help relieve his condition, such as the passage of legislation abolishing the poll tax and the literacy test so that he can vote.

And it is important not only to speak out against oppression and injustice, but actually to exercise peacefully those freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States such as registration to vote, paying one's poll tax, speaking freely, gathering together in free assembly to discuss political problems, carrying on political activity, and circulating petitions protesting injustice and deprivation of rights. These petitions may be presented to the President, to the Congress, and to other responsible government officials -- federal and state.

It is also important to realize that many, perhaps most, white persons in the state are almost totally unaware of the true condition of the Negro, as a result of the almost complete separation of the two groups.

This, therefore, presents an educational problem. Thus, it is very important that the Negro citizen speak to his white neighbor concerning politics and ask him for his help and his advice in these matters. The Negro citizen need only take the advice that he considers good, but free discussion is the beginning of true understanding and good will.

It is also important to contribute to and cooperate with those organizations that stand for the cause of civil rights for all citizens. Membership and active participation in the peaceful and lawful activities and programs of such organizations assist materially in promoting the elimination of the injustice, unequal opportunity, and oppression that presently exist.

It is particularly true that "Mississippi" is a magic word in the United States and throughout the world. Mississippi is the symbol of racism in the United States. It is the symbol of the absence of democracy and freedom in the very nation that presents itself as the champion of democracy and freedom. What happens in Mississippi is important everywhere. Therefore, it follows that peacful and lawful protest activity in Mississippi puts great pressure on the national government to help correct the wrongs that exist in the state and in other areas of the country. Following this reasoning, it is important that the press be kept fully informed so that free and mass coverage may be had. Perhaps the most important principle of all is that inaction leads to further suppression and that peaceful and lawful action in the form of attempts to assert one's Constitutional rights is the surest method of all to actually obtain them. In short, one has to stand up for his rights. A word of caution should be added: that one at all times be peaceful and obey the state law, except, of course, when it violates the paramount United States Constitution or federal law. And even then the action should be done in such a way as to peaceably bring the unconstitutional state law before the state or federal courts for decision.

Civil Rights Violation Complaint

(Note: Send one copy to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. and send one copy to Civil Rights Division, U. S. Justice Department, Washington 25, D. C.)

My name is _____ and I live
(Give full name)

in _____. I can be
(Give full address)

reached at this phone number: _____. I work as a

_____.
(Give occupation)

I wish to make a formal complaint of the following occurrence: (Give exact details of what happened, giving times, places, names, and all other circumstances, using the back of this sheet and other paper if necessary.)

Signed: _____
(sign here)

[Note: If possible and safe, have complaint notarized. Send air mail as soon as possible after occurrence. If very urgent call the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Justice Dept. at Re78200 in Washington, D. C.]

Poll Tax Payment

If you wish to pay a Poll Tax, please indicate below for whom you are paying, and attach check or money order for the amount of $2.00 each, payable to the Sheriff of _____ County, Mississippi. (The fee will be $3.00 in some counties.)

1. Name _____ Address _____
2. Name _____ Address _____
3. Name _____ Address _____
4. Name _____ Address _____
5. Name _____ Address _____
6. Name _____ Address _____
7. Name _____ Address _____
8. Name _____ Address _____
9. Name _____ Address _____
10. Name _____ Address _____
11. Name _____ Address _____
12. Name _____ Address _____
13. Name _____ Address _____
14. Name _____ Address _____
15. Name _____ Address _____
16. Name _____ Address _____
17. Name _____ Address _____
18. Name _____ Address _____
19. Name _____ Address _____
20. Name _____ Address _____
21. Name _____ Address _____
22. Name _____ Address _____
23. Name _____ Address _____
24. Name _____ Address _____
25. Name _____ Address _____
26. Name _____ Address _____
27. Name _____ Address _____
28. Name _____ Address _____
29. Name _____ Address _____
30. Name _____ Address _____

Sample Poll Tax Receipt

1961-Poll Tax Receipt-1961
Hinds County, Mississippi

Jackson, Miss. 1-5 1962

Received of Jones, John S.

Address 877 Avon St. Voting Precinct Receipt No. 12 655
Ward _____

The Sum of _____Two and No/100 Dollars_____ $2.00

Poll tax for Year 1961, As per H. B. 206, Laws of the Regular Session 1950

J. R. Gilfoy,
Sheriff & Tax Collector
By _____

---

currently in use for registration:

Sworn Written Application for Registration

(By reasons of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No.95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application: _____

2. What is your full name? _____

3. State your age and date of birth: _____

4. What is your occupation? _____

5. Where is your business carried on? _____

6. By whom are you employed? _____

7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi? _____

8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi? _____

9. Where is your place of residence in the district? _____

_____

10. Specify the date when such residence began: _____

11. What is your prior place of residence if any? _____

12. Check with oath you desire to take: (1) General _____ (2) Minister's _____ (3) Minister's wife _____ (4) If under 21 years at present, but 21 years at date of general election _____

13. If there is more than one person with the same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called? _____

14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or bigamy? _____

15. If your answer to question 14 is "Yes," name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions: _____

16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister? _____

17. If your answer to question 16 is "Yes," state the length of your residence in the election district: _____

18. Write and copy in the space below, Section _____ of the Constitution of Mississippi:
(Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)

19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the Section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:

20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.

21. Sign and attach hereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

_____
(The applicant will sign his name here.)

State of Mississippi

County of _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named _____ _____

_____ on this the _____ day of _____ 19__.

_____
(County Registrar)

Mississippi Political Calendar 1962-1966

1962:

April 6	Last day on which candidate can qualify for June 5 Democratic primary.
June 5	Democratic primary for representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges.
June 26	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 6	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see Section II-A above.)
September 27	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 6 election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 6	General elections for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges and county judges.

1963:

January 1 through February 1	1962 Poll Tax payable.
June 7	Last day to qualify as a candidate in the August 6 Democratic primary at which candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, all three public service commissioners, Land Commissioner, Supreme Court Clerk, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, state senators and members of the state House of Representatives, district attorneys, clerks of the circuit and chancery courts, sheriffs, coroners, assessors, surveyors, members of the boards of supervisors, justices of the peace, constables, county attorneys, and all other officers to be elected at the general state election are nominated.
July 5	Last day to register to vote in primary or general election. (But see section II-A above.)
August 6	The Democratic primary.
August 27	The Democratic second primary.
September 26	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 5th general election by a petition filed in his behalf.
November 5	The general election. (There is no second primary, the top man wins.)

1964:

January 1 through February 1	1963 Poll Tax payable.
April 4	Last day on which a candidate can qualify for June 3rd Democratic primary.
June 3	Democratic primary for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges. The United States Senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis is also up at this election.
June 24	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 4	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see section II-A above.)
September 25	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 4th general election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 4	The general election for all officials nominated at the June 3rd primary and for Presidential electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. (Note: The precinct, county, state, and national Democratic conventions will be successively held from January through July of this year.)

1965:

January 1 through February 1	1964 Poll Tax payable.
February 8	Last day to register to vote in either the May 8th primary or the June 8th general election for municipal officials. (Note: A few municipalities have different election dates.)
March 12	Last day to qualify for May 8 Democratic primary for municipal officials
April 30	Last day for independent candidate to qualify for June 8th general election.
May 11	Democratic primary elections for municipal officials.
May 18	Second primary (run-off) election for municipal officials.
June 8	General election for municipal officials.

1966:

The political calendar for 1966 is the same as that of 1962 except that the United States Senate seat of Senator James Eastland is up.

Some Sources of Additional Information

1. The 1960 census reports for Mississippi contain much material about the state that is broken down by race, such as population figures for all governmental districts down to towns and supervisor's districts. These may be obtained from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

2. The 1961 Civil Rights Commission's Report contains invaluable information on the areas of discrimination in voting, education, housing, employment, and justice. Write the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

3. The Mississippi Blue Book contains much good information about the state. It is published every four years and lists, among other things, all officials elected at the 1959 state-wide general election. It may be purchased from the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.

4. The Digest of Election Laws of Mississippi is a small, green pamphlet of 32 pages that is the most useful of all resource materials. It may be had free at the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.

5. Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 3A of the Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, are, together with the Mississippi Supreme Court Reports, the final authority as to the state law concerning Mississippi politics. Every Mississippi lawyer has sets of these volumes.

Some Statistical Facts

1. Mississippi's population of 2,178,141 is 42.3% Negro. 748,266 are white persons 21 or over; 422,256 are Negro 21 or over. Pp. 23, 29 and 30 of 1960 Census book, "General Characteristics of Population -- Mississippi."
2. Mississippi's county-by-county racial population breakdown is as follows:

Counties	Population All Persons		Counties	Population All Persons	
	Number	Percent Non-White		Number	Percent Non-White
Adams	37,730	49.5	Leflore	47,142	64.6
Alcorn	25,282	13.2	Lincoln	26,759	31.2
Amite	15,573	54.2	Lowndes	46,639	38.1
Attala	21,335	44.7	Madison	32,904	71.8
Benton	7,723	46.7	Marion	23,293	33.9
Bolivar	54,464	67.8	Marshall	24,503	70.4
Calhoun	15,941	27.3	Monroe	33,953	35.4
Carroll	11,177	58.2	Montgomery	13,320	44.8
Chickasaw	16,891	38.5	Neshoba	20,927	28.2
Choctaw	8,423	29.9	Newton	19,517	33.6
Claiborne	10,845	76.0	Noxubee	16,826	71.9
Clarke	16,493	39.4	Oktibbeha	26,175	43.7
Clay	18,933	51.3	Panola	28,791	56.4
Coahoma	46,212	68.3	Pearl River	22,411	23.2
Copiah	27,051	52.0	Perry	8,745	27.6
Covington	13,637	34.8	Pike	35,063	43.9
De Soto	23,891	61.3	Pontotoc	17,939	19.1
Forrest	52,722	28.0	Prentiss	17,949	12.2
Franklin	9,286	40.9	Quitman	21,019	63.3
George	11,098	11.6	Rankin	34,322	37.3
Greene	8,366	23.0	Scott	21,187	38.3
Grenada	18,409	49.2	Sharkey	10,738	69.8
Hancock	14,039	16.1	Simpson	20,454	35.2
Harrison	119,489	16.1	Smith	14,303	22.7
Hinds	187,045	40.0	Stone	12,013	24.4
Holmes	27,096	72.0	Sunflower	45,750	67.8
Humphreys	19,093	69.8	Tallahatchie	24,081	64.4
Issaquena	3,576	67.1	Tate	18,138	57.6
Itawamba	15,080	5.8	Tippah	15,093	18.3
Jackson	55,522	19.6	Tishomingo	13,889	4.9
Jasper	16,909	50.3	Tunica	16,826	79.2
Jefferson	10,142	75.5	Union	18,904	17.5
Jefferson Davis	13,540	54.8	Walthall	13,512	45.1
Jones	59,542	25.9	Warren	42,206	46.8
Kemper	12,277	60.7	Washington	78,638	55.2
Lafayette	21,355	33.9	Wayne	16,258	35.7
Lamar	13,675	16.3	Webster	10,580	25.0
Lauderdale	67,119	35.0	Wilkinson	13,235	71.2
Lawrence	10,215	37.8	Winston	19,246	43.6
Leake	18,660	43.4	Yalobusha	12,502	44.3
Lee	40,589	25.3	Yazoo	31,653	59.4

3. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by color, for the state, 1960, in percent:

	None	1 to 4	5 and 6	7	8	9 to 11	12	13 to 15	16 or more
The state	3.8	15.0	12.1	6.9	13.7	18.7	17.3	6.9	5.6
White	1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6	9.9	7.7
Negro	8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2	1.6	1.8

Median income in 1959 of families, by color, for the state, urban and rural, 1960:

White				Negro			
The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm	The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
$4,209	5,493	3,719	2,610	1,444	2,100	1,271	974

1960 Census, "General Social and Economic Characteristics -- Mississippi," pp.118, 132.

4. Plumbing facilities of housing units with nonwhite household heads, for the state, 1960:

Subject	The State Total
All occupied units	207 611
Toilet facilities	
Flush toilet, exclusive use	62 160
Flush toilet, shared	7 570
Other toilet facilities or none	137 881
Bathing facilities	
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use	44 991
Bathtub or shower, shared	2 207
No bathtub or shower	160 413

1960 Census, "Housing - Mississippi," p. 13.

5. Personal Income, Per Capita, by States, 1959:

State	Per Capita (dollars) 1959
United States	2,166
New England	2,396
Maine	1,768
New Hampshire	2,010
Vermont	1,789
Massachusetts	2,444
Rhode Island	2,156
Connecticut	2,817
Middle Atlantic	2,543
New York	2,736
New Jersey	2,608
Pennsylvania	2,222
East North Central	2,337
Ohio	2,328
Indiana	2,102
Illinois	2,610
Michigan	2,253
Wisconsin	2,116
West North Central	1,978
Minnesota	1,962
Iowa	1,953
Missouri	2,145
North Dakota	1,526
South Dakota	1,476
Nebraska	1,981
Kansas	1,994
South Atlantic	1,804
Delaware	2,946
Maryland	2,343
District of Columbia	2,943
Virginia	1,816
West Virginia	1,635
North Carolina	1,485
South Carolina	1,332
Georgia	1,553
Florida	1,980
East South Central	1,424
Kentucky	1,514
Tennessee	1,521
Alabama	1,409
Mississippi	1,162
West South Central	1,764
Arkansas	1,322
Louisiana	1,575
Oklahoma	1,786
Texas	1,908

Personal Income, Per Capita, by States, 1959 (cont'd):

State	Per Capita (dollars) 1959
Mountain	1,994
Montana	1,955
Idaho	1,782
Wyoming	2,149
Colorado	2,123
New Mexico	1,833
Arizona	1,959
Utah	1,848
Nevada	2,745
Pacific	2,562
Washington	2,271
Oregon	2,171
California	2,661
Alaska	2,550
Hawaii	2,139

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961, p. 307.

6. The figures on pages 31 and 307 of the 1961 Statistical Abstract of the United States show that the average white citizen would still receive less yearly income per capita than the national average even if all of the state's total income were given only to its white citizens -- $2,010, as against the national average of $2,166.

July 1 through Dec. 31, 1964

Income *		
West Coast Project	$10,368.42	
CORE Chapters	21,928.80	
Organizations - Unions, Churches	5,207.00	
Rallies & Benefits	4,772.15	
Miscellaneous	3,739.93	
		$46,016.30
Expense **		
Community Centers	$ 3,478.24	
Chaney Family	2,710.16	
Freedom Democratic Party (Convention & Congressional challenge)	4,123.55	
Program	5,435.13	
Staff Salary	23,235.70	
Staff Expenses	1,735.00	
Automobile Expenses	16,020.69	
Fund Raising	2,707.29	
Fines	500.00	
		$59,945.76
DEFICIT		$13,929.46

The almost $14,000. deficit during this six-month period came directly from the general funds of CORE. In reality, the deficit is greater because there are unpaid bills from the Mississippi account for which there are no funds. These bills are particularly high in the Automobile and Staff Expenses grouping.

CORE itself had unpaid bills of $181,000. on December 21. Therefore, it is particularly important for supporters of the Mississippi Project to raise and send funds quickly to:

CORE Mississippi Freedom Fund
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

* Does not include money sent directly to COFO.

** Does not include program planning, legal expenses, administration, or social security and other tax expenses assumed by the CORE Southern Office or by the National Office.

Edward S. Hollander
CORE Field Secretary

Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch St.- P.O. Box 2896
Jackson, Mississippi 39203
Tel: (601) 352-9605
Canton: (601) 859-9982

February 26, 1964

REPORT ON CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Canton is the county seat of Madison County, located about 20 miles north of Jackson in west central Mississippi. The county population is 32,904, of which 9,262 are white and 23,637 are Negro (72%). Canton is the county's largest town, with a population of 9,707, of which 6,220 are Negro.

Madison County, by anyone's standards, is poor.

FAMILY INCOME (1960)

	Madison Co.	Canton	Rural Madison Co.
All families	6,719	2,239	4,480
Under $1,000	2,242	457	1,785
$1,000-1,999	1,296	436	860
$2,000-2,999	782	314	468
$3,000-3,999	607	273	334
$4,000-4,999	441	147	294
$5,000-5,999	365	137	228
$6,000-6,999	303	149	154
$7,000-7,999	226	114	112
$8,000-8,999	115	33	82
$9,000-9,999	90	50	40
$10,000 and over	252	129	123
Median income	$1,862	$2,721	$1,529

It can be seen above that more than one-third of all families in Madison County have incomes below $1,000 a year.

1961 INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 births)

	Total	White	Non-white
Madison County	42.4	28.9	43.4
Mississippi	37.8	23.5	50.0
United States	25.3	22.4	40.7

The following statistics on housing conditions give an idea of the situation, but they cannot describe the actual conditions under which many of the poor live.

	Canton	Madison County
All housing units	2,717	7,945
Deteriorating	644	2,262
with all plumbing	225	443
lacking only hot water	65	104
lacking other plumbing	354	1,715
Dilapidated	611	3,172

Housing Conditions, continued	Canton	Madison County
Water Supply		
hot and cold water (piped inside)	1,606	3,172
only cold water (piped inside)	942	1,142
no piped water	18	3,175
Toilet Facilities		
flush toilet, exclusive use	109	3,176
flush toilet, shared	393	420
other facilities, or none	219	3,809
Other plumbing		
bathtub, shower--exclusive	1,704	3,306
bathtub or shower, shared	44	64
no bathtub or shower	969	4,573

Civil rights staff workers have been in Canton since June, 1963. Those currently there are:

James Collier, SNCC field worker, Negro, 28, from Jackson, Mississippi.
Alma Bosley, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 21, from Plaquemine, La.
C.O. Chinn, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 42, from Canton, Miss.
Theodis Hewitt, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 25, from Canton, Miss.
Joe Lee Watts, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 20, from Canton, Miss.
Richard Jewett, CORE Task Force worker, white, 30, from New York City
Carole Merritt, SNCC field worker, Negro, 23, from Cincinnati, Ohio
Claude Weaver, SNCC field worker, Negro, 20, from Atlanta, Georgia
Lenora Thurmond, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 20, from Lexington, Mi
Andrew Lee Green, SNCC field worker, Negro, 29, from Hattiesburg, Miss
Mattheo Suarez, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 26, from New Orleans, L
George Raymond, CORE Task Force worker, Negro, 21, from New Orleans

Temporarily in Canton:
Rev. B. Elton Cox, CORE Field Secretary, Negro, 32, from High Point, N
Jerome Smith, CORE Field Secretary, Negro, 24, from New Orleans, La.

David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary (Negro, 23, Jackson, Miss.) is in overall charge of Canton. He is also the Assistant Program Director for the Council of Federated Organizations.

All the staff permanently in Canton work for subsistence and a "salary of about $10 a week. The staff works under the direction of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). COFO is a confederation of civil rights organizations in Mississippi; it includes CORE, SNCC, NAACP, SCLC and some local groups. Nearly all civil rights work done in Mississippi is done under the COFO banner, though under its organization the separate groups do not lose their identity. Projects are, for the most part, jointly staffed, planned and financed.

The main aims of the staff in Canton are to get Negroes to register to vote and to establish a community center to provide various services such as a library (there are no library facilities for Negroes in the County except for those in the Negro schools), a reading hour for sma

children, typing and reading classes, etc. The community center has not been established because a suitable building cannot be found. There is a center in Meridian which is functioning well. Currently the staff is also working on a selective buying campaign which is in its eighth week

In the early 1950's a group of about 300 Negroes marched to the courthouse in Canton and demanded to be registered. A few (believed to be about 40) were successful. In the 13 years since then only 200-250 Negroes have been able to register. In the last eight months, since the staff has been in Canton, Negroes have made over 1,000 attempts to register. Only about 30 have been successful. Over 300 signed affidavits complaining of discrimination have been filed with the Justice Department in Washington.

On January 6, 1964, a selective buying campaign was started against 21 stores and 3 products (Mosby's Milk, Barq's Drinks and Hart's Bread, which are also being boycotted statewide). The staff in Canton estimates that the campaign is about 90% effective among Negroes. One local merchant has been so hard hit that in the third week of the boycott he attended a mass meeting of the Negro community and asked forgiveness and the return of their patronage.

Harassment, intimidation and violence are not new in Canton. On July 24, 1963, a local white gas station attendant, Price Lewis, shot five teenagers, who had been involved in civil rights activity, with a shotgun on Peace St. in Canton. Fortunately, none was injured seriously. Lewis was charged with the unlawful discharge of a firearm within city limits and fined $500. He is now free. During the Democratic primaries last August whites rode around in the rural areas threatening the few registered Negroes that if they showed up at the polls they would be killed.

Since January, however, intimidation and violence have increased. Faced with both a selective buying campaign and increased voter registration activity, the white community has retaliated in a variety of ways.

The Freedom House in Canton (the building in which the staff lives) has been raided twice by police who searched it. George Raymond, CORE Task Force worker, was told by Constable Herbie Evans that every time the Justice Department comes to Canton it will cost the Negro community $5,000. In January, Raymond was pistol-whipped by Evans. After the beating, Raymond was charged with intimidating an officer and resisting arrest. He was never tried and is out on $70 bail.

Mass meetings are usually held twice a week in Canton. Police are always present taking license numbers, taking people's names and addresses, taking photographs of those who attend, stopping cars and asking for drivers' licenses, listening to the proceedings from outside with electronic listening devices, following people after they leave, etc.

Local Negroes are losing their jobs and being arrested for violations which would normally not be punished. Specific information is hard to get because in Most cases these incidents are not reported to the staff because, taken individually, the events aren't seen as part of the general pattern.

On January 21 the Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed a city ordinance making it an offense to distribute leaflets, handbills, or circulars on city streets and sidewalks without permission from the Mayor and Chief of Police. The law specifies that a written request for permission accompanied by a copy of the leaflet must be submitted. It provides penalties of not less than $10 nor more than $100 and jail terms of up to 30 days. To enforce this law and deal with civil rights workers in other ways both the city and county increased their police forces the week the law was passed.

On January 22 George Washington, a local Negro grocery store owner and property holder, was arrested for "burning trash without a permit" on the sidewalk in front of his store as he had done for a number of years. Washington is in his middle fifties and has lived in Canton since 1935. He was released from jail on $250 bail and on Monday, February 3, was fined $100 (which he paid) and given a 30-day jail sentence suspended pending "good behavior." Also on February 3, his store was shot into by a passing car during the evening, when it was closed. Washington had two gasoline pumps in front of his story, but they were taken out on January 29 by the Pan Am company (reported to be an affiliate of Amoco). Also, all meat deliveries to his store were cut off that week. He is now getting meat secretly.

On Januayy 23-24 nearly all the staff (all but 3 at the time) and some local people were arrested. Except for CO Chinn and Theodis Hewitt, all were arrested for distributing leaflets without a permit. Except for the juveniles, this charge was dropped and others added whil they were in jail.

Those arrested:

Pete Hewitt, 17 Milton Esco, 17 Levi Jackson, 15	Released after 2 days without bail because they are juveniles. Juvenile court hearing February 5. Released on good behavior and told that if they took part in civil rights activity they would be sent to the Oakland Training School.
Bobbi Robinson, 15	Charges against her were dropped because she and her parents signed a statement for the sheriff that Carole Merritt gave her leaflets to distribute, which provided the basis for the contributing to the delinquency of a minor charge against Carole.

The following defendants were tried Monday, February 3, in Canton city court (Mayor's Court) and found guilty by Justice of the Peace L.S. Matthews (who is also Mayor).

James Collier	Altering the inside of a building without a permit. Sentenced: $100 and 15 days in city jail. Released Feb. 22 on $500 appeal bond supplied by the National Council of Churches.
C.O. Chinn Theodis Hewitt	Intimidating Easter Branch; $500 and six months in county prison for both of them. Chinn released about Feb. 6 on $500 appeal bond privately raised. Hewitt released Feb. 21, $500 appeal bond raised by the National Council of Churches.

Carole Merritt	Contributing to the delinquency of a min publishing libel, for each count $500 and Released February 21 on $1000 appeal bond by the National Council of Churches.
Joe Lee Watts, 20	Interfering with a business and publishing Each count $500 and 6 months; released Febr on $1,000 appeal bond, privately raised.
Richard Jewett Patricia Meyers, 18 Martha Jones, 21 William Veal, 18 Sylvester Lee Palmer, 20	Publishing libel and disturbing the peace; for eac count $500 and 6 months. Patricia Meyers released on $1,000 appeal bond, privately raised, about Feb. 5 The other 4 released on $1,000 appeal bond each, on Feb. 21, raised by the NCC
Alma Bosley	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor, publishing libel, disturbing the peace; $500 and six months on each count; released Feb. 21 on $1500 appeal bond raised by the NCC.

With the exception of Collier, who was in the city jail because he had violated a city ordinance, all the others were in the Madison County jail. During their stay, some were moved to the Jackson jail for six days for an unknown reason.

On Monday, January 27, George Raymond was told to get out of town by plainclothes policeman John Chance. He did not leave. On Wednesday, January 29, about 11:30 p.m., Raymond was driving from Canton to Jackson following a community meeting in the Pleasant Green Church. He was stopped by the state highway patrol on Highway 51 just outside Canton. He was taken behind the patrol car and found Constable Herbie Evans waiting there. Evans challenged Raymond to a fist fight and removed his badge, gun and watch and verbally taunted him to fight. When Raymond remained passive, Evans kicked him several times, knocking him against the back of the patrol car. Evans then let him go. The passengers in Raymond's car could not see the incident; the only possible witness was a highway patrolman who turned his back during the incident.

On February 3, 1964, two local Negro teenagers were beaten by police, some in uniform, some not, after they left a voter registration meeting on Monday, Feb. 3. The police stopped them in front of their truck outside the church, asked for identification, searched them, drew a gun and told them they were under arrest. Willie Galloway, Jr. was taken behind the jail and hit in the head and stomach by officers and Constable Herbie Evans. They asked him a number of question about his (Galloway's) father and mentioned that they knew that his father had tried to register recently. The beating, with their fists, was mixed with the questioning. They told Galloway that it would not be good for him if they saw him at any more meetings. They told him to tell his father, a carpenter, that if he went to work the next day, the men on whose property he was working would have an undertaker carry him off the property. They told him not to tell anyone what happened and that if he did, he had better catch the next train for St. Louis. The other young man, Arthur Harris, was taken inside the police station and questioned about what went on at the meetings, what various speakers said. Combined with the questioning they hit him on the head with a

rubber siphon hose, broke a nightstick over his head, cut some hair off the top of his head with a razor, fired a bullet near his feet and held a pistol loaded with blanks up to his head and then fired a blank close to his body (he has powder burns on his coat). They told him not to tell anyone what happened or they would put a weight around his neck and drop him in the river. They also told him that if he came into Canton (he lives in the rural area), he had better be home by 9 o'clock. They were not actually arrested, apparently.

On February 7, Claude Weaver and Ed Hollander were arrested for allegedly "intimidating by threats of force and violence" a woman named Charlean Smith and her child. The threats were supposed to have been to keep her from accepting a job at the C & C store #2, one of the stores on the selective patronage list. Neither Weaver nor Hollander had ever met or heard of Charlean Smith prior to their arrest. They were found guilty on February 10 and sentenced to $500 and six months. Both were released February 21 on $500 appeal bond each, raised by the National Council of Churches. They had been in the Madison County jail.

On February 15, Henry Lee Chinn, 21 (son of CORE Task Force worker C.O. Chinn) was arrested for speeding and not having his driver's license with him. Plainclothes policeman John Chance and another policeman questioned him about civil rights activity, the whereabouts of his father and beat him on and off for over half an hour. They hit him in the face, head and stomach with open hands, fists and a nightstick. He was confined in a cell briefly afterwards, then released.

On February 23, Richard Jewett was arrested, just two days after he had gotten out of jail, on a charge of reckless driving. He was released later that day after paying a $36 fine.

In January state senator Ed Henry and representative P.L. Hughes, both from Madison County, introduced bills to make it illegal to promote selective buying campaigns (boycotts are already illegal) by the use of leaflets and other means. One of the bills has passed the state senate.

On February 25, the state legislature passed and the governor signed a bill providing for "mutual assistance pacts." The bill provides for cities to loan each other police and equipment to deal with any problems. Though the plan had been in the hopper, it seems to have been rushed through with Canton in mind. Madison County Sheriff Jack S. Cauthen has told newsmen that every city, large and small, is standing by to help Canton.

No one knows what will happen in Canton on Friday, February 28, Freedom Day. Negroes are going to attempt to walk to the courthouse, stand in line and register. Norman Thomas and about 15 ministers from various denominations, under the auspices of the National Council of Churches, willbbe present as observers. These ministers will be from such places as New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Hays and Wichita, Kansas; Chicago, Chapel Hill, NC. and Westfield, N.J.

Local officials likely to be involved: Sheriff--Jack S. Cauthen, Polic Chief--Dan C. Thompson, Assistant Chief--W.R. Cook, Registrar--Foote Campbell, Mayor--L.S. Matthews, Deputy Sheriff--Billy Noble (former sheriff and very powerful), City Attorney,-Robert Goza

Greg Emale

March 16, 1965

Clarke County COFO
513 25th AVe. Meridian, Miss.

Semi-annual Project Report

I would imagine that my outlook for the entire project would be brightened if the circle of questions about t his Hotel in Quitman could be settled; ie.

a) Where is the $150 from the MCC? Preston Pounder said he never rece ived it from J. Collier. And J. Collier?
b) Where is the MCC? Unless it shows very soon, I'm hoping to sublet the MCC's half of this structure -rent out rooms- and pay th e $150/month rent on this damn place.
c) If the FDP wa nts this joint for workshops, it had bettve act fast.

Its true that we're managing to co ntact, and establish ~~mmmx~~ re;aticnships, with folks widely spread throughtou t the county ;

And its true that today is the firt st time ~~I~~ learned of a FDP workshop in Washington D.C., which was suppo sed to state today.

The Stonewall branch has switched f rom being a COFO operation as such, to a FDP operation-with the people in that area responsible for the structure. They are now in the agonizing strug gle where to find discipline themselves is the goal. The leaders of that a rea are on the ~~FDP~~ mailing list, they have been to conventions, and discu ssions in Jackson. and they 've been to many a small meeting+-but they've yet to grasp that "I can do it" spirit.

In Quitman-there is no money and fo lks will not risk the slightest. A campaign is under way to get peop le down to the local factories which will be hit be the Civil Rights Bill thi s year-but filling out an application seems like an alien custom. And it seems extr emely likely that a citizens group will visit, or ask ~~th~~ the canditates for mayor to come visit them!, in order to answer question and lie for the record.
We had hoped that the picketing of the post office, after Cox's decision, where no one was arres ~~t~~ed physically a bused, would break some ice and pop ideas into unlocking heads. It melted s ome ice-but no crack.

Near the Alabama line there is a sm all community known as Rocky- ilts not on the map. But we've been able to i nvolve as many from here as from Quitman itself. That being about 5 from ro cky, who travel into Quitman at night to (5 adults + attend the Quitman meetings, as we ll as attending the Rocky meetings. Quitman (b.s.) is got yet like that, am hoping tha t this mayor+s race can be used to involve people by showing that they do have power.

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The Stonewall branch has switched f rom being a COFO operation as such, to a FDP operation-with the people in that area responsible for the structure. They are now in the agonizing strug gle where to find direction themselves is the goal. The leaders of that a rea are on the FDp mailing list, they have been to conventions, and discu sionsi in Jackson. and they 've been to many a small meeting+-but they've yet to grasp that "I can do it" spirit.

In Quitman-there is no money and fo lks will not risk the slightest. A campaign is under way to get peop le down to the local factories which will be hit be the Civil Rights Bill thi s year-but filling out an application seems like an alien custom. And it seems extr emely likely that a citizens group will visit, or ask oth the candidates for mayor to come visit them, in order to answer question and lie for the record.

We had hoped that the picketing of the post office, after Cox's decision, where no one was arrog stedf physically a bused, would break complacency and pop ideas into unlocking heads. It melted a cone ice-but no crack.

Near the Alabama line there is a sm all community known as Rocky- ilts not on the map. But we've been able to i nvolve as many from here as from Quitman itself. That being abojt 5 from ro cky, who travel into Quitman at night to (5 adults + attend the Quitman meetings, as dwe ll as attending the Rocky meetings, Quitman (5h.s.) is not yet like that, am hoping tha t this mayor+s race can be used to involve people by showing that they do have power.

Nothing to speak of going on in eit her Shubuta or Elwood.

Conclusion; Enterprise-Stonewall: Training in <u>How to Run an FDP Office</u> needed be the p several people int the co mmunmity so that more than the Library can become functional. People not yet confiden t of their ability.

Quitman: Only organize d program functioning is the canvassing-directed by canvassers trained by local peop le John Sumrall. Hope to take advantage of the race for mayor.

Rocky: Meetings taking place out there; program not developed; young people help out in Quitman in canvassing, and public acc, testing,

Freedom

9.1.Feb

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Greg Kaslo
Clarke County COFO
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Greg:

I don't know what disposition has been made of your problem concerning the ectoplasmic $150.00. Of this much I am reasonably certain: you will never see it. I assume you decided some time ago to operate as if there never had been such; the decision was eminently correct.

I have a sneaking suspicion that people in Mississippi may feel they see little of me because I am more concerned with Louisiana. The truth is, I am simply nailed down to this desk, and Louisiana doesn't see more of me than Mississippi. I have completely run out of my supply of vague inferences of impending visits in the near future; truthfully, I don't know when I'll be going anyplace.

Speaking of desks, I have a deep inner urge to learn more about the ongoing progress of Mississippi projects. You can fill this need by reports on the 10th and 25th. In return, I hope to be able to furnish--if needed--spanking, brand new gasoline credit cards and an extensive list of instructions appertaining to the use thereof.

Underneath the light persiflage above there is the frustrated feeling of having given Mississippi far too little in money, man power, or constructive criticism from the Southern Office. Let's hope a new day is dawning.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Beating of CORE Worker,
Richard A. Jewett, in
Jackson, Mississippi, Jail
March 30, 1964

My name is Richard A. Jewett. My home address is 124 West 81 Street, New York 24, New York. I have been in Mississippi working for CORE (the Congress of Racial Equality) since mid-January, 1964. During this space of time from mid-January to the end of March I have been working in Canton on voter registration.

On Monday, March 30, 1964, I left the COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) office at 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, at about 6:30 p.m. and went out to eat dinner. I went with another worker, Miss Helen O'Neal. We went to a place up the street, called Smackover's, where we sat and had a leisurely dinner, including several cups of coffee. Neither of us had any sort of alcoholic beverage before, during, or after the meal.

After the meal was over we went across the street to a drug store where each of us bought one or two personal items such as a toothbrush, pencils, filling a prescription, and the like. We were in the drugstore for approximately fifteen minutes.

We left the drugstore and started to walk back to the COFO office. We were walking side by side on the sidewalk. We were on the north side of Lynch Street and were walking east. By this time it was dark outside, and the time was approximately 7:30 p.m. or 7:45 p.m. Just after walking by the Masonic Temple at 1072 Lynch Street we passed by a police prisoner van. Parked just behind the van was a police car with four policemen sitting inside. We walked by the car, glancing inside but not stopping or paying special attention to it.

After we had walked perhaps twenty steps beyond the police car we heard a call of "Hey!" behind us. We turned around and started back when one of the officers motioned to us. As we reached the officer who had called us (He was out of the car and standing on the sidewalk; all of the other officers remained in the car.), the officer asked me what I had been drinking. I replied, "Nothing." The officer said something like "nonsense" and then, "Come along with me." I gave a package I was carrying to Miss O'Neal, who then walked off towards the COFO office.

The officer opened up the back door of the police prisoner van, a sort of panel truck with wire mesh across the windows in back and benches on both sides and in the front of the back compartment. I climbed in and sat down on one of the side benches. The back door was then closed behind me and locked with a padlock on the outside. Two officers climbed in the front seat of the van; I could see them through a mesh-covered window that looked through from my compartment into the front

seat of the van. The van was then driven to the Jackson Police Station, the police car following close behind. Once or twice the van stopped short for no apparent reason, and I was thrown towards the front of the compartment, I learned to hold tight to the bench to prevent anything serious from happening.

When the two vehicles reached the basement of the city jail, the padlock was unlocked and I stepped down and started to walk with the officers towards the elevator. Inside the elevator the light was switched off by the officer pressing the buttons for the floors. The light was not turned on again until we reached the floor towards which we were headed.

When we reached the room where I was booked I was asked to stand in front of a desk on which there were two typewriters. A form was inserted into one of the typewriters, and a series of questions were asked me. These questions -- name, address, name of mother, name of father, date of birth, and the like -- were the same questions asked of me when I had previously entered the Jackson city jail, so I believe the questions were all part of the form.

After the form had been completed, the officers started asking other questions. They asked who I worked for, how much money I made, when I got paid - all of which I answered. They then asked what my wife thought of my dating a Negro girl -- which I did not answer. They asked several other questions which I do not remember, then they asked if I would deny if I was a Communist. I said that my political beliefs were not pertinent to the charges being placed against me and that I would not answer any questions about my political beliefs. Right after this one of the officers started to hit me.

The officer was standing behind me. We had moved to a desk on another side of the room where my pockets had been emptied and several questions had been asked about the contents of my pockets. Comments were made about how much money I had (about $20) and about a sheet of paper -- very old and crinkled -- with The Movement written across the top and a list of names on it. The officers at one point had asked how long I had been here and I had replied two months. One of the officers said he didn't believe me, that he had ridden up and down Lynch Street many times but had never seen me. After this business with the pockets we had moved back to the desk with the typewriters, and the officers were arranged with two behind me and two in front of me.

The officer who began to hit me was standing behind me. He raised his arm and came down with the side of his hand across my neck. He repeated this motion about half a dozen times, each time striking hard. I gave under each blow but straightened up for the succeeding one. As he hit me the first time he said something like "Nigger-lover" but said nothing for each of the other blows.

After these blows, the officer turned me slightly towards him and started to hit me in the body and stomach and face with his fists. As he did this he forced me back the six or eight feet across the room until I was against the wall. He then took my head in one of his hands and slammed my head against the wall two or three times. After this he pulled me forward and forced me to the ground. While I was on the ground he kicked me several times in the stomach and chest.

I then got up, and he started hitting me on the body again with his fists. He also kicked up with his leg several times and kicked me in the stomach. After this he walked into one of the other rooms off the booking room.

At one point another officer joined in the hitting, but he did very little. The two remaining officers simply looked on the whole time.

The officer who had administered most of the beating came back out of the side room very soon. He was breathing very hard. At this point the officers looked at me and membled something about resisting arrest and nodded to each other. I had resumed my position in front of the table with the typewriters. As the officer who had done the hitting typed out something I noticed his name-plate; it read EARL GUESS. I did not notice the names of any of the other officers.

I would estimate that the whole beating took from 30 to 45 seconds.

Shortly after this the jailer came into the room and led me off to my cell. I was kept by myself in one of the investigation cells overlooking the Hinds County Courthouse.

Several of the trustees (Negro) who serviced the cell spoke to me during the next two days that I was there. They asked if I were the fellow who was beaten in the booking room on Monday night. When I replied that I was, they asked why. I said that I was a civil rights worker. Several of the people told me in turn about how they had been beaten when they had come in.

At my trial my lawyer, Mr. Jess Brown, spoke with the prosecuting attorney. I pled nolo contendere, and fines against me of $15 on one count, $25 on another count, and 30 days suspended sentence on the third count were levied. The three counts were drunkenness, resisting arrest, and vagrancy. I believe the two fines were for drunkenness and resisting arrest, the suspended sentence for vagrancy; but there was a mixup at the trial and I do not know.

I served two days in the County Jail before money came to pay my fines and release me.

EMPLOYMENT

WORKSHOP

BOOKLET

(first draft)

May, 1964

OUTLINE FOR EMPLOYMENT BOOKLET

Because not enough materials are at hand the following outline cannot be expanded into a full booklet. The pages following this outline, then, are an expansion only of parts I and II.

I. Introduction: The relationship between freedom and jobs.

II. Job opportunities opened by recent legislation

A. Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. Title VI

a. ARA jobs opened on non-discriminatory basis
b. jobs and training in agriculture which must be non-discriminatory
c. jobs created under Economic Opportunity Act
d. ways to complain against violations of non-discriminatory provisions

2. Title VII

a. No discrimination in hiring, firing, salarying, providing all other work conditions for any employer with 100 or more employees.
b. ways to complain when the above is violated.

B. Economic Opportunity Act

1. Jobs to assist professionals (Headstart)
2. New jobs for unemployed and low income people
3. Supplementary jobs for farm families
4. Small businesses development
5. Job training

III. Job opportunities which have long existed--but on a discriminatory basis.

A. Civil Service
B. Vocational training

IV. What the Future Holds

A. Unionizing in Mississippi?
B. Diversification and Mechanization in Agriculture
C. Diversification and Mechanization in Industry

JOBS FOR NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI

Everybody has heard somebody say, "I don't want to get mixed up with 'freedom people' because I might lose my job." The risk of losing jobs is a part of trying to get free from the old system. But becoming free can mean something more. It can mean searching for new and better jobs. That search is what we want to talk about now.

Today many people in Mississippi have a better chance for decent employment than they had last year. This is because the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed by the Congress in Washington, D.C. Two parts of that Act are about jobs. One part is called Title VI (Six). It says that any place that receives money from the U.S. Government must hire, fire, and treat all people equally in all ways. There are at least three kinds of such places:

1. Some places receive government money from the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA). The Fourth District Office has a list of these.

2. Almost all farming programs have U.S. money behind them. These programs offer jobs, training for jobs, and education about better farming. You can probably list some of the places where more information can be found about these programs.

   A. The County Agent

   B. ASCS Office

   C. Letters to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

3. More and more, now, jobs will be created from the Anti-Poverty Bill (see below, page). Since they, too, are supported by the U.S. Government, they, too, must be open to everybody. Do you know of any anti-poverty programs in this community? List them.

If you're not sure what programs exist, how can you find out?

A. Ask community officials and leaders

B. Write Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

Maybe one or two committees should be formed to get this information.

INFORMATION-SEEKING COMMITTEES

Committee will meet:

The other part of the Civil Rights Act that is about jobs is called Title VII (seven). It says that any employer who has one-hundred or more employees must treat all of them, and all people who apply for employment, equally in every way. He must hire, fire, pay wages, give out jobs, provide rest-

rooms and drinking fountains without discrimination. Do you know which places here employ one-hundred or more people?

The Fourth District Office has a list of these places which you can check with.

When all this information--about ARA, farm programs, anti-poverty progrmms and companies employing more than 100 people--is gathered you will have a list of jobs which people in your community can apply for. How can you let everybody know about these jobs? How can you get people to apply for them.

PLAN OF ACTION

If you know people who are already working at some of these places, maybe you can ask them for a report.

What questions should you ask?

1. Do Negroes have any of the better jobs, or are all their jobs low-grade?
2. Is the salary scale the same for both Negroes and whites?
3. Are separate drinking fountains and restrooms kept there?

If the answers show that the places discriminate, what can you do? And if the people who apply at various places are turned down for bad reasons or just ignored, what can you do? The National Lawyers Guild has written a booklet to answer these questions. It's called The Citizens Guide to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The Fourth District Office has a copy of this guide. It tells what to do if a place is covered by Title VI (if a place is supported by federal money, see page 2 above):

direct quote, page 13, Citizens Guide

(not available at press time)

The Citizens Guide also explains how to act against a place covered by Title VII (see above, page 3):

Direct quote from Citizens Guide, pages 19-23)

(not available at press time)

If you have to follow this course, how can you do it best? Should one or two people be chosen to make sure all complaints are filed properly? Are there lawyers and other people who can advise you?

PLAN OF ACTION

Looking for jobs that already exist isn't all you can do. It is possible, too, to create new jobs. This can be done under Congress's Economic Opportunity Act (the Anti-Poverty Bill). Under this act you can start a "community action" program. With this you can create new jobs and, if you choose, can set up job training. This could mean starting small businesses, or setting up pre-school care centers to hire professional and non-professional people, or giving added employment to farm families who need more income to stay on their farms. Anyone can write for the Community Action Program Guide which has all the information on this. The address is:

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

Maybe some of you should agree to obtain and study this Guide so that a future meeting you could decide if you can and want to use it.

FINANCIAL REPORT .II

TO: MISSISSIPPI PROJECT DIRECTORS, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS AND STAFF

RE: FINANCIAL INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 5/6/64 to 7/31/64

I. Income

A. Organizations

a. SNCC — $5312.00 (this figure does not include the money that SNCC spent for the buses for Oxford, this figure will appear later under (E), nor does it include the salaries of the SNCC staff throughout the state. SNCC had to pay the back bills of many of the projects before the summer began, these figures will appear under the projects.

b. CORE — $2770.00 (this figure is the total sum of all money that I have received from the National office of CORE. The figure does not include the money that CORE sent directly to the Fourth Distruct.

c. SCLC — $ 500.00 (this figure is the total sum of all money that I have received from the National office of SCLC as of this date.)

d. NAACP — $ 000.00

e. Other Orgs. — (YMCA, YWCA, Churches, Schools, Social Clubs, etc.c) $9451.25

Total Income $27,821.44 (From Personal Contributions, the majority of the personal checks indicated that they had been given because of the efforts of SNCC (via the news medias))

Grand Total of Income (Sum of Organizations and Personal Contributions:)

$18,033.25
$27,821,44
$45,854.69 (this total includes balance brought forward)

II. Cash Disbursements----From 5/6/64 to 7/31/64

A. Field Expenses

a. Greenwood (2nd Congressional District)

$1710.00 Back bills pd. by sncc
$1247.67 This amount has been used throughout the 2nd district with most of it going for general operating expenses.
$2957.67

Be reminded that this total has gone into the second district since 5/6/64.

II.

b. Greenville	$ 432.67	Phone
	$ 258.00	Office supplies
	$ 157,00	Gas
	$ 87.00	Lights
	$ 200.00	Given to Charlie after
	$1135.00	he arrived. This was
This figure, I have no -----	$1615,67	to make repairs, get
accounting for because Carol	$2750.67	office supplies, etc.,
left before she had an oppor-		to get the project on
tunity to return all of her		the way for the summer
reciepts.		
c. Hattiesburg	$ 375,00	Rent
	400.00	Back bills
	250.00	Auto repairs
	226.78	Phone Bill
	746.22	General operaing expenses
	$1998.00	office supplies, and to other projects that Guyot was or is director of.
d. Ruleville	$ 175.85	Phones
	$ 100.00	Rent
	$ 500.00	Gas, Food, etc.
	$ 138.21	Gen. operating expenses, office supplies, etc..
	$ 15.00	Lights
	$ 929.06	
e. Columbus	$1126.25	This was the sum total given to the first district The majority of the figure went for rent, phones and operating expenses
f. Canton	$ 222.98	Auto repairs
	$ 254.90	Operating expenses for canton
	$ 231.00	Phones
	$ 154.00	Lights
	$ 390.12	Office supplies and
	$1253.00	other projects in the 4th dist. when needed.
g. Vicksburg	$ 60.00	Lights
	$ 300.00	Gas
	$ 150.00	Phone
	$ 100.00	Rent
	$ 300.00	Auto repairs
	$ 687.78	Repair of Building, roofing, office supplies and general office or project expenses
	$1000.00	Was given to Vicksburg by someone in Massachusetts, this was to be used for freedom schools and what ever else deemed necessary. As of yet I

necessary. As of yet, I haven't received a report for this money.

$2597.78

h. Laurel	$ 100.00	Phone
	$ 222.00	General operating expenses (Office supplies, work done, etc.0
	$ 322.00	
i. Itta Bena	$ 289.73	This was used for general operating expenses and living expenses.
j. Holmes County	$ 243.00	General operating expenses
k. McComb	$ 40.00	Lights
	$ 40.00	Gas
	$ 225.00	Phones
	$ 178.26	Gas
	$ 355.74	General operating expenses, office supplies etc.c.
	$ 839.00	
l. Natchez	$ 453. 31	(most of this was for rent and phones. this figure is not quite accurate. Money for Natchez and the entire S.W. was given to George Green (Up to a point) and just entered into the ledger as Expenses for S.W., therefore Natchez may h;ave receive more than this
m. Batesville	$ 40.00	phone
	$ 80.00	rent
	$ 100.00	Office supplies
	$ 127.76	General operating expenses
	$ 347.76	
n. Moss Point	$ 80.00	Gas
	$ 40.00	Rent
	$ 60.00	Phone
	$ 170.00	Operating expenses
	$ 350.00	
o. Clarksdale	$ 150.00	Gas
	$ 200.00	Rent
	$ 160.00	Rent and operating
	$ 510.00	expenses

p. Holly Springs	$ 246,00	General operating expenses
q. Carthage	$ 135.00	Phone and operating expenses
r. Gulf Port	$ 113.00	Rent
	$ 165.00	Gas
	$ 122.00	Project expenses and operating expenses
	$ 400.00	
s. Belzoni	$ 170.00	Project expenses (office supplies, etc.)
t. Coast	$ 75.00	Phone
	$200.00	Operating expenses
	$275.00	
u. Landy McNair	$ 143.67	Gas
	$ 56.00	Tag
	$ 104.84	Operating expenses and living expenses for persons in project who are not on any payroll
	$ 304.51	
v. John Bradford	$ 80.00	Rent
	$ 40.00	Lights
	$ 55.00	Gas
	$125.00	Phone
	$352.00	Operating expenses
	$652.00	
w. Jackson	$ 500.00	Operating expenses (petty, cash, etc.)

B. Office Supplies (Jackson Only)

a. Postage	$1319.06	
b. Cleaning Materials (ajax, soap, etc.,)	$ 33.00	
c. Supplies, W. T. May Company	$6094.03	
d. Other (Cubby holes, Office supply company, repair of office machines, water cooler, etc.,)	$ 555.55	
	$8001.64	(this figure might be off a little, because many people in the Jackson office bought supplies with their own money and this money was reimbursed to them and therefore this might appear under reimbursement)

C. Rent and Utilities (In Jackson Only)

a. Rent, Gas and Lights

$1245.00	Rent (Cofo office and places of living)
$ 156.23	Gas and Lights for COFO office and places of living
$3220.84	Phones for COFO office
$4622.07	

D. Travel

a. Local	$ 165,87	
b. Out of Town/	$3403.10	
	$3569.97	
c. Car Repairs	$ 325.00	
	$3894.97	(total, most repairs appear under out of town travel)

E. Misc.

a. Reimbursements	$ 379.37	
b. Library Supplies	$ 150.00	
c. Food	$ 245.00	
d. Petty Cash	$1000.10	
e. Trans. to Conferences (Oxford and Greenville)	$2026.00	
f. Medical Expenses	$ 61.00	

g. Repayment of loans (this figure is included with (a) reimbursements covers money that the office staff spent for postage, office supplies and money paid out to get others out of jail, etc.)

h.Other (work done by carp., bus fares back to local projects, jail fees, replacements of checks, personal needs of staff, cab fare to bank and post office, etc.) $8584.51

$12,445.98

Total Disbursements	$48,315.10
Balance on Hand	$ 7578.30

Weekly Report: Friday, October 16 through Sunday, October 25 [1964]
Submitted by Richard Jewett, Mississippi CORE staff

This report covers a ten day period in order to get on a calendar week basis. I returned to Mississippi on Thursday, October 15, after spending something over two weeks moving out of my apartment in New York, arranging to store some items and bringing others here to Miss.

Daily breakdown of the use of the week:

Friday, October 16	4th Congressional District staff meeting in Meridian.
Saturday	Discussion with people in the Jackson office
Sunday, October 18	Mileston Community Center opening; abortive project directors' meeting in Mileston
Monday	More discussion with people in Jackson
Tuesday	Jackson office staff meeting
Wednesday	Sick in bed
Thursday	Paper work on personnel and cars
Friday	Meeting with Moses, Morris, and Dennis; Canton meeting; Meeting with COFO counsel, Aronson
Saturday	Begin list of COFO problems
Sunday	Complete COFO problem list; write weekly report

It was evident as the summer came to a close that COFO was a markedly different organization than it was when the summer began. But only now has the difference become obvious enough to raise questions in the minds of everyone working with COFO. There simply aren't guidelines in COFO to deal with many problems that have arisen.

The more immediate problems are:
What is the Freedom Vote? How is it to be run? Who makes decisions about it? What will the staff do when the Freedom Vote is over? How does the community center and freedom school tie in with the Freedom Vote? These immediate problems are in local project hands and are dealt with on a day to day basis as they come up.

The long range problems are something else again. They are many in number and cover virtually all aspects of COFO. This week was spent trying to find some sort of suggested pattern for COFO's future; the pattern turned out to be simply a listing of unanswered questions that COFO must try to deal with before it can proceed or as it proceeds. This listing of problems is included as a part of this report.

The 4th District staff response to COFO's future has been good. Rather than develop frustration over unanswered questions there has been a willingness to talk about what COFO might do to overcome the problems. Both at the Meridian and at the Canton meetings there was a good discussion of deeper problems; the usual car-money problems took only a small part of the meetings. The Meridian meeting was wide-ranging; the Canton meeting was limited almost exclusively to the Freedom Vote

Evidently the summer and the two months this fall have served as a shake-down. By now almost everyone knows his relationship to everyone else. There is not the strong ingrown staff battling that sometimes is in evidence; rather there is a sense of working and of seeing that working time is well-spent.

The position of COFO staff counsel is taking shape. At first there seemed to be great difficulty--evidently largely a personality problem. But that may be working itself out. The office is at least off the ground, and the power and strength of the office is more and more evident with the passage of time. At the same time the office shows great promise of bringing more legal voice directly to the field; the distance between staff and legal matters may gradually be cut way down. It seems a great improvement over any other civil rights legal set-up I know.

A large problem has arisen in Jackson of having too many people in the office who are not COFO workers. Things disappearing, some small fights breaking out, a lot of bad talk. No real mechanism exists to handle the problem. It seems to be getting better just because it got so bad, but our inability to handle it shows (typically, I guess) how one finds it hard to know when to deal with what problems when one is taking on all of society 1/ at once. A good part of the Jackson office staff meeting was taken up with the problem. The latter half of the meeting was a discussion of decision-making, a review of the problems of the summer, and a discussion of some alternatives for the future.

I might add in closing that the community center in Mileston is an immensely impressive physical structure. Inside one forgets that one is in rural Mississippi; it's that good. Now only time will tell whether or not the building can really serve as an active freedom center.

[1964, June 16] (13)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RUNNING SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

1964

JUNE 16: Philadelphia: Mt. Zion Baptist Church burns to ground. Fire starts soon after Negro mass meeting adjourns. Three Negroes beaten by whites. Church was freedom school site.

State-wide: Negroes attempt to attend Democratic Party precinct conventions for the first time in this century. Results vary. Two Negroes, two whites elected in Jackson.

JUNE 17: Vicksburg: Summer volunteer arrested for driving while intoxicated. Not allowed phone call. Held overnight. Aquitted at trial next day.

JUNE 20: Fayette: Police, citizens order SNCC worker out of his house. He flees, but when car recovered two days later his camera, food, and personal documents are missing.

JUNE 21: Brandon (Rankin Co.) Molotov cocktail explodes in basement of Sweet Rest Church of Christ Holiness. Fire; minor damage.

McComb: Homes of two civil rights workers planning to house summer volunteers bombed. One damaged extensively. Seven dynamite sticks left on lawn of third home with no civil rights ties.

Meridian: Three civil rights workers missing after short trip to Philadelphia.

JUNE 22: Clarksdale: Four volunteers arrested on vagrancy charges while engaged in voter registration work. Held 3-1/2 hours, released.

Brandon: Negro youth killed in hit-and-run accident.

JUNE 23: Philadelphia: Missing car found burned; no sign of three workers. Car was on list circulated state-wide by Canton White Citizens Council.

Jackson: Shots fired at home of Rev. R.L.T. Smith. White man escapes on foot, reportedly picked up by a city truck. (Smith's home is under 24-hour guard.)

Moss Point: Knights of Pythias Hall firebombed. Arson attempt on side of building. Damage slight. Used for voter rallies.

Moss Point: Two summer volunteers picked up as they leave cafe, relax on private lawn. Taken by police at 85 m.p.h. without lights at night to Pascagoula jail. Held in "protective custody" overnight, then released.

Jackson: Civil rights worker held eight hours after receiving $5 change for a $20 bill.

Jackson: White car fires shot at Henderson's cafe. Negroes pursue. Three shots fired, hitting one Negro in head twice.

Clarksdale: Local pastor, a civil rights leader, arrested for reckless and drunk driving. He is a total abstainer.

State-wide: Negroes try to attend Democratic Party county conventions. Participation systematically discouraged.

Ruleville: LOOK, TIME reporters covering voter rally at Williams chapel, chased out of town by car at speeds up to 85 m.p.h. Early next morning, nine Negro homes, cars hit by bottles thrown from similar car.

JUNE 24: Meridian: Threat: "You G. D. people are going to get bombed."

Hollandale: Police, mayor tell summer volunteer he can't live in Negro section of town and register voters.

(over)

JUNE 24: Drew: Thirty volunteers, staff workers engaged in voter registration meet open hostility from whites. Weapons shown.

Canton: Civil rights car hit by bullet.

Collins: 40 M-1 rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition stolen from National Guard armory.

JUNE 25: Ruleville: Williams Chapel firebombed. Damage slight. Eight plastic bags with gasoline found later outside building.

Jackson: Two separate arrests of volunteers on minor traffic charges. Seven questioned in one case; charges dropped in other. (Law student presented his own case.)

Philadelphia: Southern newsman's car deliberately rammed by local citizen. Newsman gets two tickets.

Itta Bena: Two volunteers working with local Negro, handing out literature for voter registration rally, taken to gas station-bus stop by four white men who tell them: "If you speak in town tonight, you'll never leave here."

Greenville: Federal building demonstration. No harassment.

Durant: Civil rights worker's car stopped on highway for repairs. Driver charged with illegal parking. $60 bond paid.

JUNE 26: Hattiesburg: Hate literature from whites: "Beware, good Negro citizens. When we come to get the agitators, stay away."

Columbus: Seven voter registration workers arrested for distributing literature without a city permit. Bond: $400 each.

Itta Bena: FBI arrests three local residents for June 25 incident. Two are released on $2,000 bail, one on $1,000.

Clinton: Church of Holy Ghost arson. Kerosene spilled on floor, lit after local white pastor speaks to Negro Bible class. (Fifth firebombing in 10 days.)

Holmes County: Two staffers detained for illegal parking, no Mississippi permit. One arrested. Bond $60.

Holly Springs: Harassment: beer cans tossed at volunteers, car tires slashed.

Greenwood: Freedom House call: "You'd better not go to sleep or you won't get up."

Greenwood: Voter registration worker picked up by police, released after questioning.

Jackson: CORE field secretary beaten at Hinds County jail while a federal prisoner. Third beating of a civil rights worker at same jail in two months, second of federal prisoner.

Canton: Two volunteers picked up by police, told all out-of-town visitors must register with them. Registered, released.

Belzoni: Three arrested for disturbing the peace. Two released without charges, third held on $100 bond.

JUNE 27: Batesville: Local person helping voter registration gets obvious harassment ticket for illegal parking outside courthouse.

Vicksburg: Threatening call: "We're going to get you."

Philadelphia: Local Negro contact has bottle thrown through window of home. Threatening note attached.

(more)

JUNE 27: Greenwood: Several phone harassments; bomb threat.

Doddsville: Highway Patrol kills 34-year-old Negro with history of mental illness. Local deputy who knew Negro with patrolman. Mother asks to see body. Police reply: "Get that hollering woman away." Ruled "justifiable homicide" in 17 hours.

Jackson: Two phone threats: "We're going to kill you white SOBs."

JUNE 28: Jackson: Civil rights worker held 8-1/2 hours without charges; stopped for no reason while driving near COFO office. (Mississippi law permits holding for 72 hours "for investigation.")

Vicksburg: High school girl tells friends COFO "going to get it."

Canton: Threatening calls throughout the night.

Ruleville: Mayor tells visiting white Methodist chaplain he cannot attend white Methodist services: "You came here to live with Negroes, so you can go to church with them, too." He does, with three volunteers.

Batesville: Report local Negro man beaten, missing.

Jackson: "Hospitality Month" in Mississippi: white volunteer kicked over from behind, slugged on arrival from Oxford at local train station.

JUNE 29: Hattiesburg: Two cars owned by volunteers shot by four whites in pickup truck at 1:00 a.m. No injuries, $100 damage to each car. Three witnesses. (Owners were sleeping two blocks away.)

Columbus: Six carloads of whites drive up on lawn of Freedom House. Five flee before police arrive. Police question, release two men in sixth car.

Hattiesburg: Civil rights worker charged with reckless driving, failure to give proper signal. Held overnight, paid fine.

Biloxi: Volunteers in White Community Program turned away from hotel.

Hattiesburg: Phone rings. Volunteers hears tape recording of last 20 seconds of his previous conversation. Someone goofed!

Columbus: Restaurants serving volunteers threatened.

JUNE 30: Vicksburg: Negro woman threatened for registering to vote.

Ruleville: Man loses job for housing white volunteers.

Jackson: Car circles office with gun, threatens teen-ager: "Want to shoot some pool, nigger?"

Jackson: Volunteer charged with reckless driving. Fine $34. (He moved from one traffic lane to another in integrated car.)

Holly Springs: White teen-agers scream profanities, throw rocks at office from passing car.

Hattiesburg: Whites in pickup truck with guns visible drive past office several times. FBI checks June 29 car shooting.

Holly Springs: SNCC staff worker jumped by local white who threatens to shoot both him and his office with 12-gauge shotgun.

Harmony: Freedom School teachers arrive. School superintendent announces first Negro summer school in memory of local residents.

Tchula: Two carloads of highway patrolmen start excessively close watch on volunteer. Ended 48 hours later.

(over)

NE 30: Oakland: Police find body of white man, badly mangled by hit-run driver, no identification at all. (Later found no civil rights tie.)

Greenville: Report that on June 19 a Negro porter at Greenville General Hospital was beaten by policeman with billy club there. Porter charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace.

LY 1: Holly Springs: Justice of Peace (and Mayor) has local farmer arrested on assault and battery charges in June 30 incident. Bail set at $1,000.

Clarksdale: Pickup truck tries to run down SNCC worker and volunteer. License plates hidden.

Gulfport: Police threaten to hurt children of lady housing civil rights workers. Workers plan to move elsewhere.

LY 2: Harmony: Sheriff, school superintendent tell community abandoned buildings may not be used for freedom school. Cross burned, tacks strewn in Negro community.

Vicksburg: Whites chase, shoot at Negro on motorcycle.

Hattiesburg: Two voter registration canvassers followed and questioned by men describing themselves as state officials.

Hattiesburg: School superintendent threatens all janitors who participate in civil rights activity. Ditto at Holiday Inn.

Hattiesburg: Local police stop Negro girl, five white boys en route home. Policeman curses, threatens arrest, slaps one boy.

Batesville: Panola County Sheriff Carl Hubbard detains several persons housing civil rights workers, spends most of night in courtyard where many workers are living.

Meridian: White teen-age girl throws bottle at civil rights group outside church, cuts leg of local Negro girl.

Canton: Local police turn on sirens, play music on loudspeaker near COFO office, fail to answer phone calls.

Gulfport: Two voter registration workers threatened: "Things are fine around here; we don't want them to change." Man grabs volunteer's shirt: "I'm going to whip your ass." Workers run.

Y 3: Meridian: Volunteer's car goes through green light, hits local station wagon. Volunteer charged with running light, reckless driving. Bond $122.

So So: The "Greasy Spoon," a Negro grocery and teen spot, is bombed. Damage minor. Sheriff's deputy says there is no civil rights motive for the bombing, calls it "senseless."

Greenwood: Three visiting Congressmen witness voter registration, call it discriminatory.

Tougaloo: En route to Canton, four civil rights girls are chased by two cars driven by whites. They decide to stop here (in Jackson) for safety.

Jackson: Lots of phone harassment. WATS line goes dead, then rings--a technical impossibility.

Columbus: Police impound volunteer's car---claim it's stolen because transfer papers are not notarized.

Itta Bena: Police question two volunteers about robbery, say they were only ones in vicinity. No charges filed.

Greenwood: Two tagless cars drive continually past office.

Moss Point: Police, white citizens pressure Negro cafe owners not to serve civil rights workers.

(more)

Policeman says white racist in town has gun on his person, grenade in a satchel.

JULY 3: Harmony: Sheriff, superintendent post "no trespassing" sign at abandoned school. Local citizens move books, other materials to Negro church. Police flash lights on homes.

JULY 4: Laurel: Police barely prevent large racial clash after two Negroes, two whites injured in attempt to integrate drive-in. Police fail to respond to calls for help from injured Negroes.

Clarksdale: Local manager says Negroes going to courthouse will be discharged: "I have a large contract with the head of the White Citizens Council, and I'm not going to lose thousands of dollars for one of you."

Batesville: Volunteer, local worker chased 30 miles by car.

JULY 5: Greenville: Local citizens test several restaurants. The eating places are closed either before or after testing.

Ruleville: Local segregationist visits COFO office, has a very friendly argument with civil rights workers. Police ask him to leave. He refuses. Charged with disorderly conduct. Fined.

Laurel: Civil rights worker who witnessed and reported the July 4 incident is arrested. Police say he has 4-6 months left to serve on previous sentence.

Columbus: St. Louis (Mo.) Negro beaten by whites who mistake him for a "Freedom Rider." En route to a funeral, he's fined $75.

Laurel: Two volunteers questioned by police who stop their integrated car as it leaves Sunday school. Charges dropped against driver, but passenger arrested on vagrancy charge. She left pocketbook in car at police station, gets 10 days suspended sentence.

Jackson: NAACP integrates local hotels without major incident. Individuals integrate many other places on their own.

Jackson: Local woman's leg cut by bottle thrown at COFO office.

JULY 6: Jackson: Voter registration group harassed by police who say "One man, one vote" sticker has been found on city car. They threaten arrest for trespassing if anyone will sign charge.

Jackson: McCraven-Hill Missionary Baptist Church damaged by kerosene fire. Church has no ties to civil rights movement.

Clarksdale: Station wagon plays "chicken" with civil rights workers going home.

Jackson: Negro youth slugged by white who flees in truck.

Moss Point: Negro woman shot twice at voter rally, singing "We Shall Overcome." Three Negroes arrested when they pursue car from which they believe shots were fired. White car not checked.

Greenwood: Harassment call: "I just shot one of your workers..."

Itta Bena: Local Police, sheriff hold civil rights worker incommunicado, trigger wide search by federal authorities, SNCC.

Hattiesburg: Owner's wife pulls pistol as 15-25 youngsters try to integrate drive-in. Youngsters run, are arrested and put in drunk tank by police. Three are roughed up.

Raleigh: Methodist and Baptist churches burned to ground.

JULY 7: Shaw: Stores refuse to cash volunteer's travelers check.

Shaw: Police ask all volunteers to register. Only four do not.

(over)

JULY 7: Clarksdale: Sheriff asks white minister driving integrated car: "Are you married to them niggers? You ain't no minister, you're a SOB trouble maker...I'm gonna stay on your back until I get you."

Vicksburg: White boys throw bottle, break windshield of car waiting to pick up freedom school student.

Greenwood: Six young students picketing jailhouse ("Stop Police Brutality," "One Man, One Vote") arrested. So are three others with them.

JULY 8: McComb: SNCC Freedom House bombed; two injured. Despite numerous requests by Congressmen, attorneys, pastors (and a personal visit with the mayor--who also heads the White Citizens Council), no local police were seen in the area prior to the bombing. 15 FBI agents, several packing pistols, show up during day. 150 local citizens attend rally same night.

Hattiesburg: Rev. Robert Beech of National Council of Churches arrested on false pretense charge after allegedly overdrawing his bank account $70. Bail set at $2000.

Ruleville: Volunteer bodily ejected from county circuit clerk's office for accompanying local woman to voter registration.

Columbus: Three volunteers arrested on trespass charges after stopping at a gas station for a soft drink. Friendly conversation there until attendant says, "You boys should be on the road." They leave immediately. He files charges. Bail $500 to $1000 each.

Clarksdale: Bomb threat.

Hattiesburg: Bottle thrown at picnic by passing car. No plates.

Holly Springs: Civil rights worker arrested. Reckless driving. $250.

Clarksdale: Police chief in Lafayette tells Negro cafes not to serve volunteers.

Vicksburg: Bomb threat.

JULY 9: Greenwood: Local insurance salesman slugs volunteer during voter canvas. Follows in car and rebeats.

Yazoo City: Folk singer arrested for reckless driving. Quick fine.

Clarksdale: Volunteer arrested for taking pictures in court room. Photos taken in hall after police chief sprayed room deodorant on two girls.

Gulfport: Four arrested for refusing to leave local people and cross street on police orders as they near court house. Held on $500 bond for violating anti-picketing law.

Vicksburg: Freedom school students stoned en route to class.

Moss Point: Five Negroes fired from jobs for attending mass rally. Woman fired from work for housing two volunteers.

Clarksdale: Police chief visits office when another white man comes to turn off electricity.

Gulfport: Police urge volunteer to leave for his own protection, or face charges of inciting to riot.

JULY 10: Clarksdale: Chairs removed from libraries. NAACP youths refused service at two restaurants.

Hattiesburg: Rabbi, two volunteers, two local teen-agers attacked by two men as they walked in uninhabited area. Assailants escape after attacking three men. On emerging from hospital, rabbi says Jews in Mississippi should "stand up for decency and freedom with all risks involved" or leave the state.

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JULY 10: Vicksburg: Four civil rights workers chased by two cars, one of which has a man with revolver.

Jackson: J. Edgar Hoover opens Jackson FBI office, first statewide center since 1946. Cites efficiency as reason. Says 153 agents now in state. Says FBI can give civil rights workers "no protection" (beyond reports based on complaints and directions for investigation from civil rights division of Justice Department).

Greenwood: SNCC staff member arrested on public profanity charge. Policeman overheard him say, "We've got to get some damn organization in our office." Bail: $15.

Moss Point: Howard Kirschenbaum, only volunteer to leave the MSP because of arrests and harassment, returns with $2000 in gifts from New York.

JULY 11: Shaw: Local Negro offered $400 by five whites to bomb SNCC Freedom House, $40 for list of residents' home addresses.

Laurel: Four young Negroes injured during and after attempts to integrate Kresses lunch counter, where Negroes had eaten earlier.

Canton: Small firebomb thrown at Freedom House lawn.

Vicksburg: Amateur bomb thrown through window of Negro cafe.

Canton: Volunteer arrested on traffic charges while delivering freedom school books.

Browning: Pleasant Plan Missionary Baptist Church burns to ground. Whites sought to buy it, Negroes would not sell.

Laurel: Local NAACP president received two death threats both for July 19.

Holly Springs: Integrated staff picnic broken up by police.

Clarksdale: NAACP member testing barber shop driven out at gun point.

Harmony: Police visit local Negroes who have had contact with COFO volunteers, staff, forcing them to sign peace bonds. Police come armed with a warrant to search for liquor.

Greenwood: Local Negro woman hit in chest by white man, while accompanied by two volunteers. No police cooperation in getting assailants.

JULY 12: Canton: Two summer volunteers, visitor refused admission to First Methodist Church. Volunteers had been welcomed a week earlier.

Greenwood: Bomb threat.

Jackson: Half-body found in Mississippi identified as Charles Moore, former Alcorn A&M student. Second half-body found in river. (In mid-April, more than 700 students, all Negroes, were summarily dismissed from Alcorn after a non-violent general grievance demonstration)

Jackson: White teen-agers slash Negro woman's tires, spit in face of volunteer co-ed after integrated group eats at drive-in.

Jackson: Elderly man attacks Negro woman at Greyhound coffee shop. She is treated for cut head, hand, then charged with disturbing the peace. Out on $50 bond. Assailant escapes.

Biloxi: Volunteer picked up while canvassing, informed of complaints by local residents, released.

Itta Bena: Local woman attacked by two white boys while baby sitting. Both her arms cut.

Natchez: Jerusalem Baptist and Bethel Methodist Churches burned to ground. Home of Negro contractor in Natchez firebombed.

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JULY 13: Clarksdale: Negro volunteer chased out of white laundromat, picked up by police for failure to signal turn, taken to jail and beaten. Sheriff says: "You're a nigger and you're going to stay a nigger." Charged with resisting arrest, out on $64 bond.

Clarksdale: Chief voter registrar closes courthouse for next few days. Stated reason: court in session, no time for registration.

Clarksdale: Owner of electric company has project leader pointed out to him, then fingers knife in his presence.

JULY 14: Canton: Man threatened with job loss if youngster continues in Freedom School. Youngster stays.

Drew: Police chief, local citizens protest Albuquerque Journal article based on volunteer's letter home. Volunteer says letter was edited.

Hattiesburg: State Sovereignty Commission visits office.

Vicksburg: Milkman's assistant loses job because he attends the Freedom School.

Vicksburg: SNCC team confirms burning of Bovina Community Center July 7.

Drew: Police pick up James Dann for distributing literature without permit. Later, seven people arrested for distributing literature without a permit and blocking the sidewalk. $100-$200 bond.

Holly Springs: Oxford police chief told civil rights worker he should not come back to town. Chief threatened to hit Negro over head, especially if he did not speak to others with proper respect. (No major changes.)

Laurel: Gas bomb thrown at local Negro's home.

Batesville: Movie which had upstairs for Negroes now offers admission only to whites.

Canton: Three white men pursue five civil rights workers in car en route home.

JULY 15: Biloxi: Two arrested in traffic harassment case.

Clarksdale: Another traffic arrest: improper turn.

McComb: Freedom School enrolls 35 here.

Drew: 25 arrested for willfully and unlawfully using the sidewalks and the streets during voter registration rally. Citizens Council met at 9 a.m.

Gulfport: Civil rights worker arrested for putting posters on a telephone pole. City ordinance. Bond $50.

JULY 16: Canton: Volunteers report they were beaten by police last night following arrest with truck carrying freedom registration supplies, books, miscellany. Bond set at $150 each.

Greenwood: Freedom Day -- 111 arrests, including 13 juveniles. Group includes 98 adults, of whom 9 were SNCC staff and 13 volunteers.

Vicksburg: White man comes to door of home where volunteer staying. Has pistol showing in holster. Asks to see owner of house. At another home housing workers, car circles block 10-15 minutes.

Greenwood: Silas McGhee, local resident, picked up by three whites, forced to enter cab of their pickup truck at gunpoint, then beaten with pipe and plank. Incident occurs just after he leaves FBI office. He returns there ; agents take him to hospital. He has been active in attempts to integrate theatre.

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JULY 16: Greenville: Freedom Day: 101 people took test, 100 more came too late. No arrests.

Hattiesburg: Two voter canvassers stopped by police.

Hattiesburg: Police question those who complain about inadequate protection for those going to Freedom School may charge them with threatening mayor.

Indianola: Of those arrested in Drew July 15, 10 women are being held at county jail and 15 men at county farm near here. Superintendent of farm tells lawyer he can't guarantee safety of those at the farm. FBI advised.

Laurel: Volunteer canvassing accosted by two white boys who accuse him of not being from Mississippi, knock materials from hand and run.

Cleveland: Freedom Day: 25 to 30 picket without incident. About 20 of 25 from Shaw group register. More than 50 from other communities came, of whom 30 registered. Process slow but polite. Ten regular and 45 auxiliary police allow only those registering or picketing on courthouse grounds.

JULY 17: McComb: Mount Zion Hill Baptist Church in Pike County bombed or burned to ground. Pastor of this church had let Project use his McComb Church, St. Mary's.

Philadelphia: Columbia law student and a writer beaten with chain by two middle-aged white men in early afternoon.

Greenwood: 15 staff and volunteers on hunger strike until let out of jail after being brought in during massive freedom-day arrests.

Greenwood: Greenwood and Drew mass arrest cases have been removed to Federal court and bonds reduced to $200 out of state, $100 for residents.

Yazoo: Three Negro men, late teens or early twenties, arrested for looking at a white girl.

Greenshaw: White summer volunteer harassed by three white men while putting up voter registration poster.

JULY 18: Lauderdale: Two summer volunteers arrested for willful trespass while discussing voter registration on front porch of two Negro women; no complaint made by women.

Hattiesburg: Kilmer Estus Keyes, white, of Collins, Mississippi, turned self in to local police in connection with beating of Rabbi and two workers last week. Charged with assault; out on $2500 property bond. (Eventually fined $500 and given 90-day suspended sentence.)

Batesville: 8 people detained one and one-half hours by sheriff who was "trying to see if there is a state ordinance against the passing out of leaflets." Statute not found; released into crowd of whites standing about. Local volunteer hit hard in jaw by white man.

Starkville: Police Chief followed two volunteers to various stops in Negro cafes, delivered lengthy "anti-agitator" speech directed at local Negroes talking to volunteers. Lengthy verbal abuse by police chief, directed to the voter-registration workers.

JULY 19: Columbus: Two voter registration workers detained in jail in Aberdeen for four hours after being picked up as suspicious strangers and refusing to be driven out of town and left on highway by police.

Greenwood: Mass arrest victims still at city jail and county farm. No visiting privileges at Farm--among those there is a 78 year-old man who is in need of medicine which no one has been able to bring to him.

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JULY 19: Oxford: An Ole Miss student who has contacts at Rust College (Negro) had his seat covers slashed while car parked outside faculty home, threatening note left. He has had much harassment before, but cannot get administration to act.

Biloxi: Voter registration worker chased, threatened by two men in pick-up truck;

Biloxi: White Community Project worker arrested for trespass in white restaurant where he had worked for one day until owner discovered he was a civil rights worker. Owner turned him into police when he went back to restaurant.

Batesville: Town marshals threatened volunteers at mass meeting in Crowder (13-15 miles away). Said "Lucky I have no gun in here...wish I didn't have my badge on..."

JULY 20: Greenville: Nine shots fired at car workers went to mass meeting in. Two workers threatened that white mob would form at place where they were staying.

Hattiesburg: White volunteer beaten downtown as left bank with two other freedom school teachers. Assailant hit from behind. No words exchanged. Volunteers and attacker charged with assault.

Ruleville: Two workers ordered out of cafe. Doors locked with people inside.

Greenwood: Both barrels of shotgun fired at worker's car.

Greenwood: Trial of mass arrest victims held despite filing of petition to remove case to federal courts. Defendants remained mute on basis of violation of constitutional rights. Convicted of violation of picket law--30 days, $100 fine.

Clarksdale: Three workers (girls) of newly formed Clarksdale Youth Action Group arrested for trespass outside local cafe in Negro section.

McComb: SNCC field secretary hit on side of head by white man as both stopped their cars for red light at intersection of two state roads and federal highway, while

JULY 21: Lexington: Volunteer hit in face and body with fists by white man waiting outside courthouse to take part in voter registration campaign.

Laurel: Rights workers believe the second ouster of summer project workers from a rented office here this summer is due to "intimidation" of local Negro realtors by white persons opposed to the Project.

Clarksdale: Volunteer arrested for running red light, paid fine.

Holly Springs: $200 bond levied on volunteer for failure to have a car inspection sticker.

McComb: Freedom School enrollment reaches 75 in this "hard core" area.

Greenwood: Windows of three Negro cafes broken. Windows of volunteer's car also broken.

Natchez: Within 45 minutes after 3 SNCC workers arrived in this area to set up a Summer Project office, one is arrested for failure to stop at stop sign. Police Chief tells him police knew of their movements "every minute of the day." Continual following by police.

Doodleville: Three Negro youths in company of white volunteer picked up and held for "investigation" at Club 400 by police. Volunteer later arrested for "improper tags." Negro youths released on bond; amount not known.

Clarksdale: Two precinct meetings of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party attracted 160 persons here.

JULY 22: Jackson: Volunteer beaten with billy clubs by two whites at a major downtown intersection. Police officer who returned the beaten volunteer and two colleagues to the COFO office indicated that a complaint had been filled out and a pick-up call had been issued for any cars matching the assailants!

McComb: Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church, organized more than 80 years ago, found burned. FBI, sheriff, and police uncovered no clues. Fire officially listed as "of undetermined origin." Neither the pastor nor his church is in any way affiliated with the civil rights movement.

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JULY 22: Tchula: Driver of car carrying man who attacked volunteer here yesterday reportedly arrested.

Natchez: Local Negro taken into police custody today while walking along street with two SNCC field secretaries.

Greenville: Local Negro arrested for forgery while passing out voter registration leaflets with several other local citizens. After being questioned about civil rights activity here released for lack of evidence on forgery charge.

Natchez: Mayor tells SNCC field secretary that most of the nationally publicized shipment of arms to white terrorist groups in this area has been done in Adams Co., as opposed to the city. Police continue to follow the SNCC workers "every minute."

JULY 23: Tchula: SNCC staff member followed out of Jackson, arrested by police on speeding charge.

Canton: White volunteer and Negro CORE staff member harassed by a group of white men while canvassing for voter registration. CORE staffer struck five times with wooden cane by one of the whites. The workers were on porch of some potential Negro registrants when white drove up.

Moss Pt.: Volunteer arrested today for improper turning, released on $40 bond.

Durant: Volunteer assailed today while canvassing for voter registration. Two white men approached him and asked what it would take to get him out of town; volunteer replied he was not quite ready to leave. After approximately 10 minutes of talk, one man began to punch him, then left after several minutes of blows.

Granada: SNCC staff member arrested for speeding.

Moss Pt.: At mass meeting last night, $33 was collected for a woman who lost her job two weeks ago for housing COFO volunteers. Several people pledge to give 50¢ a week indefinitely to help pay hospital expenses of local resident who received back and side wounds when shots were fired into voter registration mass meeting July 6.

Shaw: Local white woman tells local Negro woman that she plans to watch mail and those Negroes who get letters from "freedom riders" (presumably Summer Project volunteers) would "get hell after they leave." Mail is picked up at a post office box.

Jackson: Surprise--police court acquits three local youths on public drunk charges. Trio were arrested July 21 in Club 400 at Doodleville.

Harmony: Local residents plan to start construction of a wooden frame building for use as a permanent Community Center to be staffed by Project volunteers.

Meridian: Hearing continued to July 30 for omnibus suit filed against Ku Klux Klan, Sheriff Rainey, Deputy Sheriff Price, the White Citizens Council, and others in attempt to enjoin acts of violence on the part of defendants and the classes of officials and citizens they represent. This hearing is the first of its kind in Mississippi.

JULY 24: Holly Springs: Voter registration worker arrested for "disturbing the public peace" at a Holly Springs Freedom Day, is being held on $500 bond. Volunteer charged with "using profanity in front of more than two people" after using two-way radio to inform office of profanities local policeman told potential Negro registrants on court house steps. Police insisted that the 40-50 potential registrants walk to the courthouse steps one by one, eight feet apart, and have a police escort from steps to registrar's office. Approximately 55 helmeted highway patrolmen and 35 helmeted local police were stationed at the courthouse for Freedom Day. Their presence in such numbers prompted cancellation of planned integrated picketing of the courthouse.

McComb: Amite County's Rose Hill Church reported burned last night. Owner of a local Negro club near Freedom House arrested and beaten. Officer tells owner "Now that you've got white folks in here, you're getting uppity."

Ruleville: A Negro woman ordered off the bus and handled roughly by driver when she sat down next to white man. All but two passengers got off.

Ruleville: Rabbi and Summer volunteer are "forcibly ejected" from office of Drew City attorney where they had gone to attend a meeting of the parents of children detained and then released July 15.

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12-12-12

JULY 24: Jackson, Meridian: FDP holds precinct meetings.

JULY 25: Greenwood: Ten to 15 workers handing out Freedom Registration forms prompt at least three incidents: 1) SNCC worker Eli Zeretsky approached by three whites who took his clip board from him and tore up forms. Police stood by, refused to act unless Zeretsky knew assailants' names and filed complaint with a judge; 2) white volunteer Adam Kline was jumped from behind and hit on head, police refused aid; 3) volunteer William Hodes, white, threatened by local whites in presence of police who refused to make arrest and refused to give name of citizen involved so that complaint could be filed.

Greenwood: Shot fired at home of Silas McGhee, the young man whose beating in local movie theater prompted first arrests under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Canton: First FDP county convention adopted resolution of loyalty to principles of National Democratic Party for strong and enforceable civil rights plank in platform. Approximately 300 people attend, of whom 102 wer voting delegates elected by precincts.

Hattiesburg: Home of two local FDP leaders bombed between 1 and 4 a.m. Broken whiskey bottle found indicated "molotov cocktail" type of device. Used on home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, FDP temporary chairman and secretary.

Ruleville: Rock smashed windshield of local Negro housing civil rights workers; car parked in his yard.

Drew: Affidavit received from parent of one of Negro children arrested after July 15 rally: mayor and city attorney called meeting of parents, told them defense would not be provided unless children signed statement disavowing association with "the communists coming into town." According to affidavit, city attorney called Congressman Don Edwards (D-Cal) a communist and said Edwards has been "Castro's secretary." Summer volunteer and rabbi were forcibly ejected from room when they tried to attend the meeting yesterday.

Clarksdale: Bottle thrown through office window last night.

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JULY 26: McComb: Two bombs were thrown at the home of a local civil rights leader. As the first bomb was thrown, leader's wife fired at car with shotgun. When car's lights were seen approaching again, her husband ran outside but was knocked to ground by second explosion before he had time to fire. About 50 people attended a voter registration meeting at this home today.

Batesville: Tear gas bomb explodes behind home in which five civil rights workers are living, forcing occupants to leave. Sheriff and deputy arrived approximately 30 minutes later, found grenade still hot, handled it a good deal so that FBI found it covered with police fingerprints.

Mileston: SNCC car burned outside home housing volunteers.

Mileston: Volunteer approached in store by two whites who ask where he lived. He pointed to Community Center. They go to their car, take a pistol each from trunk, put them in their belts, come back and tell volunteer they would "find out what was going on" when they "came back."

Canton: Church Council of Canton voted in June to keep all summer civil rights workers from attending services. One Presbyterian church took exception and admitted volunteers until today, when two white volunteers were turned away by three white men who told them they had "caused too much dissension in church." At a Methodist Church, four white volunteers were refused attendance for third week in row. As they left church, a group assembled around their car, shoved them into the car, and slammed the door with such force the window cracked. Their car was followed to its destination by pick-up truck.

Greenwood: Silas McGee, the young man whose July 16 beating led to first arrests under civil rights act, and his brother Jake are mobbed by 150-200 whites as they leave theater after they walked from theater to car. Jake hit repeatedly by whites. Both receive cuts and abrasions of face and shoulders and glass in eyes when a coke bottle is thrown through car window. Both treated at LeFlore Co. Hospital, then trapped there with SNCC staff members until 1 a.m. as cars of armed whites blocked all roads leading out of hospital. FBI, local police, highway patrol, and sheriff refuse protection out of hospital, until 1 a.m. After more than three hours of waiting behind locked doors, the sheriff followed SNCC staff and McGee car to their destinations.

JULY 27: Jackson: Aaron Henry, Ed King, Mrs. Victoria Gray replied publicly to Sen. Douglas' (D-Ill.) "conciliatory suggestion" that no Mississippians be seated at convention or the delegation be half Dixiecrat, half Democratic: "we are dubious of value of delegation that is half-slave, half-free."

Canton: On arrival at bus station, five NCC ministers are threatened by seven local whites. When ministers try to leave station in car with two local Negro housewives, their car is trapped in narrow, one-way alley for two hours. One local white stops his car in front of them, the other stops in rear. Separate crowds of 100 whites, 50 Negroes gather. Local Negro alerts CORE staff, who send pick-up truck to scene and persuade local sheriff to let ministers drive out of alley.

Greenwood: Brick thrown through window of Negro barbershop in neighborhood where Freedom Registration was held.

McComb: White volunteer arrested for "failure to yield the right of way" as he drives a group of local Negro children for voter registration canvassing and leaflet distribution for an FDP precinct meeting. Fined $16.50.

Mayersville: Precinct meeting held in Moon Lake Baptist Church. Owner of plantation across street threatened to burn the church if any more civil rights meetings were held there. (2,399 Negroes here out of total population of 3,576.)

Batesville and Holly Springs: Precinct and county meetings.

Gulfport: Precinct meetings.

JULY 28: Itta Bena: Voter registration house broken into during night. Front porch supports broken, leaving badly sagging roof. Door half torn off, all windows broken. Posters urging citizens to vote for Fannie Lou Hamer in Democratic primary ripped off. Volunteers have received several threatening phone calls about the house and voter registration activities there.

Holly Springs: Police cars surrounding school where FDP precinct meeting was being held are themselves surrounded by approximately 200 Negro FDP participants singing freedom songs. Participants gathered around cars as they left school late at night. Police record license of every car at schod, stop about 70 drivers to check licenses, arrest five on various traffic charges. School superintendent said he would burn or tear down school if meeting were held there.

Vicksburg: Precinct meetings--FDP Clarksdale: FDP county meeting.

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JULY 29: Hollandale: A Negro SNCC staff member chased from a traditionally white barber shop by a razor-wielding barber: "If you don't get out of here, I'll kill you."

Ruleville: A plantation worker fired for being a freedom registrant and attending two voter registration rallies. Plantation renter tells Negro: "get off the place and don't come back. You're messed up in the voter registration and I don't want to have anything to do with you." (This type of incident occurs often; it is seldom reported in detail.)

Greenville: FDP precinct meetings. Gulfport: County meeting--FDP.

JULY 30: Meridian: The Mount Moriah Baptist Church, a Negro church located in a completely white neighborhood, burned to ground last night. Although many homes are located close to the site, the fire department was not notified until too late to halt the fire.

Gulfport: Local Negro volunteer forced into car at gunpoint last night, blindfolded, and taken into a room at a location he guessed to be Biloxi. Five men question him at length about COFO activities. They offer to pay him well for information about people and organizations who contact COFO. He was not injured or molested, except for one man repeatedly poking him with a gun. FBI investigating.

Drew: Negro SNCC volunteer and Ruleville Negro volunteer arrested in Drew for distributing leaflets for FDP on public property without permit. Total bond for two: $600.

Meridian: County meeting. Laurel: Precinct and county meetings.

JULY 31: Brandon: Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church burned to ground last night. Fire department came to scene, left before fire put out, stating they had "been called too late." A butane tank was buried next to church. FBI investigating.

Carthage: Rev. Edward K. Heininger, NCC volunteer, and John Polacheck, summer volunteer, brutally beaten in office of Dr. Thaggard Sr. in Madden today. Polacheck had gone to clinic yesterday for medical treatment, but left when he was told to go to Negro waiting room (he is white). He came back today with minister, and both were met in waiting room by doctor who began berating Heininger for his civil rights work. While they were talking, Heininger was hit from behind. Polacheck estimates that between 5 and 10 men beat them for approximately 5 minutes. Heininger reported that the doctor pushed him from the front into the punches of his assailants. Heininger was knocked unconscious, suffered severe injury to the left eye with possible internal injury to the eye, severe lacerations of scalp and face, contusions on back of neck, bad cut on left ear, and swelling of mouth and lips with possible injury to gums. Polacheck got to their car parked outside clinic and pulled in the minister who was on his back outside the car. One of several whites standing around car grabbed keys. A deputy sheriff arrived, handcuffed Heininger and Polacheck and jailed them for disturbing peace: the doctor had reported they had used profanity. They were released on cash bond of $100 each after being brought to station in a nonofficially marked pick-up truck and car. Trial set for Sug. 27.

Meridian: White summer volunteer arrested for reckless driving and speeding. He was not informed of charges until after being held at police station under arrest. At station, he was asked whether he was "sure" what his race is, and was hit on hand when reached for ticket to see what charges were being placed against him.

Greenwood: Silas McGhee and a summer volunteer arrested for driving with improper vehicle license. Both cars had temporary 7-day Tennessee license tags. Negro SNCC worker reported the arrests to Greenwood office over car radio, then was arrested for resisting arrest. Total bond: $200.

Batesville: Three shots fired late last night past Negro home where five volunteers stay. July 26 the same home was tear gas bombed. A local white reportedly has threatened to kill the home owner if he does not oust the volunteers.

Shaw: Three white volunteers made to leave Negro high school cafeteria where they had been invited to a fund-raising supper. They were warmly received by students and supervising teacher, but were told by principal they must first secure permission of superintendent to enter school. One volunteer called this an "excellent demonstration of the fact that not only Negroes but whites also are not free in Mississippi."

Ruleville: Precinct meetings.

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AUG. 1: Holly Springs: Wayne Yancy, 21-year-old volunteer from Chicago, killed in head-on collision here today. He was passenger in car driven by SNCC worker Charles Scales. Both are Negro. Highway patrol claimed Scales passed another car near hill crest, crossed yellow line, hit oncoming car. He was charged with manslaughter, hospitalized with injuries. SNCC staffer and summer volunteer nurse who tried to visit him were bodily thrown out of hospital in Memphis, Tenn.

Greenwood: Two local Negro volunteers arrested for disorderly conduct in front of store belonging to police officer Henderson, who dragged a pregnant Negro woman on pavement during Freedom Day demonstration. At police station, officers twisted one volunteer's arms behind him, kicked him, shoved his head three times against a concrete wall, hit him in mouth with stick, shoved and kicked him into cell, kicked him 7 more times after he fell to floor--and then refused him a doctor. Bail originally set at $50 each. White volunteer arrested same night on Negro business street. He was treated roughly by police during arrest. Officers pushed, kicked and stamped on his feet at station. FBI visited him within minutes of his confinement to ask if he had been beaten. Bond originally set at $100. When SNCC workers arrived to bail out all three, they discovered bond had been raised to $200 each. All three were bailed out.

Canton: Six civil rights workers--five white, one Negro--handing out Freedom Registration forms in downtown Canton jailed.

Vicksburg: FDP county meeting held at Courthouse, first FDP meeting to be held in govt. building.

Ruleville, Moss Pt., Jackson: County meetings.

McComb: "In White America" production at Freedom School.

AUG. 2: Greenwood: Summer volunteer arrested on Justice of Peace warrant for assault with deadly weapon. Arrest apparently connected with breaking of window in store owned by police officer Henderson. Volunteer not near store, but had been calling jail all night to obtain information on other arrests. She was held for four hours and released on $1,000 bond.

Greenwood: Annie Lee Turner, the pregnant 15-year-old Greenwood Negro whom officer Henderson reportedly dragged across the pavement during Freedom Day, arrested today while among group of local youth gathered in front of Henderson's store. Henderson came, ordered them to disperse, then reportedly dragged Mrs. Turner to waiting police car. She was held on $50 bond for disturbing the peace. A police blockade, with tear gas equipment, was maintained at Henderson's store for 2 hours.

Greenwood: Local resident arrested today while in his front yard. He reported that police car drove by, an officer made obscene gestures, the Negro laughed, the car backed up, and the Negro was arrested for profanity. Bond: $50.

Greenwood: Shortly after midnight four shots were fired at SNCC office from passing car.

Jackson: Report of local Negro man beaten very badly after being arrested for an accident.

Natchez: Passing car fires shots at Archie Curtis Funeral Home. Curtis was beaten last Feb. by hooded men on desolate road outside city. He was lured to spot by unidentified caller who told him a woman was dying of heart attack. Earlier, Curtis had participated in vote drive.

Canton: Shot fired from car passing approximately 50 feet from Freedom House.

Greenville: County meeting, FDP.

Hattiesburg: "In White America" tours Freedom Schools.

AUG. 3: Columbus: Police arrest Negro volunteer for driving without a license and charge SNCC project director with allowing him to do so. Bail set at $300 and $100, respectively.

Batesville: SNCC project director Charles Weaver and summer volunteer Benjamin Graham arrested while trying to get names of 25 potential Negro voter registrants lined up outside courthouse. Weaver arrested while talking with another volunteer, who had been ordered out of courthouse by registrar. Graham arrested when he inquired what police were doing to Weaver. Both charged with interfering with officer. (The registrar is under federal injunction to facilitate registration.)

Greenwood: White volunteer arrested on John Doe warrant for assault and battery. Arrest stems from his participation in Freedom Registration Drive. Elderly white man with limp came up while volunteer was distributing FDP registration forms Aug. 1 and stepped on his foot. He asked if volunteer wanted

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to "punch me in the face." Volunteer did not reply. Today he was picked up from across the street from Greenwood SNCC office. Two police, one with club, served warrant and grabbed him. He is held on $100 bond. (This is 8th arrest in Greenwood this weekend. At least three of previous arrests involved extensive police brutality at jail.)

Jackson: Local Negro volunteer arrested for vagrancy in front of drugstore near his home. He had an SNCC button on his shirt, reportedly did not have his draft card with him. He is held on $225 property bond.

Clarksdale: White Church of Christ minister and white summer volunteer refused admission to white Church of Christ. Church members felt they were "exploiting the church."

AUG. 4: Washington, D.C.: FBI announces that two of three bodies found near Philadelphia last night have been identified as Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. (Third subsequently identified as James Chaney.)

Shaw: Negro schools closed indefinitely following student boycott. This was triggered by Negro principal's request that three white volunteers leave cafeteria where they'd been invited for school fund-raising dinner last Friday. Students declared boycott of cafeteria, asked Student Union to assemble their grievances, then called a general boycott of the schools which was supported by 75 per cent of students. The Union called the boycott "because of the inadequate education we're getting." Its demands included up-to-date texts, a well-stocked library with Negro history materials, workshops and laboratories, foreign languages and other courses needed for college entrance. Principal relayed these requests to white school superintendent, then notified students schools would be closed. Heavily armed sheriff's deputies in helmets soon arrived on scene.

Moss Pt.: Approximately 62 people arrested during voter registration meeting held on front lawn of SNCC office. Five were civil rights workers, rest local Negro citizens. The orderly meeting had been in process for 15 minutes when an assistant deputy sheriff gave the group 5 minutes to disperse. Group stayed. Within minutes 18 helmeted policemen with guns, bayonets, and clubs surrounded them; 15 minutes later a prison bus drove up. Ten police cars and two motorcycles--total of 40 officers--accumulated. All at meeting were put in bus and taken to jail. They were held for breach of the peace on $300 cash or $600 property bond each.

Cleveland: Fifty potential Negro registrants lined up at courthouse this morning, accompanied by 13 civil rights workers. Negroes were admitted one by one at 45 minute intervals. Leaflets were given them without incident. But when civil rights workers moved across street, all 13 arrested for distributing pamphlets among pedestrians. Charges based on anti-litter ordinance. Bond: $300 each.

Marks: LCDC attorney received head injuries, including large gash over one eye, when he was thrown against police car by city marshal. Attorney arrested for "obstructing officer in performance of duties" and held on $200 bail. He had gone to Marks to check detention of voter registration worker, when he saw marshal had stopped car filled with civil rights workers. He went over to investigate and the incident followed.

Jackson: After being refused service at small cafe, local volunteer chased by white man in pick-up truck who fired two shots at him.

McComb: Pete Seeger held folk music workshops at McComb Freedom School this morning following evening concert last night.

Hattiesburg: Seeger conducted folk music workshops in two Freedom Schools this afternoon. "In White America" at the Freedom Schools here.

Meridian: Community concert by Seeger in support of Summer Project. Four people refused service at supposedly integrated "Dairy Queen." Bus driver refused to pick up person wearing CORE shirt.

Cleveland: Car with 3 or 4 armed whites circled house of local volunteer between midnight and 1 a.m., parked briefly about 100 yards from her home.

AUG. 5: McComb: Two teen-age Negro boys, students at McComb Freedom School, have received harassing phone calls from two white girls. Boys were arrested few days ago, and yesterday were sentenced to year in jail each under Mississippi's recent phone harassment law.

Natchez: Mt. Pilgrim Baptist church in Finwick reported burned last night.

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G. 5: Shaw: Thirty-five parents are organizing association to meet with school board and high school
-17-17 faculty. In addition to students' demands which led to boycott and closing of schools, parents will take action against inadequate school lunch program, problems of split session and mechanics of desegregation in school system there.

Jackson: Community concert by Pete Seeger. Gulfport: Free Southern Theater production of "In White America."

AUG. 6: Jackson: Approximately 300 delegates from precinct meetings and county conventions attended first State Convention of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Alternates and observers bring total attendance to 1,000. Slate of 68 delegates and alternates was elected to represent Mississippi at National Democratic Convention. Hattiesburg housewife Mrs. Victoria Gray elected National Committeewoman, and Rev. Ed King, white chaplain of Mississippi's private, interrracial Tougaloo College elected National Committeeman. Dr. Aaron Henry, Clarksdale pharmacist and president of state NAACP, named permanent chairman of Convention, and chairman of National Convention delegation. After Convention, newly elected State Executive Committee named Pass Christian resident Laurence Guyot chairman and Hattiesburg resident Mrs. Peggy J. Connor secretary of Party. Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, candidate for Congress in Mississippi's 2nd District, named vice-chairman of delegation and Mrs. Annie Devine of Canton, secretary. Address of keynoter Miss Ella J. Baker, currently coordinator of Washington office of FDP, received standing ovation and sparked spontaneous marching and Freedom song in hall. Among resolutions adopted were statement of loyalty to Natl. Democratic Party platform & candidates.

Gulfport: "In White America," Free Southern Theater production, at Freedom Schools.

AUG. 7: Meridian: Over 200 persons gathered at four churches to take part in memorial procession for slain civil rights worker James Chaney. Walking in silence, two abreast, in somber dress, the mourners joined approximately 400 others for memorial service at First Union Church. Procession and service followed private burial of Chaney in Meridian. Immediately following service, Free Southern Theater production of "In White America" was presented at church in conjunction with Freedom School convention which began here tonight.

Jackson: A. Phillip Randolf, president of American Negro Labor Council and longtime head of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, addressed mass meeting of students and parents of Jackson Freedom schools which opened this week.

Aberdeen: Integrated group refused service at Tom Restaurant and Elkin Theater.

Jackson: SNCC staffer Ivanhoe Donaldson arrested for improper driver's license. He was not in car at time of arrest. There were four integrated cars in front of house at which he was picked up. Bond: $50.

Jackson: White co-ed volunteer Mary Zeno and local Negro volunteer Rommie Drain chased by white man with pistol in belt as they canvassed for voter registration.

Jackson: Freedom School coordinator Tom Wahman arrested and fined $17 for failing to yield proper/ lane.

AUG. 8: Jackson: N.Y. pathologist David M. Spain, M.D., reported today after post-mortem examination of body of James Chaney, "in lay terminology--the jaw was shattered, the left shoulder and upper arm were reduced to a pulp; the right forearm was broken completely across at several points, and the skull bones were broken and pushed in toward the brain. Under the circumstances, these injuries could only be the result of an extemely severe beating with either a blunt instrument or chain. The other fractures of the skull and ribs were the result of bullet wounds. It is impossible to determine whether the deceased died from the beating before the bullet wounds were inflicted. In my extensive experience of 25 years as a pathologist and as a medical examiner, I have never witnessed bones so severely shattered, except in tremendously high speed accidents such as airplane crashes."

Hattiesburg: Two men, Clifton Archie Keys, 51, and his nephew Estus Keys, 31, were tried today for the July 10 beating of Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, 51, of Cleveland, Ohio. Pair pleaded nolo contendre, waived arraignment, and paid fines of $500 each. They also received 90 day suspended sentences on condition of good behavior. The charge was changed by District Attorney James Finch from assault and battery with intent to maim to simple assault and battery.

Meridian: Approximately 150 outstanding students from throughout state gathered for Freedom School Convention here today. Resolutions brought by student delegates from their community Freedom Schools were divided into four groups: Foreign Relations, Medical Care, Education, and Public Accommodations, and workshops held in each area. "Seeds of Freedom," a Holly Springs Freedom School production based on life and death of Medgar Evers, was performed during evening, as well as Free Southern Theater production of "In White America."

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AUG. 8: Tallahatchie: Four members of a local family--the first Negro family to attempt to register to vote
18-18-18 from this county in several decades--have been steadily harassed since they attempted to register last Tuesday. On Tuesday night two truckloads of whites with guns came by at 6 p.m., 10 p.m., and 3 a.m. shouting obscenities and threats. They have been back several times, and the family is now afraid to go to work in the fields. The County Registrar is currently under a court injunction to determine the qualification of Negro registrants by the same standards as whites, not to limit Negro registrants to coming in one at a time, and not to use the constitutional interpretation section of the registration form. Approximately 70 per cent of the county's population is Negro. SNCC voter registration activity began here two weeks ago.

Shaw: Two cross burnings here were reported night of Aug. 6-7. Both were apparently intended to frighten local families involved in civil rights work.

AUG. 9: Mileston: Shortly after midnight a bomb was thrown in road approximately 40 yards from new Freedom Center. Thrown by whites from passing car, the bomb left a hole approximately one foot deep and 5 or 6 feet wide in road. There were no injuries.

Aberdeen: Two or three cannisters of tear gas were found on lawn of Freedom House here. Local police arrived and removed cannisters before FBI could take fingerprints.

Canton: "In White America" produced here tonight.

AUG. 10: Marigold: An elderly Negro man was shot to death in a gas station here this morning. Although reports vary, it seems confirmed that the man ordered gas and either had forgotten his billfold and could not pay, or received more gas than he had ordered and refused to pay for the extra. The gas station attendant began to beat him. A local policeman shot and killed the Negro who was unarmed.

Aberdeen: Two local Negro voter registration workers were stopped and given speeding tickets here after they and approximately 20 other Negroes attempted to integrate the downstairs section of the Elkins movie theater. CDC lawyer Abe Weitzman and law student Richard Wheelock were harassed as they observed the integration attempt. Their car was kicked by local white citizen, and they were stopped and questioned by police. They were followed back to Columbus by police car and carload of whites. The two given speeding tickets were driving 25 mph in a 30 mph zone. A third local Negro who participated in integration attempt was ticketed for improper lights. His lights were in order.

Canton: "In White America" presented here tonight.

AUG. 11: Gluckstadt: Mt. Pleasant Church in Gluckstadt burned to ground last night. It had been used daily as Freedom School site. Within minutes after leaving site, white volunteer Jim Ohls arrested for reckless driving.

Aberdeen: White volunteer Joel Bernard attacked by local white man today while engaged in voter registration canvassing. Volunteer was with local Negro filling out Freedom Registration form when white man drove up in pick-up truck, questioned him about what he was doing, struck him to ground, and punched him several times. Bernard managed to break away, and was searching for telephone when police car passed by. While he was explaining incident to police, his attacker--who had been following in his truck--came out and began threatening once again. Bernard taken to station for questioning, was refused use of telephone, and was refused protection back to office. He sustained bruises and grazed arm.

Ruleville: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, candidate for Congress suffered brutal beating in County jail in Winona for her voter registration activities, is again being theatened. One of men involved in her earlier beating has been passing by her home today in pick-up truck, pointing her out to a series of companions. Mrs. Hamer, who suffered a permanent back injury from her earlier beating, states she feels the man "is up to something drastic."

Cleveland: Preliminary hearing held this morning on fatal shooting yesterday of 60-year-old Negro Neimiah Montgomery by police officer Leonard Yarborrow of Marigold force. Witnesses testified that Montgomery went berserk soon after he drove into station, when attendant asked to be paid.
AU Montgomery reportedly ran across highway to trailer and got hammer, then threatened to kill woman. Service station attendant got an axe handle and he and Montgomery struggled for it. Officer Yarborrow arrived and reportedly tried to subdue Montgomery. Officer shot him twice, both bullets going into heart. This was viewed at hearing as justifiable homicide while acting in line of duty.

Anguilla: Two local Negro civil rights workers, Louis Grant and Bob Wright, arrested this evening while handing out leaflets advertising Freedom Day in Rolling Fork. Leaflets urged voter registration. (Bond set later at $200 on anti-littering charge.)

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AUG. 12: Aberdeen: Potential Negro registrants taken to Courthouse today found it closed. Officials there said registrar was sick. There is no deputy registrar.

Greenwood: Six local Negro youths arrested today while standing in front of Doris' store in Baptist Town, singing. At least one beaten. Doctor and nurse dispatched to jail. Charges unknown.

Charleston: 24 Negro citizens attempted to register at Tallahatchie Co. Courthouse here yesterday. Approximately 93 armed whites gathered. Cars and trucks with guns prominently displayed were double- and triple-parked in front of courthouse. Potential registrants were able to take test quickly as registrar is under Federal injunction to cease discrimination. Sheriff also under Federal injunction restraining him from intimidating Negro applicants.

Ruleville: Students at local Negro school organizing to force teachers to register to vote. Only one is registered. They are also pressing to improve school conditions, and to stop practice of students financing school's operations. Classes reportedly have class field days when students go out in field and pick cotton to raise money for school.

Ruleville: Mrs. Hamer threatened with murder in telephone call to her home tonight.

Oak Ridge (near Vicksburg): Three people who have supported FDP beaten and shot at last night by men with hoods over their heads and in robes. Henry Ollins, his wife Lucy, and their next door neighbor Thomas Hick attacked by three carloads of men. Attackers broke doors of both houses and fired nigh-powered rifle at Hick's house. Both Mr.and Mrs. Ollins beaten; she sustained damaged hip, while he suffered rather severe beating, according to Vicksburg hospital. Hick managed to wrest hodd off one of men, and has delivered it to sheriff. According to MSP spokesman, "Warren Co. prides itself on not having a White Citizens Council, let alone a KKK."

Ocean Springs (near Gulfport): In two separate incidents, two local Negro men shot at here today. 19-year-old city employe Calvin Galloway cutting grass near beach when three white men drove by and fired pistol shots. Second incident involved man about 50, Barney Brooks. His attackers may have been same as those of Galloway. Neither was hit by shots.

Biloxi: Rental of local store for precinct meeting cancelled by owner today when SNCC poster put up. Local people reportedly told him they feared he was going to "move the nigras in."

Brandon: St. Matthews Baptist Church here burned to ground last night. Fire department spokesman told AP that department was unable to stop the fire.

Hattiesburg: Mrs. Dorethea Jackson, local Negro woman, arrested yesterday when she would not give her seat to white woman on bus. Mrs. Jackson reportedly was pulled off bus by policeman. She asserted that knife was planted in her purse. Charges as yet unkown.

Lexington: "In White America" produced here.

AUG. 13: Canton: 18-year-old Gluckstadt Freedom school student, whose school site was burned to ground two days ago, arrested today for alleged reckless driving and attempting to run Constable Bruno Holly off road.

Ocean Springs: Report here of third shooting in 24 hours at local Negro citizens, none hit. Also here last night, three white women in pick-up truck attempted to run over local Negro woman.

Cleveland: Local Negro reported that Willie Carter, another Negro Cleveland resident, offered $200 by Shaw chief of police W.H. Griffin "to get rid of" three local Negroes--Elijah Smith, Aaron German, and Charles Bond--who are active in voter registration activity. Carter reportedly accepted offer, but second man reported it to COFO.

Columbus: Summer volunteer Ron Bridgeforth jailed at Starkville today on charges of refusing to be fingerprinted and photographed. He had gone to courthouse to pay parking fine. Bond: $500.

Ruleville: 19-year-old white volunteer Joseph Smith arrested this evening in Drew on charges of "conduct tending to incite a breach of peace" while passing high school campus. He is in Drew City jail; bond not set.

Greenwood: Production of "In White America."

AUG. 14: McComb: Supermarket across street from church site of McComb Freedom School bombed before 1 a.m. today. All windows shattered and walls and roofing damaged. Blast, which left large hole in ground, almost knocked down voter registration worker in Freedom House two blocks away. (over)

AUG. 14 (Cont.): Immediately after explosion, white SNCC staffer Mendy Samstein ran outside, jumped into car, passed by car with two white men in it, followed car until he could record license; he had seen car before and found it listed on McComb SNCC's "suspicious car" list. Law student Clint Hopson arrested for interfering with officer as he worked his way through crowd at bomb site and spoke with one of officers there. He was released on $52.50 bail. Local voter registration worker Roy Lee arrested when he returned to scene of bombing and charged with inciting to riot, threatening life of policeman, cursing, and disorderly conduct. Being held on $900 bond. McComb SNCC spokesmen stated he was arrested for no apparent reason.

Natchez: Tavern next door to Freedom House here bombed tonight. Owners of tavern, an integrated couple, live in home attached to it. Tavern owned by Jake Fisherman and Evangeline Thronton. He is white, she, negro. Natchez SNCC spokesmen report that police were circulating through crowd of several hundred spectators, stating that "the wrong place" had been bombed. Firemen told one of voter registration workers there (whom they did not recognize) "those outside agitators are in that house. The bomb was set for that house. They're here to stir up trouble. George Greene rents that place." Greene is 20-year-old SNCC staff member working in Natchez.

Aberdeen: Elkins theater closed down today rather than integrate. There have been two integration attempts at theater Aug. 6 and 11.

Aberdeen: 24 voter registration workers had to wait outside courthouse here last night as local Negro volunteer Leon Smith tried for traffic violation. When Smith's lawyer inquired why workers were not permitted in courtroom, judge said, "I don't hold trials for monkeys." As workers waited outside, large group of whites gathered, many with baseball bats. This morning local volunteer Sammy Bets, who tried to attend trial, fired without being given any reason by his white employer, one of white crowd outside courthouse last night.

Aberdeen: Three local voter registration workers given traffic tickets as they drove home from registration meeting last night. This is third time this week that this form of harassment used by police.

Hattiesburg: Local Negro citizen Willie Mae Martin re-arrested last night in connection with charge of resisting arrest and interfering with police officer last March. Billy McDonald, another Hattiesburg Negro resident, and FDP chairman Lawrence Guyot arrested at same time, McDonald on same charge as Miss Martin and Guyot solely for interfering. Because of legal misunderstandings, three did not know they were scheduled to appear for hearing to be held six months after their charge. Miss Martin and McDonald assigned $200 bond and 30 days imprisonment, and Guyot $100 and 30 days. It is doubtful that Guyot will be released before the Democratic National Convention.

Ruleville: Local attorney has informed voter registration workers here that any white volunteer staying overnight in Negro section of Drew, a small town near here, would be arrested.

Columbus: Local voter registration volunteer John Luther Bell jailed at nearby West Point today on charges of larceny and disturbing peace. He was arrested while canvassing for potential Negro registrants. Bell was one of three outstanding students selected as delegate to Freedom School convention in Meridian Aug. 8-10.

Hattiesburg: Freedom School teacher Sandra Adickes, UFT volunteer, arrested today when she attempted to have six of her students check out books from public library deemed for whites only. After they were refused applications for cards, they sat down at tables to read magazines. Short time later police chief Hugh Herrin walked in and announced library was being closed. Everyone made to leave library, which Mayor Claude F. Pittman now states was closed for inventory. This is second time this year it has closed for inventory. Miss Adickes and students were followed by police from time they left library. They went to integrated lunch counter, where waitress said she would serve only Negroes. UFT volunteer arrested outside lunch counter and released under $100 bond on a vagrancy charge.

Greenwood: White women owners of grocery store here fired with shotguns on crowd of 75-100 Negro pickets today. Their "Happy Day" store has been object of civil rights boycott for past several days. There were no injuries reported. Police arrived shortly after shooting and dispersed pickets.

Columbus: LCDC Attorney Tom Connelly arrested on charges of reckless driving today after pick-up truck rammed into his parked car. Local white citizen Travis Hamilton ran his truck into Connelly's car, smashing door, shattering window, and injuring passenger and law student Richard Wheeler (cut on arm by flying glass). Connelly released after several hours on $110 bond. (more)

UG. 14 (cont.): As Connelly was being driven home from District Attorney's office by summer volunteer Steve Fraser, their car was met by highway patrol roadblock. Fraser was given ticket for improper license. Roadblock then ended.

Canton: Bullet fired at Freedom House at approximately 10 p.m. from passing car. No injuries or apparent damage. Police came immediately upon being informed and were cooperative.

Indianola: Local white resident Joe Hopkins today drove to Freedom School while classes in session, questioned volunteer about presence of NY reporter and Attorney Andrew Goldman, fumbled with rifle, drove off. Earlier, Hopkins told Negro family living next door to Freedom School site that civil rights workers "better get out of there." He said, "I'm going to blow up that place." Two Negro citizens also told summer volunteer that several white men planned to "shoot up the place" tonight. Local police stated they would patrol area all night.

AUG. 15: Jackson: Between 10:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m., voter registration worker beaten over head with baseball bat outside COFO office, carload of one white and four local Negro voter registration workers was shot at 8 to 10 times, four crosses were burned simultaneously, and local student shot by white man: white volunteer Philip Hocker working on pick-up truck across street from COFO office as three other workers--two Negro, one white--sat in car behind him lighting his work with headlights. Another car doubleparked beside car and truck. Young white man wearing bermuda shorts went up to Hocker, hit him on back of head with bat, and continued to hit him after he fell to street. At 10:45 Hocker taken from office to Baptist hospital, still bleeding about the head. At 11 crosses burning at Lynch St. and Terry Rd. approximately three blocks from COFO office; at Sun-n-Sands Hotel, where many Project lawyers, doctors, ministers, and national press correspondents stay; at Millsaps College; and at Valley Rd. and Hwy.80, site of soon-to-be-integrated public school. White summer volunteer and four local Negro voter registration workers shot at 8 to 10 times by two white men in car as they drove through Jackson. Civil rights workers stopped when they saw parked police car. Officer, after hearing Smith's statement, sent out report over radio that "we got some colored people who say some niggers were shooting at them." As soon as Oldsmobile containing attackers came close, police drove off. Investigating plainclothesman found 5 bullets in the car. Willie Gynes was shot in leg by white man in car passing a teen dance here. Gynes is in the Emergency ward of University Hospital.

Meridian: Two local Negro voter registration volunteers, Sam Brown and David McClinton, and SNCC staffer Preston Ponder fired upon today while driving Hwy 11 in Jasper Co. Shot hit and cracked front window of trio's car as they returned from investigating beating several weeks ago of school teacher and her mother.

Greenwood: SNCC staffer Jesse Harris arrested today for disturbing peace. Arrest made under warrant, presumably in connection with boycott currently in operation against several stores here.

Greenwood: Silas McGhee, young man whose brutal beating led to first arrests under 1964 Civil Rights Act, shot in face tonight as he sat in car outside Lulu's restaurant. McGhee alone in car when shot fired by white man in passing car. He was rushed to University Hospital in Jackson in critical condition. McGhee initially brought to Leflore Hospital here. Staff reportedly unable to remove bullet which entered through left side of face near temple and lodged near left side throat. Two SNCC staffers refused admittance to hospital because they were not wearing shirts; they had taken off their shirts to help stop McGhee's bleeding.

Laurel: Volunteer and three local Negro voter registration workers beaten today after sitting down for service at theoretically integrated Kress' department store lunch counter. Ten whites approached as Levelle Keys, James House, Larry McGill and Ben Hartfield being served. Two of whites beat group with baseball bats. Hartfield knocked unconscious. Woman pulled pistol on McGill. His mother yelled "Don't kill my son" to woman who pulled pistol. For this remark, McGill's assailant reportedly filed assault charge against his mother. SNCC staffer Fred Richardson entered store earlier, was asked to leave because he had a camera. Richardson outside Kress' when incident occurred and was himself beaten by whites who gathered at scene when he called police. His camera taken by one of his attackers. Police arrived and warrants were sworn out against several of the attackers.

AUG. 16: McComb: McComb office raided at 1:30 a.m. by 24 policemen in five cars, representing city police, sheriffs and deputies, and highway patrol. Warrants were for illegal liquor. None was found, but officers spent good deal of time reading letters and literature found in office. (over)

AUG. 16 (cont.): The workers had just returned from an evening of canvassing bars and restaurants in McComb area, announcing rallies and Freedom Days. These were planned in response to a period of increased violence and harassment by local white community.

Greenwood: Several hundred local Negro citizens gathered at Friendship Baptist Church here to protest shooting of McGhee. Approximately 100 of those who had gathered in church came to SNCC office after meeting. Police in full riot garb, with tear gas equipment, blocked off both ends of street on which office is located until angry crowd dispersed.

Philadelphia: Memorial service held today for civil rights workers James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman who were slain here June 21 after inspecting burned-out church site of a Freedom School.

Laurel: White volunteer David Goodyear beaten unconscious at gas station here today, and his companion, white volunteer Linnelle Barrett, was kicked and stepped upon. They were outside their car when two white men approached and asked if they were civil rights workers. When they replied "yes," several whites milling around closed in and began beating them. Police came in three cars immediately after being notified. Within an hour after incident, police--on basis of license number--picked up assailants' car. Gas station attendant closed station and left before police arrived. Two of Goodyear's teeth were loosened.

AUG. 17: Four voter registration workers, 3 white and 1 Negro, arrested on vagrancy charges here as they left public library which had refused them service. Susan Patterson, Ben Achtenburg, Tom Edwards, and Bill Jones held on $100 cash bond or $250 property bond. (Hattiesburg)

Ruleville: Three local Negro youths picked up by police here and held for half an hour for distributing announcements of tonight's production of "In White America."

Laurel: Anthony Lynn hit twice by passing white citizen as he stood on street corner here today. Lynn was with local Negro citizen whom he had just accompanied to courthouse to take voter registration test. Lynn called police and pointed out his assailant to them. Assailant denied everything; police had both file affidavits.

Gulfport: Volunteer Steve Miller badly beaten today by passing white man as he left Carnegie Library. Miller sustained severe bruises on jaw, right temple, and head, and is suffering from amnesia. County police officer arrived at scene, but left without providing any aid. Taxi then refused to take him to hospital. Civil rights workers arrived at hospital with Miller about one hour after beating. They were made to wait another two hours for doctor. Assailant walked by police officer and commented "I got me one." Workers went to city police, who refused to take action for lack of complaint. Warrant filed by one of witnesses at whom assailant had swung but not hit. Miller not capable of filing warrant. Sheriff is investigating.

Indianola: Approximately 25 white citizens, some of whom were reportedly White Citizen's Council members, attended this evening's performance of "In White America." Eight to 10 helmeted police arrived in two cars, said there would be no trouble. Play features integrated cast of 8; it describes suppressions and victories of American Negro in his own country.

Winona Co.: White volunteer Tim Morrison arrested here for faulty driver's license and fined $18.

Clarksdale: Franklin Delano Roosevelt III arrested and fined for speeding while going 25 mph in 35 mph zone. Roosevelt has been doing research on project to bring aid to civil rights workers.

AUG. 18: McComb: After series of bombings and intimidation, first Southwest Mississippi Freedom Day was peacefully conducted here today. 25 potential Negro registrants went to courthouse, 23 of whom permitted to take test. Registrar processed one applicant every 45 minutes. Police and FBI agents were at Pike Co. courthouse in Magnolia throughout day. (Of Pike Co.'s 35,063 Negro voting-age citizens, 207 (3%) registered, as contrasted to 9,989 registered whites representing 82.1%.) Over 200 local Negro citizens attended mass meeting here last night to protest terrorist activities brought against Negro citizens and voter registration workers in this hardcore area.

McComb: Attempted house-burning reported by SNCC spokesmen today. At 1:30 a.m. local Negro resident Vera Brown, whose daughter is active in civil rights movement here, woke up to smell of smoke. Gasoline-filled jar found smoking under house. Conflagration was smothered with little damage. Mrs. Brown plans to attempt to register as part of Freedom Day.

(more)

AUG. 18: Philadelphia: Shortly before 11 p.m., Aug. 15, car stopped across street from Freedom School headquarters here and driver kept single-barreled shotgun pointed at office for about 5 minutes, left, and returned second time. When two Freedom School teachers filed warrant about incident with district attorney, official put on it that party was COFO worker who made $9.64 a week, "lives off people in community, and has no other visible means of support." Freedom School corrdinator Ralph Featherstone refused to sign affidavit with this addition. His companion, volunteer Walter Kaufman, did sign complaint. Name of man with gun is known; action on case is awaited. Aug. 16 a rumor began spreading that office and motel across street from it, where workers eat, would be bombed. By Aug. 17 rumor was widespread--woman at motel was threatened and told workers she could not feed them any more. FBI watched office all night; local police took no action. This morning Deputy Sheriff Price, officer who arrested James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman, came to office and took films of all workers. He came by three times. He reportedly has been questioning local Negro citizens as to the workers' activities. Today local Negro citizen beaten by white man when he went into store with Negro girl. Philadelphia staff reports man could be taken for white and was probably thought to be project worker. He came to office after leaving doctor's office. He was frightened and refused to contact local police. FBI contacted, and man questioned for about ½ hour. One agent reportedly was "very hostile."

Greenwood: Jake McGhee, younger brother of Silas, arrested here this morning for traffic violation. His mother, Mrs. Laura McGhee, hit in chest by desk sergeant when she went to pay fine. Mrs. McGhee hit officer in nose; officer went for gun. Greenwood staff members George Greene and Ed Rudd held policeman's hand til another officer came in and calmed him down. Jake fined $100 for improper license and impersonation. Warrant issued for Mrs. McGhee's arrest for assaulting officer.

Jackson: 17-year-old Negro from Columbus formally announced plans today to seek state charter for Mississippi Young Democrat Club. Melvin L. Whitfield assumed presidency of new Young Democratic group at their Aug. 10 convention in Meridian, which included representatives from about 25 Mississippi communities. He will represent body, along with 9 other Mississippi officers, at meeting of National Committee of Young Democratic Clubs of America Aug. 21-23 in Atlantic City. Group, thus far all-Negro, learned few weeks ago that existing Young Democratic organization in Mississippi has never been granted charter by national body. Spokesman noted, "Our organization, in keeping with principles stated in constitution of Young Democratic Clubs of America, is open to anyone who is between ages of 16 and 40 who 'professes and demonstrates allegiance to principles of National Democratic Party,' regardless of race or creed."

Gulfport: Man who yesterday beat volunteer Steve Miller today was arrested and charged with assault. Gulfport resident James Robert Thomas released on $200 bond. Thomas has only been charged with assault as warrant against him was filed by Miller's companion Charles Wheeler, who was not hit. Miller will swear out warrant when able.

Vicksburg: Early this morning, bottle hurled through window of barbershop owned by Mr. Eddie Thomas, Warren Co. FDP delegate.

McComb: As white volunteer Marshall Ganz drove back from Pike Co. courthouse in Magnolia to transport potential Negro registrants, he was followed by four men in unmarked pick-up truck. When he stopped at red light, one man quickly got out of truck and began running at him. Ganz quickly drove off and was followed by truck back to McComb. Passenger in truck threw bottle which narrowly missed going through window of Ganz' car.

Natchez: Five-gallon can of gasoline, a bomb-like apparatus, found under Blue Moon bar here. Bar belongs to Jake Fisher, whose brother's bar was found bombed in Louisiana over the weekend.

Yazoo City: Two local Negro citizens today filed applications for cards at local library here without incident. Police talked with two "politely" and later contacted mother of one.

Shaw: Three Negro members of Shaw Mississippi Student Union entered town library today and successfully registered for cards. When Eddie Short, James Johnson Jr., and Willie Wright left, they were followed by four police officers and watched by a number of bystanders.

AUG. 19: Jackson: Three busloads of FDP delegates and alternates to National Convention, as well as FDP staff members, left from Jackson amidst hundreds of well-wishers late this evening.

(over)

AUG. 19: Jackson: At conclusion of 3½-day staff meeting at Tougaloo College this weekend, Dir. Robert Moses announced that Mississippi Summer Project would not end. Speaking at press conference, Moses said 200 of volunteers now in state plus 65 SNCC staff and about 30 CORE staff would stay in state throughout year. This figure does not include those who will come down for minimum stay of three months who have been applying for work during year since Summer Project began. Moses also noted that medical, legal, and ministerial groups have announced plans to place Mississippi operations on a permanent basis.

Natchez: Owner of house rented by SNCC workers here has indicated he does not want to rent it to civil rights workers for fear of bombing. Company holding house's insurance indicated it does not want to continue the policy on the house.

Meridian: Church burning reported in Collinsville.

McComb: Three potential Negro registrants in front of Pike Co. courthouse in Magnolia told they would be arrested if they did not move. Three sat in car for 30 minutes. Ten minutes later white volunteer Dave Gerber arrested for speeding enroute from courthouse to McComb. Bond: $22.50.

Meridian: Local Negro voter registration worker Sam Brown arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest tonight. Released on $50 bond.

Philadelphia: Increased harassment and intimidation efforts continue at Evers Motel headquarters of Neshoba Co. mobile Freedom School here. Between 8:55 and 9:15 p.m. two carloads and one truck of white men with rifles visible parked outside headquarters on outskirts of Philadelphia. Deputy Price observed smiling as one carload of whites told him, "We're gonna get the job done tonight." While carloads of whites parked or occupants milled about in front of office and other cars cruised in area, threatening phone calls received at approximate intervals of 5 minutes stating "Your time is up." Calls continued til 4 a.m. New office opened Aug. 14 with 11 workers, four of them staff.

Jackson: At press conference, Project Dir. Robert Moses said "Voter registration drives will be increased across state. Campaigns will be intensified in Panola and Tallahatchie Co.'s, where recent court orders have opened new possibilities for work, and in other counties where legal relief appears imminent. Also under consideration are such new efforts as mobile libraries in rural areas, strengthening of citizens band radio security system, development of permanent community center facilities, and an adult literacy program specially designed by SNCC for the Black Belt."

AUG. 20: Canton: At 1:30 a.m. pick-up truck drove into driveway of Freedom House. Local Negro citizen saw "third light" inside truck, in addition to two headlights. When truck's occupants noticed all the observers they quickly drove off, and were reportedly observed trying to put out fire in bed of truck. When witnesses got to street, they found gallon jug, broken, with oily rags sticking out at top.

Philadelphia: Neshoba Co. law enforcement has used questionable building lease to try to evict COFO workers from their newly opened office. At about 11 a.m. Deputy Cecil Price, Sheriff Rainey, and District Attorney Walter Jones presented an eviction notice, indicating that six COFO workers then in office would be arrested if they had not left premises by 1 p.m. The law officers claimed the building lease was invalid, and that old tenants still held lease. Police, both city and county, appeared frequently at office from about 1 to 3 or 4 p.m. with warrants for arrest of six on trespass charges. Former occupant of building came to office late this afternoon and agreed to terminate his hold on building and to have all his property moved out within five days. COFO workers indicated their determination to stay in Philadelphia despite legal or other types of pressure. Local Negro woman told one of workers this morning: "If you leave us now, they'll kill us. They'll pile our bodies one on top of the other." Additional staff was moved into Philadelphia by late afternoon, and more will be sent as soon as needed, "to keep our pledge to the local people," a Jackson office spokesman said. Today's legal harassment followed several tense hours last night as Philadelphia office surrounded by carloads of armed whites. Following eviction notice, local Negro citizens came to office and provided "a fabulous dinner for us all."

Shaw: Herman Perry, Negro cotton farmer, elected president of the Bolivar Improvement Assn. at mass meeting here Wed. night. More than 100 attended. Assn. plans to organize Negro farmers and others for community planning and improvement. With widespread Negro unemployment and poverty in area, group hopes to become eligible for federal aid. To avoid complete economic dependence, group needs some kind of industry to employ Negroes. Assn. grew out of Freedom School class in politics. Mass meeting scheduled for tomorrow evening in Shaw, to make plans for school boycott and integration of public schools here. (more)

25-25

AUG. 20: Clarksdale: Medical Committee for Human Rights physicians Richard Moore and Les Hoffman arrested for loitering while in their car outside Freedom House here. Released on $16 bond each; trial Aug. 21.

AUG. 21: Belzoni: Police cars follow voter registration workers here continuously, surrounding them at every house at which they stop. Four to five cars of local white citizens also follow. This morning, police chief Nichols reportedly told workers to get out of town, that he was planning to bomb house. Yesterday Nichols entered house for second time without warrant. He said house is public place, and that warrant is unnecessary. House located about one block outside city limits. This evening three voter registration workers surrounded for several hours by 12 truckloads of armed whites as they sat in Wimpy's Cafe here. Crowd gathered as workers stopped at filling station just inside city limits. They entered cafe to report situation to Greenwood SNCC office. Sheriff closed cafe by saying to owner, "Close that place down, nigger." Local Negro citizen reportedly hit on side of head with blackjack.

Gulfport: Local Negro Aaron Jones today was arrested while handing out leaflets here announcing performance by Caravan of Music folksinger. Jones now in Juvenile Court custody on delinquency charge.

Itta Bena: Perry's Chapel burned to ground late this evening. Wood frame building deemed to be out of jurisdiction of Itta Bena fire department.

AUG. 22: McComb: Local voter registration worker Percy McGhee arrested for "loitering" inside courthouse near here today. Being held on $60 bail. McComb police officer pulled gun on SNCC staff member Seephus Hugh who went to post bond for McGhee. Four more workers went to jail and successfully bonded out McGhee.

Jackson: As two Freedom School teachers, one white and one Negro, walked along street here today, car with two white passengers doubled back, drove by slowly, and took their picture.

Laurel: A going-away picnic given by local Negroes for three white voter registration workers was broken up today by an estimated 15 white men who beat one volunteer, reportedly with sticks and chains, and shot at two others. As group sat around private lake on Negro-owned farm near here, six white men approached and asked if group knew "Dixie." When one student began to play the song, a white man grabbed his guitar and threw it in lake. About 9 other white men came out of bushes surrounding lake site. White volunteer Willard Hayden saw at least two weapons among men: a club and a chain. Weapon brought down on his head; he and local voter registration worker Robert Morgan plunged into lake to head back to farmhouse. Shots, probably from pistol, aimed at them. White volunteer David Gelfand was severely beaten by white assailants. He sustained sprained--possibly broken--wrists, and bruises and lacerations of the back. His assailant has been tentatively identified as R.V. Lee, the man who is to stand trial Friday for beating white volunteer Anthony Lynn in front of Laurel Courthouse last Monday.

AUG. 23: Tupelo: Voter registration headquarters here were object of arson early this morning. Damage was moderate. Workers arrived at office today to find attic gutted, all windows in rear part of building broken, and door burned. Neighbors reported fire department had put fire out at about 3 a.m. City investigators said there was evidence of arson. Tupelo has been the scene of FDP organizing involving 20 to 30 local workers, as well as three staff workers. Office was opened six weeks ago.

McComb: Local white citizen held for 3 hours last night by five heavily armed, hooded white men. He is described by McComb SNCC spokesmen as "poor; his friends are all Negroes and he lives in Negro neighborhood."

AUG. 24: Columbus: Rev. Cluke Arden and white volunteer Bruce Amundson were turned away yesterday from Lutheran Church here after being questioned at length by minister and church elders. Amundson was asked to apologize for having brought a Negro to the church last Sunday.

Greenville: Law student Len Edwards and three LCDC lawyers were refused a room after having made prior reservation at Holiday Inn here, when manager saw a Negro in their car.

Holly Springs: Local Negro sharecropper Mr. J.T. Dean, turned off his land for no apparent reason. This is latest in series of economic actions taken against Dean since he applied to register to vote during Marshall Co. Freedom Day Aug. 15. Aug. 16 Dean's credit cut off. He was told by land owner he was no longer needed to work the land. His water supply was also cut off. Today Howard Jones, local Negro citizen who made application to register during Holly Springs Freedom Day July 24, told at courthouse that his test has not yet been graded. So far, none of more than 200 local Negro citizens who took voter registration test this summer has been notified as to whether or not he passed.

(over)

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AUG. 24: Gulfport: Local Negro voter registration worker John Handy arrested here for disturbing peace and held on $300 bond. Arrest came few hours after Handy talked with Negroes outside Henderson's store in Greenwood, which has been boycotted for more than six weeks. Owner, Greenwood police officer, dragged young, pregnant Negro woman across pavement Freedom Day. When Handy stopped outside store, Henderson told him warrant would be issued for his arrest. (Charges dropped Aug. 25.)

Gulfport: Four local Negro voter registration workers, Luther Adams, Clifton Johnson, Jonnie Campbell, and Charles Wheeler, today were refused service at Albright and Wood Drug store counter. They were served water, then asked to leave. Adams went back to store and asked if it were segregated; waitress replied, "You were served water, weren't you?"

Moss Pt.: Negro citizens here have decided to boycott nearby laundromat after young Negro girl arrested for attempting to wash clothes in "white section." Petition will be presented to laundry's owner tomorrow morning by boycotting citizens demanding that discrimination there be ended.

AUG. 25: Amory: Three young Negro voter registration workers, Adair Howell, Andrew Moore and Essie Carr, arrested today as they canvassed for potential registrants. Trio saw police coming and went to Negro home. Police entered home and arrested workers, charging them with disturbing peace and "forcing" Negro woman to sign form. Local officials denied knowledge of whereabouts of workers after their arrest. Howell and Moore located by FBI last this evening in Amory City jail. They are being held under $100 bond each. Miss Carr released to custody of her parents.

Drew: Law student Len Edwards arrested for reckless driving after being followed by local police chief. He made U-turn at speed of 5 miles per hour.

Moss Pt.: Owner of local laundromat here refused to desegregate facilities when presented with petition by local Negro citizens. He reportedly stated that he realized Negroes constituted 80% of his business, but that whites would refuse to wash there if partition removed. He reportedly told Negroes that "Communists are behind this whole thing," and that "Negroes and whites had a good relationship in Moss Pt. until few months ago when COFO workers came in." (On Aug. 26, six Negroes arrested for urging fellow citizens not to patronize the laundromat.)

Mound Bayou: Seven young Negro members of Mississippi Student Union arrested today for allegedly chasing white salesman out of town. Man shot at students. Although the seven, Henry Martin, Wendel Ishman, Herbert Battle, Oliver Know, James McKay, Walter Ricket, and Gary Dillen are being held in jail, no charges have been placed against them yet.

Columbus: Group of 30 Negro high school students followed by six police cars, one containing sheriff and police dog, as they walked to voter registration meeting last night. Police remained outside meeting for over ½ hour and later returned to cafe where group had first gathered. Police entered cafe and told students who had just returned from meeting that they were to go home.

AUG. 26: Canton: George Johnson, registration worker, was shot at three times on his way to Freedom House early this morning. He was approximately three blocks from the house when car pulled up from behind and fired three shots from approximately 500 feet away. Johnson identified car as police car since it was equipped with searchlight and red warning light on top. Johnson, who both heard the shots and saw the flash of the bullets, ducked into nearby bushes and sought shelter in a local house. Approximately 10 minutes later he started back to Freedom House down another street and stated that he saw "the same police car which came past me at 50 or 60 miles per hour, shining its spotlight on me." Johnson entered another local home for refuge. Late last week, Johnson, in response to Canton CORE office policies, registered with the police as a civil rights worker and gave the Freedom House as his home address.

[1964, June 21]

THE PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI CASE
CHRONOLOGY OF CONTACTS WITH AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOV'T.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21

10:00 PM:* H. F. Helgesen, Jackson FBI agent, was contacted by law student Sherwin Kaplan. Helgesen was informed that the party was missing and was given the three names. An investigation was asked for; Helgesen said something like, "Keep me informed of what happens."

10:30 PM: A Mr. Schwelb, a Justice Department lawyer, was called from the Meridian COFO office. Schwelb was in Meridian at the time. He was informed of the disappearance of the party.

11:00 PM: Jackson COFO called Schwelb at approximately 11:00, but he gave no indication of having taken any action.

12:00 PM: Robert Weil from Jackson COFO called Schwelb and gave him the license number of the missing car and further information on the addresses of the missing people. Weil requested an investigation. Schwelb stated that the FBI was not a police force and that he was not yet sure whether any federal offense had occurred; so he could not act. He was informed of the provision in the US code providing for FBI arrests; he still insisted that he did not have authority.

12:00 PM: Weil also called Helgesen at this time. Helgesen took in the information curtly and did not allow a chance for further conversation. Weil also called the Mississippi Highway Patrol, with similar results.

MONDAY, JUNE 22

1:00 AM: (EDT, 2 hrs. ahead of Mississippi) Ron Carver of the Atlanta SNCC office called John Doar of the Justice Department in Washington, D.C., and informed him of the case. He said he was concerned, and asked to be kept informed. He said he would look into the case. He suggested that the Mississippi State Highway Patrol be alerted.

3-4:00 AM: (CST) John Doar was called again by Atlanta SNCC. He repeated that he would attempt to see what the Justice Department could do.

6:00 AM: On being called again, Doar replied that "I have invested the FBI with the power to look into this matter."

7:30 AM: Information concerning the arrest on traffic charges of the three which had been gathered from the Philadelphia jailer's wife was phoned in to the Jackson FBI office. The agent said he would give the information to FBI agent Helgesen, whom we had contacted the night before.

8:30 AM: New information from the jailer's wife, Mrs. Herring, to the effect that the three had been released at 6:00 PM, plus the results of phone calls to various neighboring jails were called in to Agent Helgesen. Helgesen said he could do nothing until called by the New Orleans FBI office.

9:00 AM: Robert Weil in Jackson called the Highway Patrol. Though they had been called at least four times during the night, they did not seem to know about the case.

*All times are Central Standard Time (CST), except where otherwise indicated.

9:15 AM: Attorney Doar was called again at 9:15 from Atlanta and apprised of new developments.

11:00 AM: Helgesen was called and given new information reported by some white contacts in Philadelphia to the effect that the three were still in jail at 9:00 PM and appeared to have been beaten, though not seriously. Helgesen said he would "take the necessary action." He said that the alleged beating threw new light on the FBI's role in the case. He said he would call our source.

12:00 PM Helgesen was called again. He said that he had only called New Orleans and had not received instructions to investigate.

12:15 PM: Atlanta SNCC called Jackson and said they had spoken to Agent Mayner in New Orleans, who had said he had received no orders from Washington.

1:00 PM: Meridian informed the Jackson office that Marvin Rich, public relations director of CORE, and James Farmer, executive director of CORE had contacted FBI Agent Delloch, second in command of the FBI, as well as Lee White, Presidential Assistant, and Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. Rich and Farmer said that if they got no action from the FBI, they would call the President. Meridian also informed us that Farmer in Washington had called the FBI in New Orleans. Henry Wolf, attorney for the Goodman family, called to say that Robert Kennedy had been contacted.

1:40 PM: Meridian reported that attempts had been made to call local air force bases to institute an air search, but were unsuccessful. Atlanta SNCC called John Doar; he was speaking on another line. They left word for him to call back.

2:10 PM: Our source with the white contacts in Philadelphia reported that as of that hour the FBI had not yet called him, as Helgesen had promised he would two hours earlier. Meridian reported that Marvin Rich was calling the Defense Department to try to institute an air search. Stormy weather developed later in the afternoon in the Meridian Philadelphia area, however.

2:45 PM: Atlanta informed us that calls were made to Burke Marshall and John Doar at 2:30 and 2:45 PM respectively. Word was left, as the two men could not be reached by phone.

2:55 PM: It was reported that reporters had been permitted to go through the Philadelphia jail and were satisfied that the three were not there.

3:30 PM: As of this time neither the Atlanta nor the Jackson offices had received any return phone calls from Doar or Marshall, nor did the FBI office in Jackson have any word from them.

5:20 PM: Doar called Atlanta. He informed them that the Mississippi Highway Patrol had put out an ALL POINTS ALERT bulletin and that both the sheriff of Neshoba County and the FBI were searching. The sheriff claimed that the trio were last seen heading South on Route 19 toward Meridian.

8:00 PM: Bill Light in Jackson called Agent Helgesen. He was asked five times if the FBI was investigating the case. Five times Helgesen answered," all inquiries are to be directed to the Justice Department in Washington."

8:45 PM: Meridian reported that they called Doar in Washington. Doar was busy. A collect call was placed to Hohn Doar at his home in Washington, fro Meridian. He would not accept the call.

9:30 PM: Reporters called from Philadelphia that four FBI agents from the New Orleans office were in Philadelphia. No men from the Justice Department were reported. The FBI agents reportedly were talking to people and were planning to launch a road search and investigation in the morning.

10:00 PM: UPI reported that Edwin Guthman of the Justice Department in Washington had announced that the FBI was ordered into the case to determine whether the trio were being held against their will or whether there was a violation of civil rights involved.

TEUSDAY, JUNE 23:

8:40 AM: Meridian called to say that Marvin Rich had informed them that the Air Force might come by. As of this time, nothing had been heard from them.

10:10 AM: Meridian informed us that John Proctor and Harry Saizan, FBI agents, were in the Meridian office. They were investigating, asking questions, and getting photographs of Schwerner. We were told that Nathan Schwerner (Mickey's father) has an appointment with Lee White, Presidential Ass't.

1:00PM: Meridian called to tell us that Marvin Rich had made contact with the White House (with Lee White). He was told that the Naval Air Station near Meridian was available to the FBI for an air search. Rich asked for an FBI head agent out in the field. Rich said he was going to call New Orleans. Meridian informed us that some Meridian citizens with private planes were thinking of conducting their own air search, in case of further defaulting by the Defense Department. One of these people was Negro Charles Young.
Newsman Burn Rotman said helicopters are flying around the Philadelphia area. Marvin Rich said that the President was to call back to CORE in New York.

2:10 PM: The Naval Air Station near Meridian was called. They said that as far as they knew, no search was being conducted. There were only student flights taking place in the area.

2:50 PM: Mr. Henry Wolf, attorney for the Goodmans, called. He said that the Goodmans and Mr. Schwerner, accompanied by Representative William Fitz Ryan of New York and others, had spent over an hour talking to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Kennedy assured them that all authorities were working on the case and that Navy helicopters were searching the area. He told us that they had an appointment to see Lee White soon afterward.

He also informed us that there was hope that President Johnson would make a statement to the nation.

3:55 PM: Meridian heard that local radio station WMOX broadcasted that the FBI had found the car, charred and burned and cold. There was no trace of the missing persons.

5:15 PM: Attorney Wolf informed us that Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. Schwerner, and two congressmen saw President Johnson for about 21 minutes this afternoon. While they were there, they received the news that the car had been found. Johnson assured them that the Federal Government was doing everything it could.

5:25 PM: Attorney Larry Warren heard a confirming report on local radio that a Navy Helicopter was being used in the search. The sexton of the Methodist Church which had been burned June 16 in Philadelphia informed us that the FBI had been working on the burning case since Friday, June 19.

6:00 PM: WRBC news report on Gov. Johnson's afternoon press conference; Johnson had sent two plainclothesmen into the area to assist the FBI in the search. Gov. Johnson had not called President Johnson or the Justice Department, but he was working with the FBI.

7:30 PM: Martin Popper, who is Att'y. Wolf's partner for the Goodmans, called to describe the trip to Washington. On the trip were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. Schwerner, Congressmen Ryan and Reed, and Popper.
They first went to see Kennedy. Katzenbach, Marshall and others were with him. This visit was apparently the first think on Mr. Kennedy's agenda after his arrival from Massachusetts. Mr. Kennedy told the group that the Department of Justice was doing everything possible, and that he was using the maximum resources available to him, including personal resources. He told them the President also expressed concern. The FBI, according to Mr. Kennedy, was acting on the assumption that this was a kidnapping; it was on this assumption that they are assuming jurisdiction on the case.
The parents' group made it clear that the Federal Government must make every effort to: (1) find the boys, and (2) Protect the rest of the workers in the state. They made a special point that what was needed was not just investigation, but protection.
Kennedy said that the government was making a statement to Mississippians, urging them to come forward if they had any information. He assured them that they would be protected by the Federal Governemnt. Kennedy said he personally would report to the President on new developments.
The group then went to the White House. They met the Presidential assisstants Lee White and Myer Feldman. The parents were told there was a possibility that military personell might be used in the search; that Navy helicopters were already being used; that the President had told McNamara to advise J. Edgar Hoover that military personnel were available to Hoover.

SOME PROVISIONS FOR FEDERAL PROSECUTION IN CIVIL RIGHTS

From Title 18 U.S. Code

FBI Arrests - 18 U.S. Code, Section 3052: The Director, Associate Director, Assistant to the Director, Assistant Directors, inspectors, and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice may carry firearms, serve warrants and subpoena issued under the authority of the United States and make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the U.S. if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony.

Interference with the Vote - 18 U.S. Code, Section 594: Whoever intimidates, threatens, coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten or coerce, any person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not vote for, any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, Presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, Delegates or Commissioners of the Territories or Possessions, at any election held solely or in part for the purpose of electing such candidate, shall be fined not more than $1000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

Deprivation of Constitutional Rights - 18 U.S. Code, Section 242: Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, (or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens,) shall be fined not more than $1000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

[1964, summer]

AFFIDAVITS

The following affidavits were selected to give eyewitness and first person accounts of specific incidents in more formal detail. In several cases the affidavits are excerpted due to length or because more than one affidavit has been used to describe a situation in a given location.

All affidavits included here refer to occurrences this past summer. They are not the most atrocious statements that could have been gathered from experiences of Mississippi Negroes in everyday life or in connection with the movement during the past few years. It is apparent from the Tallahatchie County and Philadelphia-Neshoba County statements that these conditions did not begin this summer.

In most cases affidavits have been selected because they are the best official statements describing a situation or pattern existing across the state.

Highly publicized events such as the beating of Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld and two volunteers in Hattiesburg, or the "reign of terror" created in Jackson by two men one night when two separate shootings and a beating took place, have been omitted. Statements from Silas McGhee have not been included since the -admittedly historic- FBI arrests of three of his attackers broke that story into the nation's press.

Affidavits from Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Jimmy Travis or the widow of Louis Allen, for example, have not been included as it is assumed that most persons who worked in Mississippi this past summer would be familiar with their stories. And since this set of statements is restricted to the summer of 1964 we have not attempted to insert such affidavits as SNCC worker MacArthur Cotton's describing Parchman Penitentiary last year where he was hung by his hands for three hours, or SNCC worker George Greene's statements from Natchez.

It should be kept in mind that affidavits are not available for the bulk of incidents this past summer or, more importantly, from before.

* * * * * * *

(The following analysis of violence in Mississippi is excerpted from an analysis of affidavits submitted by plaintiffs in COFO v. Rainey, an omnibus suit filed in the U.S. District Court at Meridian this past summer.)

> The use of violence by white men to keep Negroes "in their place" in Mississippi did not begin, as is sometimes asserted, with the coming of the civil rights movement to that state. Violence was basic to the system of slavery, and it has never been abandoned as a means of "controlling" the Negro population. Only the forms have changed.
>
> But there has been an amazing consistency in the forms of organization used by the white man to meet the challenge of civil rights since the freeing of the slaves. The authors of Reconstruction Legislation realized that they must meet two closely related forms of resistance: (1) One was open violence, the use of brute and indiscriminate force by private white citizens and clandestine organ-

izations against the Negro population to ensure that it was permanently terrorized and intimidated from asserting its rights; (2) An equally serious challenge coming from the leading officials of the white community- government officials, law enforcement officers, and members of the judiciary. By their refusal to indict and prosecute those who committed acts of violence, and by their refusal to enforce the newly passed civil rights acts of the Reconstruction Period, they became accomplices in a conspiracy to "keep the Negro in his place" -a conspiracy which constantly resorted to both private and highly organized forms of violence.

...One hundred years later, Negroes in Mississippi and those who have come to help them...face (a situation) fundamentally identical to that which the legislators of 1866 faced in attempting to bring change to the South. Negroes and the civil rights workers in Mississippi today face both open violence and official negligence and complicity, just as they did in 1866...

Note: All affidavits reprinted here were notarized at the time they were sworn out, or in the event no notary public was available, were witnessed by at least two persons.

AFFIDAVIT I. TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY

In February, 1964, Green Brewer, 29, now a resident of New Jersey, was visiting his parents in Charleston, Tallahatchie County. During this visit, he and his brother Charles went to the Huntly Grocery Store. According to Green Brewer's affidavit:

"Charles went inside the store to get soft drinks. It seemed as if it was taking a long time for him to come out. David Baskin, a friend who was with us, walked to the door, then turned around and started to walk real fast to the road. I then began to hear the sound of some licks. I ran inside the store and saw my brother Charles lying on the floor. He was bleeding. He was unconscious. Mr. Huntly had backed up against the counter, holding an axe handle. Another white man, Mr. George Little, was also holding an axe handle.

"I bent down to Charles, called him twice, and asked him, 'What's the matter? What happened?' There was no response. I then pulled him up and was getting him to the door, and by that time he was beginning to help himself. I then walked back to get the sunglasses that belonged to my brother...Mr. Huntly started to cuss me, saying I better 'get him out before I kill him.'

"Mr. Huntly then got his gun--and started to shake--when I got a blow from behind. I received a fractured skull, broken jawbone, broken nose and a burst eyeball, with little use of my eye. However, I was able to help my brother to the car... A brother, Jesse, met us and drove us to Charleston.

"Later, about a week later, the sheriff, Alex Doghan, came and asked us what happened. Another white man came later and said he was sent by the sheriff, and he interviewed us. Since then nothing has happened on our behalf."

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Their mother, Mrs. Janie Brewer, said in another affidavit:

"...A neighbor friend of mine tol me that my sons had just been beaten up by white folks, and I lost my presence of mind for a while. Another son of mine, Eugene, found that my son Charles was in the Charleston Hospital, and that Greene was in the Grenada Hospital. The next day I went to the Charleston Hospital and saw my son Charles. I tried to talk to him. He would cry, and then lose consciousness, in and out. He would only say: 'Where is my brother---and why?'"

In Tallahatchie County, County Registrar William Cox is currently under a court injunction to determine the qualifications of Negro registrants by the same standards as whites, not to limit Negro registrants to coming in one at a time, and to not use the constitutional interpretation section of the registration form.

This summer marked the first attempt by SNCC to "move into" Tallahatchie County.

On August 4, 1964, four members of the Brewer family attempted to register to vote. According to some SNCC spokesmen they were the first Negroes to try to register since Reconstruction; they were certainly the first in several decades.

The next night, according to an affidavit from Mrs. Melinda Brewer, a member of the Green Brewer family, a black pickup truck drove around past her house and the house of her brother-in-law, Jesse James Brewer. It stayed in the area 25 minutes.

On August 6, she stated, a green pickup truck drove by at about 1 or 2 a.m. and cruised around. She continued:

"As they were driving I could see them using a searchlight on the trees like they was hunting animals...One of the men, about 7 or 8 of them, got out of the truck and walked over towards my bedroom window. He asked me if I had seen Jesse Brewer or Earl Brewer. I said I hadn't and asked why he was looking for them. He said he just wanted to see them. He left and drove off. The man was white; I could not tell whether the rest were whites or not. I could see what I thought were guns sticking up in the back of the truck.

"Mr. Blunt is the field agent on the plantation on which I live. He said on August 6 that if anyone on Mr. Don's place went to register to vote, that person was going to get kicked off the plantation. He said no one in Tallahatchie wants any of those niggers who go to the courthouse. He said he had seen that God damned old Jesse and Earl go at the courthouse and said they didn't have no God damned business up thrre.

"I live on Mr. Don Addison's plantation. On Saturday, August 8, I went to his office to pick up my check. He told me they didn't want any of those damn niggers going down to the courthouse.

"Mrs. John Brewer, a white woman, lives right down the road from me. On August 5, she came over to talk with me. She asked what was that brown car doing down there all the time. She said if they found out we was in any way involved in civil rights they was going to put us out, and she said she would feel sorry for

us losing a home. She also said that if civil rights workers lived in Jesse's house, they would get a Ku Klux Klan gang and get them out from there.

"On Saturday afternoon, August 8, several FBI agents came to see me. They asked about the incidents with the pickup trucks, I was frightened and didn't want to get my name used, so I told them I didn't see anything. I told them that the whites didn't ask for Jesse and Earl. L also said that there were no guns. I lied to them."

AFFIDAVIT II. OFFICE HARASSMENT - CLARKSDALE

The following excerpted statement by Lafayette Surney, director of the Clarksdale COFO project, indicates the attitude of local law enforcement and authorities towards the existence of civil rights offices in the state of Mississippi. Surney, Negro, is a 22-year-old SNCC worker and a native of Ruleville.

"The first day that I arrived in Clarksdale to arrange for housing for the other workers the Chief of Police, Ben Collins, came up to me and said, "We ain't goin to have this shit this year.' He then asked me if I wanted to fight right then and I said that I was nonviolent...The next day he and other policemen sat in front of the office and took our pictures with a movie camera. Collins (a day later) said, 'I'm going to kill you if it's the last thing I do'...This same day Collins assigned a policeman to follow me around wherever I went. When I would go into any place that policeman would stay outside. This same policeman would follow people from the project to try to find out what families we were living with and where we ate.

"After the Civil Rights Bill was signed, Collins went around to all the Negro restaurants and told them that if they served the project workers, either white or Negro, he would close them up...

"A while later an agent from the city Water and Light Department came to the office and tried to turn the lights off. He called Ben Collins who came over and cursed us us. We talked to him outside the office, he told us to get inside and instructed another policeman to 'get the damned billy clubs, we're going to have to move these niggers.' He grabbed the arm of a Negro volunteer named Doris Newman and twisted it. I called the FBI office. They asked for a statement, I said that the situation was too bad for us to go down and asked them to come over. But they wouldn't do this. The next day a Negro man came by the office...He told me that Ben Collins had hired some men to kill me...The next night...when I was on my way back to the Freedom House a group of white men stopped me and showed me a gun. They said, 'This has two buck shots in it and both of them have your name of them. I'm going to blow this up your ass and blow it off.' I walked off and called the chief of police, he told me to go to hell and hung up.

"About three days after the incident with the white men with the gun, I went up to the court house to help register some people and the sheriff and Ben Collins were there waiting for me. Collins said, 'There aren't too many white people in town who like you and I'm not one of them. If you don't want to come up

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like your nigger-loving friends in Philadelphia you'd better get back to the nigger section of town.'...Two highway patrol men came up and said, 'let us show him where it is.' I was the only one standing outside so I decided to leave."

AFFIDAVIT III. LOSS OF JOB DUE TO VOTER REGISTRATION ATTEMPT

WILLIAMS ADAMS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My address is Box 118, Rt. 2, Charleston, Mississippi, and I am a Negro citizen of the United States. I live on the Rabbit Ridge Plantation in Tallahatchie County. I and all my sons who are old enough work on this plantation.

On August 11, 1964, my son, William Ed Adams, went to the County Courthouse to register to vote. He was seen by the crowd of whites who assembled in the courthouse square. Later that afternoon, Mr. Nelson Douglas, the manager of Rabbit Ridge Plantation, told some people at the plantation store that he was going to have my son arrested because he tried to register to vote.

Mr. Riley McGee came around to my house and told me that Mr. Douglas had announced that my son would be arrested. I went over to the store and saw Mr. Douglas. I asked him, "What are you going to have him arrested for? He hasn't done anything."

Mr. Douglas replied, "He didn't have no business going down to the courthouse. He don't have no more work around here. We can't use a boy like that." I told him that I would go to Greenwood and try to talk to the SNCC people and try to get a lawyer.

I went to Greenwood. I went first to talk to Mr. J. Nolan Reed, the owner of Rabbit Ridge Plantation. He told me that nothing could be done unless my son went down to the courthouse and took his name off the rolls. He said that he would go from Greenwood to the plantation tomorrow and take my son down to the courthouse. He said that unless his name was removed, he could not work on his plantation any more...

(signed) Williams Adams

AFFIDAVIT IV. INTIMIDATION TO STOP SUMMER PROJECT (Police Brutality)

Charles McLaurin, 23, Negro, native Mississippian and field secretary for SNCC told in an affidavit what happened to him and four other SNCC voter registration workers in June 8, 1964, in Columbus, Mississippi. McLaurin was later a Summer Project director in Ruleville.

On that date McLaurin and James Black, Sam Block, Willie Peacock and James Jones set out from Greenwood, Mississippi, to attend a SNCC conference in Atlanta, Ga.

He said they were followed by a car all the way from Greenwood to Starkville and that after several attempts to lose their "tail," they found the car still following them outside Columbus, Miss. McLaurin stated:

"At this point, the car turned off its headlights and pulled up right behind us. There was one white man in the car. We all ducked down and pulled over to the side of the road. He passed and we continued on. We passed his car again just outside the Columbus city limits, when he pulled off on a side road.

"About five blocks after he turned off, we were stopped by a highway patrolman. At the time we were stopped we were doing nothing to break the law. In the scout car was a patrolman named Roy Elders and another man in plain clothes. Elders came to our car and said, 'You're the niggers who are going to change our way of life.' He then asked us why we were trying to run a car off the road. At no time had we done this.

"He then told us to get out of the car and we did. The sheriff of Lowndes County then drove up and said to Elders, 'What have you got there' Elders said, 'These are the niggers who are going to change our way of life.' The sheriff asked who was driving the car, 'That little short nigger there?' Elders replied, 'No, this big, fuzzy-lipped m____ f____,' referring to James Black."

McLaurin said all of them except James Black were handcuffed and driven to the Lowndes County jail. Black was left with patrolman Elders.

"At the jail about twenty minutes later, James Black came in with Elders. Black's head was dirty; one side of his face was swollen out of shape; one of his eyes was blackened and bloodshot, and blood was running from his swollen mouth. His clothes were also torn and disarranged. He walked up to me and said, 'He beat me,' pointing to Elders. Elders said, 'This boy fell getting out of the car.' Black's physical condition made it impossible for me to believe Elder's statement that he had merely fallen."

McLaurin stated that the five were put in a cell and that shortly thereafter a white turnkey came and told Sam Block to come with him for an 'interview.' He said Block was taken outside, and that he could hear sounds of a beating and groans. He said Block was brought back to the cell holding his sides, his mouth swollen.

"The turnkey then said, 'Next,' and Peacock went with him. He returned a few minutes later and said he had been hit in the mouth. His mouth was swollen...

"I went out next and was taken outside. Elders asked, 'Are you a Negro or a nigger?' I said, 'I am a Negro.' Jolly, another highway patrolman, hit me across the face with his forearm. Elders repeated the question, and my answer was the same. I was then punched hard in my left ear by Elders and knocked to the ground. The highway patrolmen helped me up and one of them said, 'Boy, can't you stand on your own two feet?' They stood me up against the wall and repeated the question. This time I answered 'I am a nigger.'

[1964, summer]

They then lectured me and told me nobody wanted me in town and I should leave. Elders said, 'If I ever catch you here again I'll kill you.'

"They took me upstairs to my cell. James Jones was taken out and came back with a swollen lip saying he had been hit in the mouth. The next day James Black was charged with reckless driving, and running a stop sign, He was not, to the best of my knowledge, guilty of either. He was fined $28 and we were released."

James Jones said in an affidavit that when he was beaten, Elder "kept calling me a black nigger and said he would put me on the county farm for twenty years and that if he ever saw me after that he would kill me. Elder asked me if I had been born in Mississippi. I said yes. He asked me whether I'd ever been in a position where the niggers didn't help me but the whites did. I told him I'd been poor all my life...

"I spent the night in jail with the rest of the fellows. We were all in pain. At no time was I informed of the charges against me or allowed to make phone calls. The next morning (June 9), we were all fingerprinted and photographed. I asked the sheriff what we were charged with, and he said reckless driving and possession of illegal literature."

Samuel Block, in his affidavit, quoted the jailor as saying, "The river is just right; let's carry them out and rifle them right now."

"Elder hit me on the cheek with his fist. I staggered and fell back to the window, and he grabbed me and hit me in the groin with his fist very hard. I fell down and he kicked me hard in the shin...He asked if any white person has mistreated me in Mississippi. I answered, 'Yes, you are mistreating me now.' He hit me again with his fist and knocked me back. When it was over, I could just barely make it back upstairs to the cell. I fell to the concrete floor and blacked out and lay there for about 20 minutes."

Block said Judge R. V. Whittaker questioned him about himself and James Black. Block said he did not answer any questions about Black, and that the judge replied, "You can sit there and act a damn m____ f_____ fool if you want to, but we are trying to help this 17-year-old boy whom we have charges on."

Block said a man he believed to be the prosecuting attorney told him that if the traffic charges against James Black were not appealed, the other charges against the five would be dropped; and that if there was an appeal, the other charges would remain.

Willie Peacock described his beating in another affidavit:

"Elder hit me twice with his fist. He asked me now old I was and I told him. He said, 'Nigger, you just want to die young. I'd just as soon shoot you now as to look at you. Do you believe it?' I said yes. He said, 'Nigger, I'm gonna erase that bit of doubt out of your mind. And if you come back here again, I'm going to roll you out as thin as cigarette paper.'"

AFFIDAVIT V. POLICE COLLABORATION (with Arsonists in Community Center Burning)

The following statement describes the actions of local law enforcement officers in relation to the burning of a community center about six miles from Vicksburg. The building, which was constructed more than ten years ago, was last used for organized civil rights activity during the COFO mock Freedom Ballot gubernatorial campaign in November 1963. Many, perhaps most, of the twenty-one churches burned from the start of the Mississippi Summer Project through August 24, had no record of civil rights involvement. Arson has been used as a general form of intimidating the Negro community of Mississippi. In this case, however, it is rumored in the Negro section of Bovina that passersby may have observed a car with Ohio license tags at a July 6 meeting and thought that it belonged to a COFO summer volunteer. One member of hhe community center had come to that meeting in a relative's car which had the out-of-state plates.

DAVID RILEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

In my capacity as research man for the Vicksburg COFO project, I have talked with several (five) leaders of the Bovina community...about the burning of the Bovina Community Center on Tuesday night, July 7, 1964, between 10:30 and 11:30. The building was completely destroyed; no one was in the building at the time; no one was injured.

A small group of people gathered around the burning building between 10:45 and 11:45 on Tuesday night. Many were Negro leaders of the Bovina community; some were whites from Bovina; others were police officers, including Warren County Sheriff Vernon O. Luckett. At least three Negroes present--two of whom I spoke to--saw firemen pull a torch out from under the front part of the building. The torch, still blazing when the firemen pulled it out, was a three-foot long pole with rags wrapped around the end and wire wrapped around the rags, according to an eyewitness. Also, according theeyewitnesses, policemen took several pictures of the burning building and the torch. One man who saw the torch on Tuesday night said it was not there when he stopped by on his way to work the next morning at 5:00 a.m. Another woman who also saw the torch said she did not see it when she returned to the burned building late Wednesday morning.

Wednesday's Vicksburg Evening Post carried a short article on the burning. There were no direct quotes but one paragraph read: "Sheriff Vernon O. Luckett said the preliminary investigation showed no indications that arson might be involved." The article went on to say that since there was "a mild wind" and since the "fire did start in the rear of the building," it was likely that burning rubbish in a trash can eight feet behind the building started the fire, according to Sheriff Luckett.

This is in complete contradiction to what the Sheriff later told one man... He said that he did not believe the fire was set by the burning rubbish, and "no doubt it was set" by someone deliberately,

It is also in contradiction to my personal examination of the ruins of the building. The floor beams at the front of the building were completely destroyed, while several charred ones remained at the rear; one beam, directly

opposite the trash can from which the fire supposedly was started, even had a completely uncharred portion of wood on it. The trash can itself was about one-quarter full of rusted and somewhat charred cans; one can still had paper on it, and there was more unburnt paper only slightly below the surface trash which had been burnt. The trash barrel did not have holes in the bottom to allow a draft to build up a large fire. So it seems extremely unlikely that a fire in the trash can could have been or was large enough to set a whole building on fire, especially a building more completely destroyed on the front and one covered on the outside with inflammable asphalt shingles. I have photographs of all this evidence at the ruins of the building.

The Sheriff's account of the fire in the newspaper article of July 8 is further contradicted by the fact that no one from the Bovina Community Center had been burning trash in the barrel either on Tuesday, July 7, the day of the fire, or for several weeks before the fire. The last time trash had been burnt in the barrel was in the beginning of June, according to officials of the Bovina Community Center. Again, according to officials of the center, the last time a party had been held in the Center was in the third week of June. On Monday night, July 6, a routine meeting was held at the Center, but only cokes and cookies were served; so there was no trash that needed to be burned after the meeting.

What has Sheriff Luckett done to investigate the information recorded here? He had photographs taken of the torch, but there was no mention of either the torch or the photographs in the newspaper article. No official of the Bovina Center has seen the photographs. Sheriff Luckett never contacted the president of the Bovina Center; he did not speak with her the night of the fire although she was there at the burning; he has not spoken with her or contacted her in any way in the three weeks that have passed since the burning. Nor had any of his deputies contacted her. Two deputies did visit Bovina about two weeks after the fire and talked with some officials of the Center, but that is apparently the only effort county officials have made to find out who burned down the Bovina Community Center.

(signed) David Riley

AFFIDAVIT VI. VIOLENCE BY POLICE (Canton)

Sections of three affidavits from people who met with the Canton, Mississippi, police force are given below. They could as well have come from any of the scores of Mississippi communities in which the legally constituted authorities are themselves the lawless.

The first event is told through the affidavits of Steven Smith of Marion, Iowa, and Eric Morton of New York City, both volunteers then working in voter registration, when four workers were driving a truck of voter registration materials from Jackson to Greenwood and Greenville on Wednesday, July 15. They decided to drive by way of Canton.

Morton's statement reads: "As we were entering highway 51 (in Jackson) we were stopped by two Jackson city policemen. They asked Steve where we were going and he told them Canton. They looked through the truck and saw the voter registration material we were carrying. They then gave Steve a ticket for

driving without a commercial license...We proceeded on toward Canton. Along the way we were worried that the Jackson police might call ahead to the highway patrol to have us stopped...About five miles out of Canton we saw one car that was definitely following us. The car was unmarked and there was no indication that it was a police car...It just remained behind us, blinking its lights. As we reached Gluckstadt, the car pulled up close to us and began blinking a red light. We then pulled over. It was about 10:30 p.m. at this time. The doors and windows of our truck were locked."

Smith's affidavit states: "I pulled over and stopped, even though I heard no siren and had no definite knowledge that the following car contained police... and waited until the man in the car arrived. He came up to the truck and told me to get out. I asked for identification. He didn't show me anything, but told me to get out of the truck. I got out...and he and I walked to his car. Eric also got out and we received a...lecture while he was writing a ticket for speeding...A highway patrol car arrived...A third car then pulled up which was unmarked and contained one man not in uniform. We could tell he had been drinking because of his actions and because we could smell the liquor...

"After a short interchange between him and the first man, the first man left and the third man took me back to the car of the highway patrolman. He opened the car and told me to get inside. I got inside and sat on the back seat. He told me to move over and got in. All the doors and windows were shut. He said, I can't kill you, but you know what I'm going to do to you.' I answered, 'No sir.' At this time he pulled his gun out of his holster and started to hit me on the head with the gun butt. I put my hands up to protect my head and rolled into a ball on the seat. Over a period of about a minute he hit me about four times on the head and about eight to ten times on the left hand. He also hit me about three times on the left leg, twice on my right hand, and once on my left shoulder. All of this was with the gun butt...Three of them then went up to Eric. They had a conversation with Eric which I could not hear and one of the men raised a gun and struck Eric, knocking him down. He got up and was knocked down again. I had been sitting in the car through all of this. I felt the blood on my face and on my arm. The man who had beaten me then came back to the car and sat down in the back seat. He picked up a flashlight and hit me across the mouth with it. I then rolled into a ball again and he put the gun to my temple and cocked it. He said, 'If you move, I'll blow your brains out.'"

They went to the Canton police station and then to the jail. According to Morton's affidavit, the other two workers in the truck were let out on the road and told to "run back to Jackson." They were told, Morton says, to "quit working for COFO or COFO would get them killed." The two of them started down the highway on foot.

During this time Morton was told that they had no charges against him and that he was free to go. "I was afraid they would come after me if I tried to go," Morton reported, "so I refused." His affidavit reported that two of the men suggested that Morton should be driven to Philadelphia (Miss.) and made reference to the then-missing three COFO workers. "They continued to make comments until we arrived at the Madison County jail in Canton." (Morton and Smith were taken to Canton in separate cars.)

Morton's statement continues: "At the jail they locked me up until the next morning. The next morning, after four requests, I was allowed to make a phone call by the jailer's wife. I had also asked to make a phone call the night be-

[1964; summer]

e when Iwas first taken to the jail... I called COFO in Jackson and spoke to Bob Moses...I was taken to the home of a judge in Madison. Court was held in his garage and two lawyers from COFO were there...I heard the man who had beaten me referred to as Sheriff Holly... I was then charged with interfering with Steve's arrest and with resisting arrest. Bail was set at $150..."

Smith reported that he was placed in a cell with three white men, and was questioned the following morning in the jailer's office by the three men who had stopped him the night before. They threatened to shoot him if he ever returned to Madison County, he stated. During questioning a college newspaper in Iowa City called and he was allowed to speak over the phone. However, "Before I got on the phone they asked me if I was willing to accept it as my one phone call without telling me where it was from. I thought the call was coming from the COFO office in Jackson and said yes. I was not allowed to make a phone call of my own either before or after that...In the evening I was released on bond and given back my wallet. When my wallet was returned, the ticket I had been given the night before was missing and so was my driver's license."

In the same city of Canton the events sworn to in the following affidavit excerpts took place when a local Negro called upon city police to investigate a bombing at the COFO Freedom House.

Mr. George Washington, Sr., a well-known Negro store proprietor and adamant supporter of the movement, who is in his late fifties, rented a house to COFO for use as a Freedom House. Early in the morning of June 8, 1964, about 1:30 a.m., a bomb was thrown at the Freedom House. As little damage resulted, the Police were not immediately notified, although the FBI was called. After arising in the morning, Mr. Washington's wife called the police. Mr. Washington described his treatment:

"When the police came, they used abusive language in talking to me. Mr. Cooks and Mr. John Chance told me to get in the car, they were going to send me to the penitentiary for failing to report the bombing incident the preceding night. I asked if they could take me in without a warrant. They said they didn't need one, and they shoved me into the car...

"When we got to the jailhouse, Mr. Cooks was opening the door. While he was doing so, as I began to go in the door, Mr. Chance struck me over the eye (the blow struck me over the eye because I attempted to duck the blow when I saw it coming) -otherwise he would have hit me right in the eye...They began to question me, if I had any idea about who thrown the bomb at the Freedom House. I told them I didn't know who throw the bomb. Then Mr. Chance said I was lying again and came up and hit me on top of the head...Then he said, 'he'd just hates me and despises me and hit makes him sick just to look at me... I feel like taking my pistol and beating your face flat so your wife won't even recognize you.' He said he thought that I was all right, but now that I wouldn't cooperate and put those out of the house so they have to get out of the town, he didn't think so any more.

"About 8:00 Chief Dan Thompson came in and asked me what had they held me for and Mayor Stanley Matthew and City Atty. Bob Goza also came in and they talked very nicely to me than Chance didn't use nny more abusive language and asked me many questions about selective buying campaigns and the boycott. He told me I'd lose my reputation with my white friends in town. The question went on until about 11:00 when they let me go.

[1964, summer]

2

"My right eye didn't swell up right away [but] the next dyy, Tuesday, it began to hurt and swell up very badly...I've had to see the specialist about three times a week, and he said I have to have an operation on my right eye..."

AFFIDAVIT VII. HARRASSMENT UNPROVOKED BY POLITICAL ACTIVITY (Jackson)

Of the many affidavits available on general treatment of Negroes in Mississippi, the following is one example of both unprovoked police hostility and what may be called the "semantics of race." It is worth noting that the event describdd took place in the largest and most cosmopolitan city in the state.

WILLIE FUNCHES, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On July 5, 1964, at about midnight, I was walking from Farish Street to the COFO office on Lynch Street with Harry Lowe and Jimmy Lee Wilcox. At the corner of Poindexter and Lynch we were passing a police car which was parked there. This police car had a cross on the side and a red light on the top, an "accident car." As we passed by, one of the two policemen in the car said, "Hey, nigger, were you throwing stones?" I said, "No sir." Jimmy Lee Wilcox said, "No, we weren't." The policeman said, "Can't you say 'yes sir' to me, nigger? That's one of them smart niggers standing in the middle there (referring to Jimmy)." He then said, "Don't you lie to me, nigger, or I'll make your face blacker than his (referring to Jimmy)."

They called in and told headquarters that they had the black s.o.b.s who had thrown the bricks--they had the little nigger in the red shirt. My shirt was red. Two other police cars came up. The policeman in the first car said that he would take off his belt and beat my rump if I was identified. Another car came up and one of the two policemen in that car said, "Yeah, I want that little nigger with the red shirt especially." The policeman who had said this snatched me out of the car and put me in the other car. Then he hit me in the stomach four times. Then he asked me where I lived. He asked me if I had been throwing rocks and when I said no he called me a "goddamned liar." Then he told me to get "your goddamned ass on the ground out there with the rest of the niggers." The other cop had brought Jimmy back and we were all sitting on the ground next to the car. The policeman who had been talking to Jimmy then said, "I ought to kick all three of your teeth in ." He said, "Get up, nigger, and if I catch any of you three in any of the demonstrations I'll shoot all of you niggers and smoke my cigar on top of you and think nothing about it." Then he said, "You niggers go home and let's run." We ran and I met my boss who told me to come to the COFO office and tell you about it.

(signed) Willie Funches

* * * * * * * *

Compiled by:
Communications Section
MISSISSIPPI PROJECT
L017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
601 352-9605

[1964 summer]

AFFIDAVIT VIII. PHILADELPHIA - NESHOBA COUNTY

Junior Roosevelt Cole, 58, lay leader of Mt. Zion Methodist Church in rural Neshoba County, Mississippi, told, in a statement signed in the presence of two witnesses, of his beating near the church on June 16, 1964. Later that night the church, site of a mass meeting on May 31 at which Michael Schwerner and James Chaney had spoken, was burned to the ground. Cole said a leaders and stewards meeting at the church had broken up about 10 p.m. that night and they got into their cars and pickup trucks to drive home. His statement said:

"We saw two cars and a truck driving up, and the people in them wasn't our color, but we didn't bother about it. Me and my wife got in our car and drove off. About 50 yards from the churchyard we were forced to stop. The lights in those cars was out. A man said to me, 'What are you doing? What you got those guards out there for?' I said we didn't have any guards. He said, 'You're a liar.' They jerked me out of the car and let me have it with a heavy instrument, on the jaw, the head, the neck, the back, and when I was lying there, they kicked me. Then I was unconscious.

"None of them where I was had any masks on, but Mrs. Georgia Rush and her son, John T., who were stopped down the road, said there were men with hoods on where she was. As far as I know there was only three of us beaten: myself, Mrs. Rush and her son. The men had many, many guns.

"I was treated at Dr. Charles Moore's clinic in Philadelphia. I don't think my jaw is broken, but it's out of line a bit.

"About 12:30 or 1 a.m. that night I saw a big light in the sky over where the church was, but I didn't think anything of it. Later, in the morning, I saw it was the church burned. The FBIs came by the following Friday."

His wife, Beatrice, said in her statement:

"There was at least 20 of them there. One of them pulled my husband out of the car and beat him, I couldn't see what with, but it looked like an iron object. Then they kicked him while he was lying on the ground. Then they said to him, ' 'Better say something or we'll kill you.' I said, 'he can't say nothing; he's unconscious.'

"Then I began to pray, a little prayer. They told me to shut my mouth. But I said, 'let me pray.' I stretched out my hands and said, 'Father I stretch out my hand to thee; no other help I know; if thou withdrew thyself from me; Oh Lord, whither shall I go?'

"That struck the hearts of those men. The Lord was there, because then the man s said, 'Let her alone,' and he looked kind of sick about it.

"I think my husband's jaw is broken, because his teeth don't sit right in his mouth. But he doesn't think it is, and I can't get him to go down to the clinic again."

+ + + + +

Mrs. Dona Richards Moses told in an affidavit of harassment by three highway patrolmen while returning from an attempted private investigation of the disappearance of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County. She said she was riding in a car driven by Matteo Suarez, in the company of Preston Ponder, Gwen Gillon and David Welsh when they were stopped.

"The patrolman asked us why we had been in Neshoba. Mr. Suarez answered that we had wanted to investigate the situation of the missing men. The policeman then answered, 'There is nothing to investigate.' He began asking us questions about our work. He looked through all of our belongings and the literature we had in the car, pulling them out in the rain to read them. He read a personal letter that Gwen Gillon had, which mentioned a SNCC worker in Batesville. He made mention of the SNCC worker and asked who he was.

"When I answered, 'uh huh' to the question, 'Are you from New York?' this policeman said, 'You'd better say, 'yes sir' to me, little nigger.'...

"We were allowed to leave. It was then that we realized that during the whole interrogation there had never been mention of our violating the law in any way. We were surprised to find this attitude in the police since we had been led to understand by the Justice Department that there was federal presence in the area and local police were cooperating in the search for the missing men. Otherwise such treatment is the rule in Mississippi by the police, particularly of civil rights workers, and we are always afraid when we are stopped by the police."

\+ + + + +

Daniel Pearlman, a law student, and David Welsh, a free-lance reporter, told in affidavits of their beating by civilians in the middle of a summer afternoon in downtown Philadelphia, Miss., on July 17, 1964. The pair were investigating the disappearance of the 3 civil rights workers and preparing a newspaper article.

Pearlman stated they had just left the office of a local attorney when they were stopped near the street corner by a man who asked what business they had in town.

"When Dave identified himself as a reporter, two men came out of the shadows and stood along side of me. Another man approached from the opposite end of the street...The man who first stopped us threw a hard punch to Dave's eye. I was hit over the head by the man standing next to me. I ran and turned to face him. He was chasing me with a link chain hanging from his raised right hand. The doctor said that my wound cannot have been inflicted from a fist alone. I therefore assume that I was hit with the link chain I saw hanging from his hand...

"I was then chased by two men and ran to the sheriff's office...The sheriff sent Deputy Cecil Price to the scene. Price leisurely strolled to the corner. When we got there he said that he didn't see my friend. I pointed to a crowd on the street corner and said, 'They know.'...He strolled toward the crowd."

Welsh said in his affidavit: "The first man struck me in the jaw hard with his fist. The other man then hit me several times, and additional men appeared to be closing in at the scene. I could not see Pearlman. I ran toward the courthouse, where two more men intercepted and struck me. So Iturned around again and ran back to retrieve my sunglasses. As I did so, I was kicked in the ribs - one rib was cracked, according to X-rays taken in Jackson at the office of Dr. McIlwain - and absorbed a few more blows in the face. One of them gave me a symbolic kick in the pants and advised me to leave town. I ran to my car and drove back to the site of the initial attack. A crowd was gathering; in the center were Price and Pearlman, his head and shirt very bloody. The mood of the crowd was less than friendly. After explaining what happened to Price, we left town."

#

file Miss Jen

October 9, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equali
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.10038

MISSISSIPPI PROJECT
Financial Statement July 1 thru Sept. 25, 1964

Income	
West Coast	$10,368.42
CORE Chapters	13,987.89
Organizations	3,182.00
Rallies and Benefits (non CORE)	4,416.15
Miscellaneous	1,392.25
*TOTAL INCOME	$33,346.51

EXPENSE	
Community Centers	$ 2,270.00
Mrs. Chaney-Funeral, personal	1,710.16
Convention Challenge	3,698.35
Program	4,640.21
Staff Salary	8,869.29
Staff Expenses	1,525.00
Car Expenses	6,691.80
Fund Raising	2,465.00
Fines	500.00
**TOTAL EXPENSE	$29,404.81

BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1964.....$ 3,941.70

* Does not include money sent directly to COFO

**Does not include program planning, legal expenses and administrative expenses assumed by the CORE Southern Office or by the National Office.

Note: The above does not reflect funds raised by the CORE-SEDF for the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Community Center. Nor does it include funds spent in Mississippi by CORE-SEDF directly, or costs borne directly by chapters in collecting and shipping food and clothing to welfare centers.

finan. reports Miss.

Council Of Federated Organizations

1017 LYNCH STREET,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October 27, 1964

Statement of Expenditures During Period January-October, 1964

	Canton	Meridian	Personal	Total
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Febuary	324.03	546.84	112.59	983.46
March	284.86	153.37	49.01	487.24
April	433.19	148.30	64.63	646.12
May	348.36	172.85	41.98	563.19
June	192.25	80.30	230.80	503.35
July	acctd. for	acctd for	40.00	40.00
August	"	"	92.55	92.55
September	"	"	73.90	73.90
Total	$1971.65	$1236.30	$810.05	$4018.00

Total amount received	$9426.81
Amount already accounted for through Miss. CORE and COFO accounts, sent to National CORE.	$7000.00
Receipts for expenses incurred from January 9-October 6, including personal expenses.	$4018.00
Total spent and accounted for	$11018.00
Leaves deficit of	$1591.19

This does not include my food, travel expenses(taxi, limousine, bus, train,etc.), nor most of my hotel bills incurred in travelling. I humbly contribute that to CORE (smile). I would appreciate, though, a reimbursement for the deficit I have incurred as soon as possible. Thank you.

Yours Truly,

Dave J. Dennis

SEC:EJD

P.S. This is how the accounting for my expenses was sent into National (with the receipts though).

COFO
2505½ 5th St.
Meridian, Miss.
Oct. 25,1964

Dave Dennis
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

CLARKE COUNTY PROJECT REPORT OCT. 18-24

As Matt S.(Fluky) rather abruptly left the Clarke Project, we are left without an experienced head. We being Linda Allenstein and Greg Kaslo, will be starting the project alone.

An office-community center has been located in Stonewall. Repairs begin next week (Oct. 25-Nov. 1.) The main delay in the permanent establishment of the office is lack of radio or pnones. The budget is included.

Freedom Election polling places number six (6) as of Oct. 25. All are in northern Clarke County.

J. Zellner,

Our most immediate problem is locating one male Negro staff person. After the Freedom Election one chap from Meridian may be able to work-Eddie Doss. Hopefully Lorne Cress will be able to work in the community center by late Nov. or early Dec. We also understand that Jennie Franklin is returning to the state. Will she be able to come to Clarke?

Greg Kaslo

Greg Kaslo
Acting Project Director

GK/la

Weekly Report, Monday, October 26, 1964 through Sunday, Nov. 1, 1964
Richard A. Jewett, Mississippi Field Staff

This week was set aside to do coordination work with Dave Dennis so that Dave could be free to move on to New Orleans.

There was a discussion of various aspects of CORE's activity in Mississippi, but there was no real development of any answers to questions. It will take time for answers to come. Much more discussion, particularly with staff, is needed.

The other area that opened up was coordination of the COFO legal office. Hunter Morey resigned his position of COFO legal coordinator. No one was available to fill the job.

I spent several days in discussion with H. Aronson, COFO staff counsel, and with members of the Lawyer's Guild and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

The biggest immediate problem is the typical one--too much work to be done by too few people. A local southern white girl has been hired to do typing for lack of anyone else available to do it. Bad situation.

A WATS line has been opened in the legal office. All COFO legal business is being handled from there. But there is no contact with COFO. Weekly meetings have been set up among the lawyers themselves, but there is no mechanism to work in with COFO. This will have to be worked out.

On Sunday, November 1, I attended a Freedom Vote rally in Madison County.

Richard A. Jewett

Weekly Report, November 2 through November 8, 1964
Richard Jewett, Mississippi Field Staff

Monday, November 2	Discussion with lawyers
Tuesday	Election Day; relax and wait for returns
Wednesday	Prepare for staff meeting in Meridian
Thursday	4th District staff meeting in Meridian
Friday	Turn in rented cars, handle staff problems
Saturday	Paper work, writing letters, reports
Sunday, November 8	Drive to Memphis, run an orientation

The staff meeting in Meridian was wide-ranging.

Two staff people from Florida were present; they gave a summary of the Florida program and asked for help in their program. Two workers, Arlene Bock and Eddie Lee Doss, went back to Florida with them.

There was an extensive discussion of the function of staff people as organizers, of how organizers get local people to carry on their own program.

Other topics discussed included: placement of cars and staff, sources and distribution of money, evaluation of the Freedom Vote, evaluation of other COFO programs, COFO decision making and lines of authority, relationship of the Jackson office to the field.

The trip to Memphis was in conjunction with distribution of food and clothing and supplies from two box-cars sent down by a group of people in Westchester county, New York. A number of New Yorkers came down to help drive the trucks and to see the projects; the Mississippi people went up to assist them and to provide them with a feeling for the state before they went in.

Weekly Report, November 9, 1964 through November 15, 1964
Richard Jewett, Mississippi Field Staff

Monday, November 9	Drive truck from Memphis to Columbus and back
Tuesday	Drive truck from Memphis to Batesville & back
Wednesday	Drive car from Memphis to Jackson; rest
Thursday	Paperwork and some writing
Friday	Read up on ASC elections; prepare program for carrying out election
Saturday	Meeting in Canton about ASC elections and staff problems, meeting in Leake County
Sunday	Relax and some writing

The truck driving was designed as a release from some of the problems of the Jackson office and COFO. The people from New York seem to have felt rewarded for their trip down here; the local projects as usual were glad to receive the food and clothing.

Madison county appears to be the only county in the state where the farmers actually have a chance to take over control of the county ASC committee. Resources--cars and staff--have been poured into the county for the next few weeks in an effort to really win the election. The plan for approaching the election is as follows:
Week of November ~~17~~ 15 use farmers in different communities to contact farmers in their areas, draw up a list of elligible farmers
Week of November 22 educate the farmers on how to vote, how to write in their own candidate
Week of November 29 get-out-the-vote
The election day is Thursday, December 3.
Some attempt will be made to get outside observers to assure a fair election, but there is no assurance that this can be done.

In Neshoba, Rankin, and Leake counties in the 4th District there will be an attempt at massive voting in the elections, too, but the emphasis will be on Madison county.

At odd times over the last two weeks some attempt has been made at putting down thoughts on COFO and on CORE on paper. This is with a view of providing some position papers for the up-coming staff meetings. The writing is still very tentative, and much more will have to be done.

New Orleans, La. Nov. 29, 1964

BE VERY CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY TO NEWSMEN ON THIS

Joe Morse, Sandy Watts arrested for burglary

On Friday night Nov. 27th eight COFO workers [illegible] (at least 5 are CORE workers I believe) were taken to the Meridian police station for investigation; six were released but ~~Joe~~ Joseph M. Morse, 21, white, from Duluth, Minn. was charged with having a stolen record player in his possession, bond set at $1,500. Sandra Watts, 22, white of Lakeview, Oregon was charged with burglary, bond $2,500. Police were waiting at the community center for some workers to return there on Fri night, not late, around 8 pm I believe, flashed something that was probably a search warrant for the new office, located at 513 25th Ave. (though Eric Weinberger doesn't believe there was an address on the warrant) and asked for the new office to be opened so they could search it. Eric looked for but couldnt find a key (Joe Morse had it and wasn't there at the time) so the police broke in and as I understand it found the allegedly stolen record player and took it. Exactly when the eight were taken to the police station and the six released I don't know. In addition to the two arrested the others were: Eric Weinberger, Gail Falk, Luke Cabbot (not sure of spelling), Frank Wright, Judy Wright, Louise Samlio (not sure of spelling). All are white with the possible exception of Cabbot whom I have never seen. Joe and Sandy were held in the city jail the first night but were then moved to the county jail (Lauderdale) because it is a state charge. Gail Falk also happens to be in jail at this time serving out a $12 harassment traffic ticket; she is serving it in the police station jail (different from the city jail).

Henry Aaronson is working on the case and it was he who had the preliminary hearing postponed to later this coming week. He is working on bail but is not very hopeful; Marv Rich also knows about it and assumedly is also working on bail.

The third "worker" identified in the news article, Vincent Cummuskey, is not a civil rights worker but is a young man whom Eric Weinberger knows, is or was, at lea stationed at the naval base near Meridian and had visited the community center sever times - as hundreds of other people have. When I talked with Eric on the phone tonight he said there are a number of peculiar details about the case which he didn'

Rights Workers Held for Thefts

MERIDIAN, Miss., (AP) — Three white civil rights workers are in jail here in connection with burglary of residences.

Charged as an accessory after the fact was 22-year-old Sandra Watts of Lakeview, Ore. Her bond was set at $2,500.

Accused of having had a stolen record player in his possession was 21-year-old Joseph M. Morse of Duluth, Minn. Bond was set at $1,500.

Held on two counts of burglary was Vincent Cummuskey, 18, of New York City. Detectives said they picked him up in Birmingham, Ala., after two burglars had entered two Meridian residences. A television set was reported recovered.

Preliminary hearings had been set for Saturday, but Justice of the Peace R. E. Crawford postponed the hearing at the request of defense attorneys. No new hearing date was set.

Clarke County Project
513 25th Ave.
Meridian, Miss.

Weekly Report (Dec. 20-Jan. 15)
1964 1965

Linda has been away on vacation from Dec. 20-Jan. 11 and Greg from Dec. 25-Jan.4; therefore, there have been no reports. I shall try to fill you in on the events of the past two weeks.

1. Greyhound bus station cafe. The first attempt was made Dec. 1. Rev. Killingsworth lead four other men . After some hesitation Rev. Killingsworth and Mr. W.B.Bester were served. They left without incident.

On Dec. 2 two adult couples attempted to get service. After some hesitation they were asked to pay $5 for a coke. When the manager came in she said the cokes would be $2 each. The menus had been removed. They refused to pay that price and left. Marshal Jones followed them to Rev. Killingsworth's and took their names as they were leaving the cafe.

On Jan. 5 a third group went to the bus station. They paid $7 for 4 Pepsi's and 2 donuts. The manager refused to give them a receipt and gave them change from the cash box rather than the register.

On Jan. 6 another group went down. They were refused service.

Affidavites have been filed and we plan to begin the suit as soon as possible.

2. School integration. On Jan. 4 three high school students attempted to register at Enterprise High. The principal Mr. Chism saw them and said that they would be notified of the school's decision within a week. On Friday, Jan. 9, two more students attempted to register and were told the same thing. Neither group has been notified. The first three attempted to see the principal on Jan. 14. He was not in at 9 am and the secretary said she didn't know when he would be available. Both groups will try to see him on Mon. Jan. 18. If they are unsuccessful, they will write letters and work will begin on a petition to principals of both Negro and white schools and the Superintendant of Schools.

3. MSU. The MSU had a meeting on Wed. Jan. 13. Officiers were elected. In conjunction with the Voter's League, the MSU is planning a newspaper. It was decided that the Reporters will act as editors for the student portion of the paper. After the first mimeographed editions we hope to be able to get a promised press from the North. We would use this with the Meridian Project.

The students who went to Enterprise High are members of the MSU. The MSU will work with the Voter's League on school desegregation. They are also preparing a petition to be presented to Central High, the Negro high school. This will be demands for minimum improvements- up to date textbooks, foreign language, industrial arts, drivers education etc. This will be presented to the principal, Mr. Faulkner, and the Superintendant of Schools.

4. Freedom School. None this week because the MSU had so much business.

5.FDP. Two people are attending the conference at Waveland. The community sent Rev. Killingsworth to Washington.

6. Harmony staff meeting. One MSU member is at this meeting.

Greg Kaslo
Acting Project Director
G. Kaslo

GK/la Henceforth - Regular weekly Reports shall be submitted; Also a more elaborate "prospectus" shall shortly follow. 9.K.

Clarke county

c Dec. 1964

no date.

CLARKE COUNTY PROJECT

The Clarke County Project is being staffed with three wokers, Greg Kaslo, 20 from Pheonix, Linda Allenstein, 21, Los Angles, California, and Jim Collier a CORE staff member. This porject has been organized for six weeks and has received $125.00 to operate the project and ~~$60.00~~/ $60.00 to pay the staff. The political and federal programs is being run by the local people. The County population is 16,500 with about 6,000 Negroes. Of these 6,000 about 80 are registered voters. There is an injunction in the County against the registrar (federal). A County Voters League was organized so that the local people will become more involved in the program. We are canvassing the county trying to set up political workshops and looking for future leaders. The first of January we will move in a fifteen room hotel in the town of Quitman, the county seat of Clarke. The NCC will also move in at that time. Greg Kaslo is working with the poli cal program committee, whose job it is to teach political education classes , keep information on everyone who attempts to register to vote, pass out leaflets, organize mass meetings and transport people to the Courthouse.

Linda Allenstein is working with the Federal Programs committee whose job is to get information on all factories moving into the county, and what skills are required, if they have on the job training or if not how they can obtain it and also how the farmers can get FHA loans. She will also be working with this committee on how to get the farmers to use their land other than for cotton and getting Negroes to group themselves into co-operatives. Local people run the Welfare Committee by themselves and arrange all the meetings in the County. Last week local people tested the lunch counter at the local bus station. They were all served without incident. Three days later more people went back and were told that a coke would cost five dollars. They did not pay and asked the manager what the price would be. He told them the same thing and they left the station. Their next objective will be testing the public school. We also have plans for a ~~xxxx~~ stand-in at the Courthouse around Christmas. It will begin about the 15th. of December. ~~xxx xxxxxxxx~~/ There is no Freedom School or Community Center in Clarke at this time.

/

[1964, Dec]

Haley

Clarke County Project Report

We have been working on 8 ASCS elections, which we lost. The results are enclosed . We are also working on a sewing COOP We have some of our-eguipment.
Our Staff consists of :
Warner Buxton **** Project Director
John Sumrall
Barbara Moss -----Secretary

We will be working on voter registation during the Christmas Holidays. We also Plan to set up Political Education Workshops . We have one car which needs tires and repairs . We are working on a program to get Ministers involved in the movement ,also along with Jasper County we are working on a Bi-County Executive Committee.
We recieved a fifty dollar budget check from CORE last month.
Warner Buxton is the only paid person on staff as of now.

Warner Buxton
Warner Buxton
Project Director

FREEDOM GAZETTE PUBLISHED BY THE
CLARKE COUNTY FREEDOM MOVEMENT

THE RESULTS OF THE ASCS ELECTIONS

On Tuesday Dec. 6-7 the Ascs ballots were counted . the five Negro candidates were defeated . There were five negro candidates and five White candidates this is in community F which is the only Community that had candidates who were orientated by the FDP and chosen by petitions of the people in their Communities. In the five other Communities candidates were chosen by the incumbant County and/or community committee. The results of this election is as follows .

There were approximately 476 votes cast ,of which 110 were Negro, which in turn means that 1/3 of the eligible farmers voted (each farmer may vote for five candidates.) our candidates lost by a margin of approximately 55 votes. This is a farm Community of approximately 300 farms, which means that approximately 1500 votes should have been cast.

Election results ascs
Community F Clarke County, Miss.

White Candidates

1. Raymon Hanson------80
Elected County Chairman
Community

2William Avery-------77
Elected vice chairman

3.W.N. Smith----------73
Member

b4. W.R. Miller ----69
First Alternate

5. R.L. Shirley-----6?
Second Alternate

Negro Candidates

1. Ludrich Cameron -05

2.Washington MCkensie-24

3. Earl Carter------2?

4. Willie [illegible] Carter. 22
2.

5. Albert Gordon-----16

They all lost.

[1964, Dec]

Bi-annual Report
Rankin County Project

Three COFO field workers moved into the rural Sandhill section of Rankin County in December, 1964. Workers had been in the county briefly during the summer and mass meetings had been attended by workers from the Madison County Project for approximately four months prior to December.

Rankin County is 34% Negro, largely rural, and very frightened. The school system is one of the worst in the 4th district and the history of police brutality is long. Just one incident-the beating of four Negro men last year as they were taking the voter registration test, committed by the sheriff and deputy sheriff in the registrar's office- created a county wide fear which staff continuously has to fight to over come.

The project has no permanent office; mobility has been preferred, plus the logical county seat location is inaccessable to the fear of renting to COFO. There is no project budget. Staff workers and local people do their own financing with the aid of some funds being receiv ed from staff contact outside the state. Staff had to rely on local transportation from January through March, but has now acquired a car donated by a Northern contact.

A determined effort has been made in Rankin County to have staff operate as organizers and advisors only and, with the exception of MFDP requests for action, all the plans, programs and actions mentioned in the fol wing report are the ideas and desires of the people of the Rankin County movement.

Work during December was directed toward me ting the requests of MFDP for people to be in Washington D.C. on January 4th for the presen-

tation of the congressional challenge and for Freedom Days in the state to back up the challenge.

Lots of enthusiasm about the trip to Washington resulted in a really exciting fund raising campaign. Twenty Mississippi Student Union students borrowed cars and literally covered the county canvassing for money; the adults had fish fries and the Kids held record hops (Rankin County staff nearly wore themselves out attending money raising functions); and two churches sponsored gospel singing evenings. In two weeks this rural community raised approximately $500.00 and proudly bought a used school bus just in time to make the trip. Twenty-four people left Rankin County for Washington in the bus which went about 100 miles before it broke down. Fortunately, the built up pride and enthusiasm (plus some financial aid from COFO and CORE) enabled them to raise enough money to continue to Washington and to return home and raise more money to repair the bus which is now running and providing transportation to state and county conventions and workshops.

A small(17 adults and 10 students) group marched to the county courthouse to attempt to register on January 4th. They were truned away by the sheriff who announced that the circuit clerk (registrar) was busy preparing for a grand jury session. The highway patrol caught all 27 people in a roadblock on their way home and checked all identification. That night 3 of the men who had participated were arrested(on false charges) and taken to jail. A deputy sheriff said as he arrested them, "You came to see us today; we've come to see you tonight."

During thereat of January and February the local people from Beat 3 spent a good deal of time attempting to open up the other more fearful communitiesin the county. Delegates from Beat 3 visited churches in other areas speaking for the movement, COFO, and FDP. Staff's 2

attempts to attend churches in the county seat, Brandon, resulted in our being escourted away from the churches and out of town by the sheriff's department. We had more luck in the rural areas surrounding Brandon and are slowly beginning to establish contacts and hold meeting in Beats 1, 2, and 4.

Depositions for the congressional challenge from Rankin County were held in February. Lack of comunications between the challenge lawyers and the Rankin County project resulted in no adverse witnesses being supeoned, but the hearings of testimony of local favorable witnessis were a great morale booster for the County hearings in Jackson a few weeks later.

Somewhat surprising (to staff) was the respo nse of 15 delegates from Rankin County who traveled to New Orleans for the Regional CORE staff meeting in January. In their words- they were impressed by staff spirit and dedication and felt that they learnes a great deal from the workshops and sessions they attended. Feedback indicates that this was true.

In March Beat 3 organized a committee system as follows:

1. FDP committee- handles voter registration, precinct organization, conventions and workshops, communications with Washington and Jackson FDP offices, etc.

2. Welfare and Aid Committee- gathers, stores, and distributes food and clothing and studies and distributes information on Federal aid programs.

3. Education committee- studies and suggests action on complaints about school system, plans for school integration in the fall, responsible for setting up and maintaining a library.

4. Publicity and Fundraising committee- handles movement newspaper, printing of leaflets, ideas on getting new members and increasing involvement of old members, fundraising ideas and plans.

5. Community center committee- building project for new community center, plans for summer program.

6. Transportation committee- responsible for bus, and car pools, etc.

Citizenship and voter registration classes were started in March and the voter registration drive was stepped up in April after the Justice

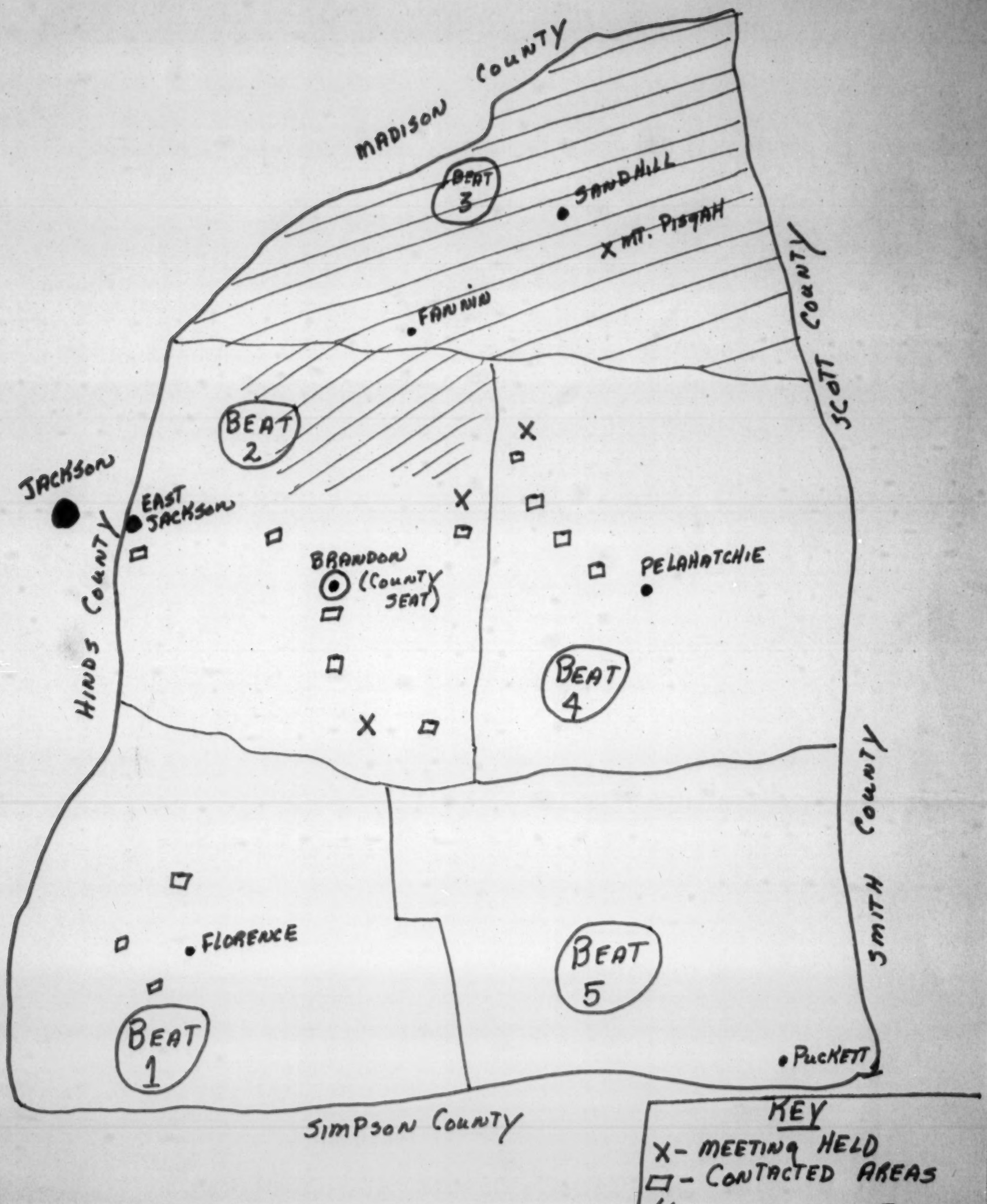
Department filed suit against the Rankin County Registrar. People began going to the courthouse in small groups and were allowed to take the test. The first week of this drive groups took the test on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Six people were told immediately that they had passed the test and were allowed to sign the registrar's book. On that Monday night Mt. Pisgah church, the site of Beat 3's weekly mass meetings, was burned to the ground. The next day, the home where Rankin County staff workers live was shot at.

The spirit, at least of movement regulars, seems to have been increased by these events. Thursday night meetings continue by car light at the burned church site; the students staged a 3 mile march; and the voter registration drive continues. FBI and local law enforcement investigations of the burning and shooting have shown no results as yet.

The Rankin County Movement is now working on a community action project aimed at solving the water shortage problem. Water is presently available ~~and~~ only from cisterns in most of the Beat 3 area and it hasn't rained lately. Tentative plans are being made for a march to the county seat sometime in late May.

Staff is presently made up of two(white) workers. We are also covering the Scott County meetings while the Scott County staff is on vacation. Progress is slow, but continuing.

RANKIN COUNTY



Meridian

[1964]

no date

TO: RICHARD TINSLEY
FROM: TOM FONER
RE: HATTIESBURG REPORT

By far the endeaior with the most striking results, that I have taken part in was the Freedom Election. By the end of the four day voting period we had close to five hundred people who voted. The greatest amount of votes came from beat one; the beat I was covering. This was acheived by a constant propaganda effort, starting about a week before the election and picking up moments day by day right through the last day of voting. When I went out canvassing I was assissted by Margaret Burnside, a local Negro.

Efforts on my part to get Indians involved with our program have fallen far short of what I had hoped for. My approach was to write to the head of the Indian's bureau in Washington to try to get as much information as possible about the Choctaws of Mississippi I also contacted Jackson to see what they could do. Then, after having read the material sent by the Federal Government as well as a series of articles specifically on Indian problems published in the Christian Science Monitor, as well as a book dealing completely with the history and customs of the Choctaw Indians, I attempted through Alvin Burnside (a local Negro with many Indian friends) to set up a meeting with members of the Choctaw community. This meeting took place but the participants refused to be committed to anything definite. A few days later Mr. Burnside and I went canvassing Indian houses, but the reaction of the people we spoke to was very disappointing. The major reason for the lack of contact seems to be the extreme fear of the Indians towards the white man, and their apathetic attitude towards change, also coupled with their tradition-oriented existence which demands that they do not make a major dicision without the consent of the Chief. I am now trying to arrange a meeting between myself and the white Me ministers of the bombed Choctaw Church (they are supposed to be pretty liberal); and also a meeting with the chief.

Efforts on my part to try to start the nucleur of a Federal Project in the town; centering on the parents petitioning the High School for a free lunch program etc. has fallen apart because of the apathy of the Philadelphia Youth Club towards the idea. Since they would be essental to the plan, I decided to hold onto that for a later date.

Attempts at setting up Citizenship Classes have met with small scale success in the town in the form of a small group of people meeting in a local person house to discuss the meaning and demands of good citizenship and to go over the voting tests with me. I am now in the process of stting this program up in the Stello area, and I have gotten the consent of Mr. & Mrs. Betts to use their house for this purpose.

In my eyes the major problem to the whole project at this time is the lack of money. I feel that the remedy to that problem

will come during Christmas when George Smith will be coming to stay at my house in New York, to take part in a fund raising speaking tour I set up during my recent trip to my home. I also got assurances then from a group of people that they would raise money for us, and that money should be arriving soon.

For a winter program I would suggest a maximun progaganda effort so that we can face the spring with a great mass of local Negro support. Also some effort should be made to raise funds for the creation of local Negro business, such as a competitor Laundromat.

[1964]

Report Concerning the Louis Allen Case
by Robert Moses: Mississippi Project
Director for the Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

Daniel Jones is the sheriff of Amite County -- symbol of the law in Mississippi according to the white people, symbol of terror and injustice according to the Negroes.

Lewis Allen was born and raised in "Liberty", the county seat, married, raised his family, farmed and worked the timber in the sloping pine forests for a living.

He had no trouble with the white people in Liberty until Herbert Lee was murdered on September 30, 1961. He saw Hurst shoot Lee at the cotton gin in Liberty early in the morning on September 30th. Daniel Jones was a deputy sheriff then and when he and the others told Allen to testify that Hurst whot Lee in self defense, Allen rebelled. It was a small rebellion -- he told the lie they coerced him for at the "coronor's jury" and later at the "grand jury", but he never accepted in his mind and spirit that he could tell a lie against Lee, once he was dead. He wasn't deep in civil rights at that time; he hadn't attended the voting meetings, or tried to register. It just went against his grain. So he told what he saw that morning to the civil rights workers, the Department of Justice and the F.B.I.

Account Concerning Arrest and Beating
of Louis Allen in July 1962 -- Taken
Down from Mrs. Louis Allen by Bob Moses

Daniel Jones came up into the yard and Henry (Allen's son) went to the door. He told Henry he wanted to see Louis. He told Louis he was going to arrest him -- for "interfering" with the law. Louis asked him could he get out on bond. Daniel Jones told him he couldn't. The head sheriff called over the radio hook-up and asked where was Jones. He told him he was at Louis' house. The sheriff asked if he had arrested Louis. He told him yes. Louis asked Daniel Jones could he get his hat. Daniel Jones didn't give an answer. Henry was standing by the door. Louis looked around and told Henry to bring him his hat and Daniel Jones hit Louis with his flashlight while the side of his face was turned to him and he broke his jaw -- then they carried him on to jail. I (Mrs. Allen) ran out behind them. Henry was driving. I was going after Tommy (another son). Daniel Jones was coming from the jailhouse and I saw him and stopped and asked him if Louis was in jail. He cursed us and told us yes, that's where he was going to stay and asked us where were we going. We told him we were goint to Tommy's. He cursed and told us to get Tommy and get on across the damn river - if we didn't

some of the rest of us would be up there (in jail) too. We got Tommy and came back to the house.

Account Related to Bob Moses
by Tommy Louis Allen

I went to see E.L. Caston the next morning. I asked him what did they have daddy in jail about. He told me and Henry to get on away from there - if we don't we'll be up there too. I went down to Lawyer Joe Garden and asked him to call the sheriff and find out the charges. He called out. They still didn't tell him but told him they would have his trial next day at 11:00. I went to town about time for the trial and they turned him out. Louis told us that they had broken his jaw bone. He had asked them for a doctor, but they wouldn't get him one. Went to see Dr. Jennie Field in Centerville -- white doctor.

Account Concerning Arrest of Louis
Allen on Charges of Having a Concealed
Weapon and Passing a Bad Check --
Related to Bob Moses by Tommy Allen

We were coming up from work about 7:00. The sheriff was at the Hawkins Service Station and Daddy called into the station and told them to put 10 gallons of gas into the truck. After that the sheriff told Daddy to get out, he had a warrant for his arrest. Daddy got out. Daniel Jones searched Daddy and the truck. Found a weapon in the glove compartment -- that's where he kept it all the time for protection, so he wasn't trying to conceal it. Daneil Jones told Daddy to come on and go with him. They took him to jail and told me to bring the truck on to the house. I brought the truck on to the house. I thought they were going to charge him a little fine for not having a tail light on the trailer and then maybe he'd come on back to the house. The next morning I went up there and talked to Daddy from outside the jail. He told me they hadn't thold him what they had him in jail for. I went back to see the sheriff. The sheriff said they were going to have a preliminary hearing that morning about 10:00 and we would find out then what he was in jail for. I waited around town for the hearing. They wouldn't let me or my brother Henry or Jerry Norwood into the hearing. They didn't say anything but to get on back -- and they shut the door. (E.O. Caston was the sheriff then.) They were taking him back to jail and he told me they had him for "concealed weapon."

Account Related to Bob Moses by Mrs. Allen — Concerning incident August, 1963

In August the baby and I were playing and I hit my head. I went to the doctor.

When the sheriff saw me he said, "Get yourself together. I want to ask you some questions. The doctor was telling me that Louis did that." (struck Mrs. Allen) The sheriff then asked to talk to Henry in private.

(This was one of the "domestic problems, including reported violence" which the sheriff told the press might be a factor in the case after Allen's murder.)

Account Related to Bob Moses by Mrs. Allen — Concerning Allen's murder, January 31, 1964

Louis had been crying all day Friday (the day of the murder). He had worked for Mr. Jerry Spillman for seven years and went to him to get a recommendation for a job. Mr. Spillman said he might be helping a communist or anything so wouldn't recommend him. That worried Louis a lot.

Account Related to Bob Moses by Tommy Allen — Concerning Allen's murder, January 31, 1964

I helped Louis get out some logs Friday (the day of the murder). He was supposed to have left Saturday for Milwaukee. He had talked to one of the white lawyers, Floyd Wayne Stratton, who said he didn't think he could help him -- they were going to give him from three to five years (on a bad check charge). He was coming from Mr. Loyd King's before he got shot. He went up there to get a recommendation for driving a bulldozer for use in Milwaukee construction work. That night he was shot.

Information Concerning the Killing
of Louis Allen in Liberty, Miss.,
Amite County, on January 31, 1964

This report is based on information given by a Negro man who lives in Liberty, Mississippi.

Right after Hubert Lee was killed, Mr. B. said that Louis Allen came to his home in Liberty and told him that Sam Lester Robert carried him to the courthouse in Liberty. When he got there, there was a room full of white men with guns, and they told him when the trial came up they wanted him to say: "Negro Hubert Lee had a tire tube and was going to hit Mr. Hurse and Mr. Hurse had to shoot him to defend himself."

Then he left Amite county and went to Baton Rouge. He came back for trial that Monday. After trial he went to Mr. B.'s house and told him that he was in trouble and wanted to know something to do. Mr. B. said that "he told him to go to McComb and talk with the F.B.I. about what had happened."

One month later a white man came to Allen's house and said that he was going to kill him. His daughter ran in the woods where he was working and told him that a man had come to kill him.

In July, 1962, Deputy Jones and Marshall Laten Bates arrested Lousi Allen. As they arrested him they hit him with a flashlight and broke his jaw. He went back to Mr. B. and asked for help again. This time Mr. B. told him to go to Jackson to the hospital and from there to call the F.B.I. and tell them his troubles.

A month later, he was arrested for a bad check. His trial was supposed to have been on March 1st, 1964, in Jackson. However, Allen had already been warned by the jailer at the time of his arrest on the bad check charge to get out of Liberty by the first of January 1964.

Saturday night, January 25, 1964, a week before Louis Allen was killed, Mr. C. noticed Daniel Jones looking closely at Mr. Allen's son's car as it was coming in to Highway 24 in town by the jail. Daniel Jones and a Deputy and one more white man were in their car and they watched the Allen car closely.

January 28, 1964, Mr. C. saw two white men in the court house. They came from upstairs and went into the sheriff's office with a box no larger than a shoe box. They could have been carrying a pistol and they asked if they could deliver it to someone in the back of the office. The man in the office smiled and said, "Yes." There were some more women and men in

the office. One of the women I saw was Mrs. Straden, the editor of the "News Press" in Liberty.

Later that week before he was killed Allen heard a noise on the outside of his house and his dogs were barking and the mules were snorting. He went out to see what was wrong. He had a way of getting out of the house without anyone seeing him. He said later that he saw nothing outside the house.

Thursday before Louis was killed he was talking with Mr. D. (A Negro). Mr. Cocham (a white man) drove up while they were talking and Mr. D. jumped into a ditch to keep Mr. Cocham from seeing him talking to Louis Allen.

On Saturday before Louis Allen was killed Mr. E. saw two cars park in the road to Louis Allen's house about 10:00 a.m. Friday morning just off the Highway. From their actions they could have been mapping out a way to kill Mr. Allen.

On the Saturday night that Louis was killed, there were two cars seen following him from Mr. Lloyd King's to his road to go to his house. One was a cream tan Ford 1961 and two men were in it. The other was a black Ford 1960 with one man in it. After 9:30 that same night the two cars came from the road up above Mr. Allen's home and went to Liberty and parked in front of the Court House.

On February 1, 1964, we received a call from Dr. Aaren Henry saying that Louis Allen had been killed in Liberty. We began calling people in Amite and Pike counties trying to find out if this was true or not. We called Mr. F. in Liberty. He said, "when she was coming from some kind of meeting last night she saw Mr. Allen's truck in front of his house, and they didn't know if he had been killed then or not. But he is dead."

She also said that he had been shot in the head three times and was found under his truck.

Mrs. Allen reported that "she was home with her three-year-old when she heard three shots, but she didn't leave the house. She said she really didn't think anything about it. Later, after about 15 to 30 minutes, cars began to stop along the Highway and around 1:00 o'clock her son came home and that is when she found out about her husband." The police and the sheriff asked her if she knew who killed her husband. "She told them that she didn't know who did the shooting and didn't know anything about it except that she heard three shots and looked out the window and really didn't think anything about it."

Louis Allen had decided to leave Amite County and go where his brother was. He was planning to leave town the morning of February 1, 1964.

AMBUSH KILLING OF NEGRO, 44, PUZZLES AMITE OFFICERS

By Charles B. Gordon
Enterprise-Journal Staff Writer

Liberty -- Whoever gunned Louis Allen to death Friday night mortally frightened him first.

The powerful 44-year-old Negro logger was lifting the top loop of a barbed wire fence gap so he could drive his bobtailed log truck into the gravel driveway to his house when he saw or heard his assassin make ready to kill him.

Allen hurled his 200 pound frame headlong under the front end of the truck and scrambled as fast as he could. His head was under the driver's seat, headed southward, and his feet were under the front bumper when the first load of buckshot hit him.

---TWICE SHOT

It hit him at the hairline at the left top corner of the forehead and tore a widening hole to come out through his right cheekbone.

The second load of deer shot struck slightly lower on the left side of his face and emerged through the right side of the neck, some of the shot entering his chest.

One or the other of the strong shotgun loads ripped through and blew out the left front tire of the log truck.

MYSTERY CASE

Sheriff Daniel Jones of Amite County continued his almost uninterrupted investigation into the case Sunday. The tall young sheriff, but a month in office was confronted with one of the hardest to crack of all Amite County cases of many past years.

Meanwhile, active and concentrated integration organizations all over the United States were apparently working relentlessly to make a "civil rights" case out of the killing of Allen.

As a reporter stood in Highway 24 Sunday and studied the scene of the ambush slaying of the independent Negro logger. Robert Moses drove a late model car from in front of the Allen home, some 125 yards north of the highway, and headed eastward toward Liberty.

MOSES ON HAND

(Moses was the mainspring in the McComb racial turmoil of 1961. The New York City Negro, a former teacher in schools of that city, was also involved in racial events of that time in Liberty.

(He has since become perhaps the most widely known of the intergration workers in the state, through activities in Delta localities and only last week in Hattiesburg.)

Several other persons, not recognizable in the fast flash of sight, were in the car with Moses.

FBI PROBE

Meanwhile, C. G. Prospere of Natchez, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's South Mississippi division, and three or four more G-men were in Amite County probing the case for possible civil rights implications.

The FBI agents had come in Saturday night in response to

complaints to the Justice Department from Mississippi, Milwaukee, Wisc., New York City and probably other places, that Allen's killing came because he had been active in Negro voter registration and similar efforts in the locality. But Sheriff Jones and other competent insiders in Amite County are inclined to doubt that the cause of the Negro's death. They are not overlooking the possibility, but seem to hold troubled Allen may had other problems - such as domestic - that brought about his death.

SHERIFF'S STORY

Jones told a reporter he was asleep at his house, also on Highway 24 and about halfway from Liberty to Allen's driveway, when Allen's son, Henry, 18, and a nephew, John Westley Horton, 18, awakened him at 12:30 a.m. Saturday to tell him that "something bad was wrong with Louis Allen, at his house.

The sheriff found that "something" indeed was wrong. Allen was dead in a three foot smear of blood. The sheriff and Coroner E. D. (Genie) Bellue empaneled an inquest jury at the scene.

Members were Jones, Bellue, Liberty Town Marshal C. L. Bates, recent sheriff E. L. (Brother) Caston, K. L. Gordon, Charles Purvis, Flynn Dixon Jr., B. A. (Sonny) Harvey and Quin Toney. Dr. W. D. Bridges also accompanied the party to the scene.

LEFT HOME

The coroner's jury found evidence to indicate that Allen had left his house in his truck between 6 and 7 p.m. to go to the house of a white man, Lloyd King north of Liberty on business.

Shortly after Allen left home, his son Henry and nephew John Wesley had also departed the tar-papered house to go to Gloster, about eight miles further west on Highway 24.

The youths had returned at midnight to find the father's truck in the 30 foot driveway from Highway 24 to the gap in the fence. They moved it so they could drive into the road to the house - and found Louis Allen's shot-torn body underneath.

That is when they drove eastward two miles to Sheriff Jones' house.

It appeared to the officers that Allen had returned home, halted his fairly new Ford truck, pulled up its emergency brake, left the engine running and the light on and dismounted to undo the two barbed wire loops that closed the fence.

DEATH APPROACHES

He had lifted the top loop of the gap when, apparently, he became suddenly, terrifyingly aware of the approach of doom. He dived under the truck and died there in a crescendo of gunfire.

His wife told Sheriff Jones that she heard three shots in front of the house about 8:35 p.m. Friday. She fixed the time by the fact that what she said was her favorite television program, featuring somebody named Jimmy Newman, had just come on at 8:30, and she was listening to it, or watching it, when she heard the shots.

WIFE SAW LIGHTS

She went to a front window and could headlights shining near the highway 125 yards away, but did nothing about it. She said she returned to the window several more times before she went to bed and saw the lights each time, but growing dimmer.

The lights had gone out with the truck's battery and the engine when her son and the other youth reached the scene.

Dr. Bridges' examination at the scene also fixed the time of death at about 8:30 to 9 p.m. Friday, or somewhat more than three hours before the body was found.

TIME PINPOINTED

King confirmed that Allen was at his house on business Friday night, leaving about 8:10. Some 20 or 25 minutes would be required to travel the distance tween the two places, Jones said.

It is the sheriff's opinion that the Negro's assassin either rose up suddenly from the deep ditch south of the highway or came swiftly over the crest of a hill a few yards east in a vehicle and fired from the highway.

In either case, it appeared that Allen knew what he was in for, did not have time to run, and dived under the truck in frantic desperation.

Sheriff Jones said that several persons had appeared to tell him that, at one time or another from 9 to midnight Friday, they had passed and had seen the truck with the lights on.

NEWS SPREADS

By Saturday noon the word of the Negro's death had spread to many areas of the U. S., particularly Jackson -- where Moses' group and other integration organizations are centered for Mississippi; Milwaukee, where a brother of Allen's lives, and New York, where Carl Rachlin an integrationish lawyer, has headquarters.

Allen's brother, Morris, told the Milwaukee Journal that his brother had once testified against a white man charged with killing another Negro. The brother added that Louis had been subjected to "harassment by the law" since then.

Sheriff Jones said Sunday that he believed he was in better position, through having been chief deputy sheriff for the past four years during most of Amite Count's civil rights agitation, to know the leaders among the Negro integrationists than almost anybody else.

NO 'RIGHTS' TROUBLE

He added that, to his knowledge, Allen had not been in any position in integration efforts. The sheriff said, however, that Allen had been in trouble with the law many times, mostly on bad checks and concealed weapons.

The Negro also recently seemed to have been having domestic problems, including reported violence, the sheriff indicated.

Edward Smyth, president of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Associated Press Saturday he had asked the NAACP's field representative in Jackson to investigate.

WHITE LAWYER HEARD

Rachlin, who was chief counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) when the recent city administration of McComb defeated the organization and secured a federal court injunction against "test rides" to the McComb bus station in 1961, was next heard from.

"Louis Allen has just been killed Liberty, Miss.," the white lawyer said in a telegram to U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. "Ten others have been wounded since the Herbert Lee killing. Other abuses in Hattiesburg and Canton require immediate presence of federal marshal."

Rachlin's telegram did not identify others allegedly sounded.

FBI SENT IN

In Washinton, the Justice Department said it had asked the FBI to start immediately upon an investigation to determine whether there was basis for federal action.

Jones said Sunday he believed the G-men were concentrating upon the question of whether there was a civil rights violation involved in Allen's killing.

He emphasized that he did not think the agents were probing the killing, as such, and that he likewise did not believe they would find the Negro-white question a ruling factor.

WIFE HURT

The sheriff said that Allen's wife was injured on the head several weeks ago to an extent that stiches were required. At the time, he continued she told a physician treating her that she had be struck by her husband.

"She says now that she fell and struck her head on a bedpost," Jones added. He said that he had also been told that Friday afternoon, the victim and his wife had a "bitter word battle" on the streets of Liberty.

The sheriff said he was told during the inquest Saturday morning by Henry Crawford Allen, son of the dead man, that "mamma has been expecting this."

But, later, when he took a statement from the youth, the latter said the sheriff had misunderstood him.

LEE DEATH WITNESS

On Sept. 25, 1961, Louis Allen was one of three Negro and two white witnesses to the fatal shooting of Herbert Lee, 52, a Negro farmer of the Fifth District of Amite County, by his neighbor, State Rep. E. H. Hurst, at a liberty cotton gin.

A member of a coroner's jury that cleared Hurst the next day says that Allen told the jurors that, following an argument over an old debt owed by Lee to Hurst, the Negro came on the legislator with a tire tool in his hand; was warned by Hurst not to come closer, then was shot by the white man when he continued approaching.

But later, when the now familiar civil rights violation hue and cry had been raised in connection with Lee's killing, Allen changed his story and related a different version to FBI agents, Liberty sources say.

Strictly non-documented rumors have been current in and around Liberty since the Lee case of 1961 that Allen may have become a "tip-off man" for the integration-minded Justice Department.

Similarly, there was at one time a belief that the logger was one of the spearheads of a reported complaint that "economic pressure" was being applied against some Amite County Negroes.

OTHER TROUBLES

Then, in 1962, Allen was arrested by Amite officers and charged with trespass and interference with officers when he interposed himself in the case of a number of Negro shoplifters held in jail in Liberty after their arrest with a large number of stolen suits and other items of clothing.

Last October he gave Sheriff E. L. Caston a bad check for his motor vehicle tags and was bound over to the grand jury that will meet this month in circuit cout, Jones--a deputy at that time --said.

In addition, he has an appeal of his conviction and fine of $100 and 10 days in jail on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon from a justice of the peace court coming up in the same term of court, the sheriff said.

Over the past several years the Negro had been held on other bad check and similar cases, the officer added.

But civil rights affair? Not to his knowledge, Jones said. The sheriff said even the rumor that Allen changed his Lee killing story in a FBI report was news to him -- he did not know if it happened.

WEST OF LIBERTY

The Allen home is exactly west of the Tanyard Creek bridge on Highway 24 leaving Liberty for Gloster. Allen, his wife, Elizabeth, and their baby Mary Elizabeth, 3, liver there.

The two sons, Tommy Louis Allen, 22, and Henry Crawford Allen, 18, and a stepdaughter, Elaine Allen, have liberty addresses but live elsewhere.

The funeral was scheduled for 11 a. m. today at the Star Hill Methodist Church.

Further Incidents in Southwest
Mississippi at Time of Louis
Allen Killing and Shortly After

The reason for this rash of incidents is not clear. Some or all of them may be related to the Herbert Lee and Louis Allen killings.

Mr. Jack White, 40 years of age, was told by Mr. Daniel Jones and another man named Mr. Travis that he had to leave town also or something just might happen to him. He worked at a Texaco Service Station in Amite County. He had to leave town on the 7th of March.

Mr. Cleveland Walker, 65 years old, worked at the Fare Way Grocery Store in Liberty, Amite County. He was told by Daniel Jones that, "I guess it would be better if you leave Amite County." He had to leave the county on the 10th of March.

Rev. James Caston, 45 years of age, had to leave town on the 12th of March. He was told that he had to leave by Daniel Jones. He (Daniel Jones) said that there would be more people involved in activities having to leave the county of Amite and the city of Liberty, Mississippi.

At some point during this period they shot at Jack White when he was leaving town so he had to get out of his car and run on foot.

Mr. C. said that someone told him in Gloster that his life was threatened, but he hasn't heard anything definite about it yet. He also said that he wasn't going to leave town because he isn't afraid of what they might do to him. "They" wanted to know if he belongs to the NAACP and "all that other stuff that people are getting involved in."

Sheriff Daniel Jones went to Parish Hill Baptist church and told them "that they better not have anymore church or any kind of meeting there at night unless they wanted to die." Now they are not having any kind of meeting anywhere in Amite County at night.

Mr. F. said "that he saw a white man looking in the church one night when they were having church meeting."

M . G. got a letter in the mail saying "So many days for you to leave Liberty." This man had something to do with the beating of Robert P. Moses in Liberty in August, 1961.

Rev. Johnson also had to leave Meadville, Mississippi (Franklin County) and they told him that he had better not be caught in Liberty if he wanted to live.

Early in 1964 a number of cross burnings were reported in southern Mississippi. Following is a list indicating where some of these burnings occurred.

PIKE COUNTY

1. McComb ... Earl Moses' Shoe Shop, Burglund Super Market, Willy Martin's house, Hill Baptist Church, Enterprise-Journal Office, the Emerich home (editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal).

2. Magnolia ... Cherry Street (at a place where a cafe used to be), Pleasant Spring Church (People were having a prayer meeting and looked out the window th see a furning cross), the Court House in Magnolia, Rose Hill Community Center (owned by Mr. Coney).

3. Summit ... Lucile's Place (a cafe), Annie Mae Hughes' home.

4. Beartown ... C.C. Bryant's home (on the northern side), Joe White's home.

AMITE COUNTY

1. Liberty ... James Caston's home (a Negro about 45 years old -- not a registered voter. His address is P.O. Box 24, Liberty); Mrs. Alma Rogers' home (a Negro about 36 or 37 years old, not a registered voter. She gets her mail at General Delivery, Liberty).

2. Gloster ... Cleveland Walker home (a Negro about 65 years old. He receives his mail at General Delivery, Gloster); Arthur Powell's home (a Negor, he receives his mail at General Delivery, Gloster).

Report by a White SNCC Worker
Concerning Louis Allen Case

At the time of Allen's arrest in Liberty in November, 1963, on the charge of passing a bad check and having a concealed weapon, I called Negro residents in Amite County in an attempt to get details concerning the case. It was impossible to get information. The local Negroes recognized from my voice that I was white, and would not even acknowledge that they knew Allen.

Between March 15 and 20 of this year (1964) I talked with a Negro in Liberty who has been in touch with the movement. I asked him to bring some people to Jackson for a film to be made by National Education Television. I wanted him to bring any local people who would be willing to discuss the situation in Amite County. He said that Negroes are afraid to leave the county, because white people become suspicious of anyone who leaves the county, even for an afternoon.

[1964]

PROSPECTUS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM SUMMER

> "It can be argued that in the history of the United States democracy has produced great leaders in great crises. Sad as it may be, the opposite has been true in Mississippi. As yet there is little evidence that the society of the closed mind will ever possess the moral resources to reform itself, or the capacity for self-examination, or even the tolerance of self-examination."
>
> from Mississippi: the Closed Society
> by James W. Silver

It has become evident to the civil rights groups involved in the struggle for freedom in Mississippi that political and social justice cannot be won without the massive aid of the country as a whole, backed by the power and authority of the federal government. Little hope exists that the political leaders of Mississippi will steer even a moderate course in the near future (Governor Johnson's inaugural speech notwithstanding); in fact, the contrary seems true: as the winds of change grow stronger, the threatened political elite of Mississippi becomes more intransigent and fanatical in its support of the status quo. The closed society of Mississippi is, as Professor Silver asserts, without the moral resources to reform itself. And Negro efforts to win the right to vote cannot succeed against the extensive legal weapons and police powers of local and state officials without a nation-wide mobilization of support.

A program is planned for this summer which will involve the massive participation of Americans dedicated to the elimination of racial oppression. Scores of college students, law students, medical students, teachers, professors, ministers, technicians, folk artists and lawyers from all over the country have already volunteered to work in Mississippi this summer -- and hundreds more are being recruited.

Why a project of this size?

1. Projects of the size of those of the last three summers (100 to 150 workers) are rendered ineffective quickly by police threats and detention of members.

2. Previous projects have gotten no national publicity on the crucial issue of voting rights, and hence, have little national support either from public opinion or from the Federal Government. A large number of students from the North making the necessary sacrifices to go South would make abundantly clear to the government and the public that this is not a situation which can be ignored any longer, and would project an image of

cooperation between Northern and white people and Southern Negro people to the nation which will reduce fears of an impending race war.

3.Because of the lack of numbers in the past, all workers in Mississippi have had to devote themselves to voter registration, leaving no manpower for stop-gap community education projects which can reduce illiteracy as well as raise the level of education of Negroes. Both of these activities are, naturally, essential to the project's emphasis on voting.

4. Bail money cannot be provided for jailed workers; hence, a large number of people going South would prevent the project from being halted in its initial stages by immediate arrests. Indeed, what will probably happen in some communities is the filling of jails with civil rights workers to overflowing, forcing the community to realize that it cannot dispense with the problem of Negroes' attempting to register simply by jailing "outsiders."

Why this summer?

Mississippi at this juncture in the movement has received too little attention -- that is, attention to what the state's attitude really is -- and has presented COFO with a major policy decision. Either the civil rights struggle has to continue, as it has for the past few years, with small projects in selected communities with no real progress on any fronts, or task force of such a size as to force either the state and the municipal governments to change their social and legal structures, or the Federal Government to intervene on behalf of the constitutional rights of its citizens.

Since 1964 is an election year, the clear-cut issue of voting rights should be brought out in the open. Many SNCC and CORE workers in Mississippi hold the view that Negroes will never vote in large numbers until Federal marshals intervene. At any rate, many Americans must be made to realize that the voting rights they so often take for granted involve considerable risk for Negroes in the South. In the larger context of the national civil rights movement, enough progress has been made during the last year that there can be no turning back. Major victories in Mississippi, recognized as the stronghold of racial intolerance in the South, would speed immeasurably the breaking down of legal and social discrimination in both North and South.

The project is seen as a response to the Washington March and an attempt to assure that in the Presidential election year of 1964 all American citizens are given the franchise. The

people at work on the project are neither working at odds with the federal government nor at war with the State of Mississippi. The impetus is not against Mississippi, but for the right to vote, the ability to read, the aspirations and the training to work.

Direction of the Project:

This summer's work in Mississippi is sponsored by COFO, the Council of Federated Organizations, which includes the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christain Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the NAACP, as well as Mississippi community groups. Within the state COFO has made extensive preparations since mid-January to develop structured programs which will put to creative use the talents and energies of the hundreds of expected summer volunteers.

Voter Registration: This will be the most concentrated level of activity. Voter registration workers will be involved in an intensive summer drive to encourage as many Negroes as possible to register. They will participate in COFO's Freedom Registration, launched in early February, to register over 400,000 Negroes on Freedom Registration books. These books will be set up in local Negro establishments and will have simplified standards of registration (the literacy test and the requirement demanding an interpretation of a section of the Mississippi Constitution will be eliminated). Freedom Registration books will serve as the basis of a challenge of the official books of the state and the validity of "official" elections this fall. Finally, registration workers will assist in the campaigns of Freedom candidates who are expected to run for seats in all five of the State's congressional districts and for the seat of Senator John Stennis, who is up for re-election.

Freedom Schools:

1. General Description. About 25 Freedom Schools are planned, of two varieties: day schools in about 20-25 towns (commitments still pending in some communities) and one or two boarding, or residential schools on college campuses. Although the local communities can provide school buildings, some furnishings, and staff housing (and , for residential schools, student housing), all equipment, supplies and staff will have to come from outside. A nationwide recruitment program is underway to find and train the people and solicit the equipment needed. In the schools, the typical day will be hard study in the morning, an afternoon break (because it's too hot for an academic program) and less formal evening activities. Because the afternoons are free, students will have an opportunity to work with the COFO staff in other areas of the Mississippi Freedom Summer program, and the additional experience will enrich their contribution to the Freedom School sessions.

a. Day Schools. The day schools will accommodate about 50 students, with a staff of 15. There are 20 communities, located in all five Congressional districts of the state, where the people in the community have indicated that they want a Freedom School and are cooperating in finding facilities and housing. These are the towns of some size, where the local Negro communities can provide housing for the staff, and where a suitable building can be located and safely leased. The day schools will attract high school students from the immediate area only, since there are no provisions planned for living in, but there will be organized contacts -- exchanges, sports events, etc.---between dat Freedom Schools across the state. The sessions will present similar but not identical material, so the students can profitably attend one or both sessions. This will allow some adjustment for students who must work during the cotton-picking season, and faculty people who are unable to stay six weeks.

b. Boarding Schools. The one or two boarding schools will accommodate 150 to 200 students apiece, in a college-campus atmosphere. There will be one six-week session of the boarding schools. The curriculum will be similar to that of the day schools, but on a more intensive level, and with an addition goal of bringing together and training high quality student leadership. The boarding schools will recruit students who have displayed some leadership potential, and can profit from the more intensive approach.

c. Curriculum. The aim of the Freedom Schools curriculum will be to challenge the student's curiosity about the world, introduce him to his particularly "Negro" cultural background, and teach him basic literacy skills in one integrated problem. That is, the students will study problem areas in the world, such as the administration of justice, or the relation between state and federal authority. Each problem area will be built around a specific episode which is close to the experience of Mississippi students. The whole question of the court system, and the place of law in our lives, with many relevant ramifications, can be dealt with in connection with the study of how one civil rights case went through the courts and was ultimately decided in favor of the defendant. The episode of Congressman Jamie Whitten's tractor deal, where Whitten quashed a federal program to train over 2,000 tractor drivers in the Mississippi Delta (because it would have been integrated) can lead one into the whole area of state and federal relations. The campaign of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer for Congress (running against Jamie Whitten) provides a basis for studying all the forces which are against her, and which have worked against a Negro's even attempting to run for Congress in Mississippi. Planning the COFO project to challenge the regular Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention provides the starting-point for a study of the whole presidential nomination and election procedures. These and

other 'case studies' which are used to explore larger problem areas in society will be offered to the students. The Negro history outline, as presently planned, will be devided into sections to be coordinated with the problem-area presentation. In this context, students will be given practice activities to improve their skill with reading and writing. Writing press releases, leaflets, etc., for the political campaigns is one example. Writing affidavits and reports of arrests, demonstrations, trials, etc., which occur during the summer in their towns will be another. Using the telephone as a campaign tool will both help the political candidates and help students to improve their techniques in speaking effectively in a somewhat formal situation. By using a multi-dimensional, integrated program, the curriculum can be more easily absorbed into the direct experience of the students.

d. Students. Students for the Freedom Schools will be recruited through established contacts with ministers, educators, and other organizational contacts in the state. Around a hundred applications have already been returned, and we do not anticipate that written applications will form the bulk of the students selected. A state-wide student organization, the Mississippi Student Union, has recently been formed, and will be important to the recruitment of students. Students who have shown evidence of leadership potential will be encouraged to attend the statewide boarding schools, to meet students from other parts of the state, and lay the foundation for a much broader student movement.

e. Staff. Both professional and non-professional teachers will participate in the staffing of the schools. Professional teachers will be sponsored by the professional teachers' associations, the National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Church and other institutions with educational resources. The non-professional teachers will be selected from among the applicants for the summer project. A special delegation of Chicago high school student who have taught Negro history to other students their own age under the auspices of Chicago's Amistad Society, will work as student teachers in the Negro history program.

f. Schedule. The boarding school staff and staff for the first session of the day schools will go through a general orientation program with the community center staf probably held at Mt. Beaulah. This orientation will run July 8 12. On July 13, the boarding schools and the firs session of the day schools will receive students. Orientation for the teaching staff of the second session of th day schools will be held August 5-9. On August 10, the second session of the day schools will start classes. The sessions will end on August 22 for the boarding schoo and August 30 for the second-session day schools.

Community Centers: The Community Centers program projects a netword of community centers across the state. Conceived as a long-range institution, these centers will provide a structure for a sweeping range of recreational and educational programs. In doing this, they will not only serve basic needs of Negro communities now ignored by the social service provisions of the State, but will form a dynamic focus for the development of community organization. The educational features of the centers will include job training programs for the unskilled and unemployed, literacy and remedial programs for adults as well as young people, public health programs such as prenatal and infant care, basic nutrition, etc. to alleviate some of the serious health problems of Negro Mississippians, adult education work shops which would deal with family relations, federal service programs, home improvement and other information vital to the needs of Negro communities, and also extracurricular programs for grade school and high school students to supplement educational deficiencies and provide opportunity for critical thought and creative expression. Each center would have a well-rounded library because Negroes in many communities now have no access to an adequate library.

Though the community centers program is primarily educational, some of each center's resources would be used to provide much-needed recreational facilities for the Negro community. In most communities in Mississippi the only recreation outside of taverns is the movies, and for Negroes this means segregated movies. If there is a movie theater in the Negro community, it is old, run-down, and shows mostly out-of-date, third-rate Hollywood films. The film program of the centers will not only provide a more agreeable atmosphere for movies, it will bring films of serious content which are almost never shown in Mississippi, where ideas are rigidly controlled. Other recreational offerings will be: music appreciation classes, arts and crafts workshops, drama groups, discussion clubs on current events, literature and Negro achievement, etc., pen pal clubs, organized sports (where equipment allows), and occasional special performances by outside entertainers, such as folk festivals, jazz concerts, etc., organized story-telling for young children will be entertaining, and will introduce them to the resources of the center's library and to reading for pleasure in general.

Special Projects:

a. Research Project -- A number of summer workers will devote themselves to research on the economic and political life of Mississippi. Some of this work can be done outside the state, but much will need resources which can be found only in Mississippi. In addition, a number of people will be asked to live in white communities to survey attitudes and record reactions to summer happenings.

b. Legal Projects -- A team of lawyers and at least 100 law students are expected to come to Mississippi to launch a massive legal offensive against the official tyranny of the state of Mississippi. Law students will be dispersed to projects around the state to serve as legal advisors to voter registration workers and to local people. Others will be concentrated in key areas where they will engage in legal research and begin to prepare suits against the state and local officials and to challenge every law that deprives Negroes of their freedom.

c. White Communities -- Until now there has been no systematic attempt by people interested in the elimination of hate and bigotry to work within the white communities of the Deep South. It is the intention of the Mississippi Summer Project to do just that. In the past year, a significant number of Southern white students have been drawn to the movement. Using students from upper Southern states such as Tennessee, and occasionally native Mississippians, SNCC hopes to develop programs within Mississippi's white community. These programs will deal directly with the problems of the white people. While almost all Negroes in Mississippi are denied the right to vote, statistics clearly indicate that a majority of whites are excluded as well. In addition, poverty and illiteracy can be found in abundance among Mississippi whites. There is in fact a clear area for Southern white students to work in, for in many ways Mississippi has imprisoned her white people along with her blacks. This project will be pilot and experimental and the results are unpredictable. But the effort to organize and educate whites in the direction of democracy and decency can no longer be delayed.

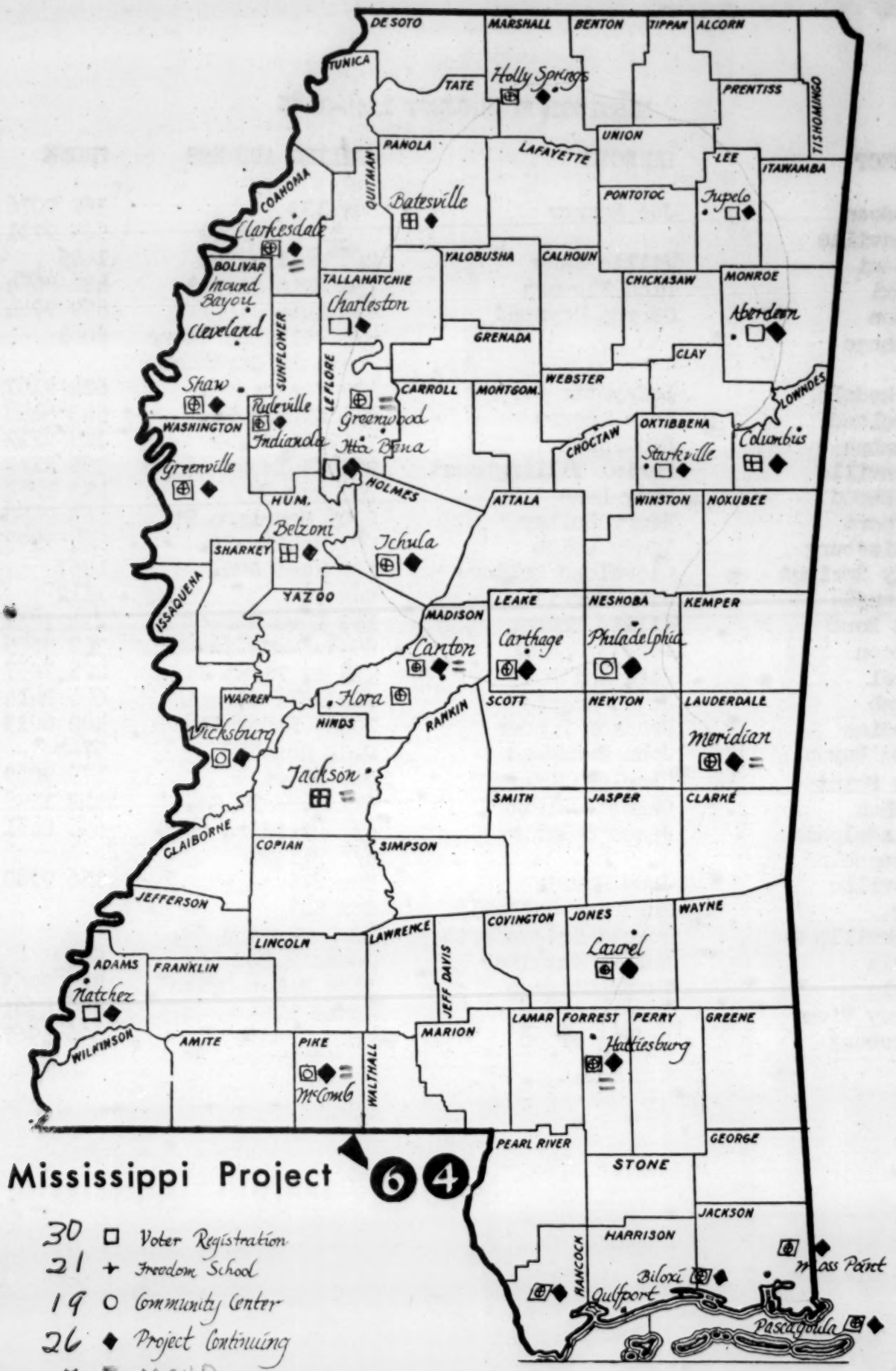
d. The Theater Project -- Sponsored by the Tougaloo Drama Department, this summer will also mark the beginning of a repertory theater in Jackson, Mississippi. The actors will be Negro Mississipians; the plays will dramatize the experience of the Negro in Mississippi and in America; the stage will be the churches, community centers and fields of rural Mississippi.

Using the theater as an instrument of education as well as a source of entertainment, a new area of protest will be opened.

Miss

MISSISSIPPI PROJECT 1964-1965

PROJECT	DIRECTOR	MAILING ADDRESS	PHONE
Aberdeen	Joe Maurer	Box 133	369 9076
Batesville		Route 2 Box 20	563 9731
Belzoni	Willie Shaw	268 Wallington	1445
Biloxi	Dick Flowers	732 Main Street	436 9654
Canton	George Raymond	838 Lutz	859 9944
Carthage		c/o Williams Store Route 2, Carthage	6081
Clarksdale	Lafayette Surney	429 Yazoo Ave.	624 9167
Cleveland	Lois Rogers	614 Church St.	843 5458
Columbus	Don White	1212 17 St. N	328 9719
Greenville	Muriel Tillinghaust	901½ Nelson	335 2173
Greenwood	Mary Lane	708 Ave. N	453 1282
Gulfport	Henry Bailey	2905 Harrison St.	863 9550
Hattiesburg	Sandy Leigh	507 Mobile St.	584 9993
Holly Springs	Cleveland Sellers	100 Rust Ave.	1257
Indianola	John Harris	Box 30	1112
Itta Bena	Willie McGhee	153 Love Street	254 7811
Jackson	Dick Jewett 1017 Lynch St.	~~853½ Short Street~~	352 9605
Laurel	Jeff Smith	518 E. First St.	428 7057
McComb	Jesse Harris	702 Wall Street	684 9414
Meridian	Preston Ponder	2505½ Fifth St.	482 6013
Mound Bayou	John Bradford	P.O. Box 443	57-M
Moss Point	Charles Mansor	609 Bowen	475 9069
Natchez	Chico Neblett	611 S. Wall St.	442 1298
Philadelphia	James Collier	c/o Meridian COFO	656 2451
Pascagoula		c/o Biloxi	
Ruleville	John Harris	Box 275	756 9980
Shaw	Mary Sue Gellatly	Box 547	
Starkville	Ronald Bridgeforth	10 Henderson St.	
Tchula	Hollis Watkins	Route 2 Box 56A	5989
Tupelo	Isaac Coleman	1132 Hilda Drive	842 9963
Valley View	Andrew Green	Route 1	859 4361
Vicksburg	Dennis Brown	1016 Hossley	636 5967



Mississippi Project 64

30 □ Voter Registration
21 + Freedom School
19 ○ Community Center
26 ◆ Project Continuing
7 = MCHR

8:30 p.m.

Canton, 8:45 pm.: kids are leaving at 8:45 a.m. and congregating there at 7 a.m. for school..

mc kendall

McComb: Ed McCusker of AP reports a bomb scare yesterday in the barbecue pit of Robe t Long, Prin. of Eva Gordon Schl. Minor damage

Greenwood : Anthony Jones was beaten by officer Roy Logan, Greenwood city police, o way to jail. Bail $50.

Ra2@ville: 9:20p.m. all ok. Chris wants his mail, supposed to be forwarded from Coll Inn.

McComb : Mrs. Quinn's Cafe raided tonight. Convicted about a week ago, poss. of illegal liguor. Today sheriff raided. Courteous. Comment by one county policeman"we're not going to pull off anything like the city police did".

Indianola : Mary ann Cohen. What's up on Charles Jones? Explained that Frank Jones will check there tomorrow; Charles is not hurt. They have raised 800 $ there for bail. F.JONes says to spring them if they want, he'll be there tomorrow anyway.

SItta Bena

Greenwood: 4 people coming to Greenwood have come here and are safe.
2 whites from Greenville going to Greenwood have car trouble , they may or may not have left Jackson, have they? Mary Lane gave this information, no names known.
Someone was arrested in Greenwood theis summer for fighting with her sister, look in George Johnstons file for the name, the FBI wants it. Girls first name was Clara.?
Lawyer Carsie Hall should be contacted as soon as possible tomorrow morning to find out when the people that were arrested in Indianola last year and jailed for passing out leaflets should be in Greenwood, in order to find affidavits for removal of the case to Federal Court. --- Anthony Leonard Jones, talked to lawyer Frank Jones right here.

Holly Springs: Merrill and Dahl arrived ok. Call-1: a.m.

Gulfport: 1:00 a.m. still no word on Flowers and Bailey. Biloxi doesn't know, have called area jails. Hattiesburg no answer. Calling county jails now

Biloxi: Flowers and Baily in Hattisburg, Will drive in in the morning.

COPY

(at 9:00)

Western Union 9:45 Reinhard Batdorf from Seattle, WASHINGTON will arrive train station tomorrow at noon. Will report to office
GulfPort & Biloxi: 9:50 Send checks to Benny Jackson or Clemson as Flowers is out of town next week. Thank you Jimmy Bolton for these kind words.
Hildston 10:20 Don Hamer and Larry Stevens were arrested at 9:30 p.m. for improper license and~~vagrancy~~. They were returning from West Grove with Jimmy Howard, a local Negro boy. Howard was not arrested, but he was a witness. Jim Boebel a carpenter for the community center phone this in. They were allowed one phone call from the police station and they phoned Jim at the Howard's residence. Lexington jail, Holmes county; picked up by highway patrol. Trial set for Sept. 14 at 6:00 pm. Judge Lehman is sick, his wife refused to call him to phone. Called again and phones weren't answered. The charge according to the arresting officer is: no drivers license and improper lights on one(wasn't smart enough to know which one) and improper use of drivers license by the other.

FBI Called at 11:40. Should maybe have called the Mounties for all the help, probably. Why did you call us? he asked. Because I like to hear your voice.(humor)
John SMITH 12:15 John Allen. Tschula 5989 (Howard) Hamer also charged with vagrancy. Get Lawyer up there and call as soon as you know when he is coming.
Tuscola There are poor whites here. We saw some picking cotton in the fields . That is poor.

[redacted] September 6, 1964 [redacted]

Brookhaven 7:00 Jake McGee, anthony Jones [redacted] was arrested for indecent exposure at 3:00 Sunday $0.00 bond, was beaten and carried to to doctor by officer Miller Watts, injury black eye.
Been informed that there is a warrant out for the arrest of Silas McGhee. They do not know the charge.

Hazlehurst 7:15 Dickinmoore Nothing to report

Mount Hermon 7:20 line busy.

Bolesville 7:23 Being jammed on the radio $ Kirsty Powell

Cleveland , 7:30 Mrs. Rosa Rogers Nothing to report

Mound Bayou 7:30 Geraldine Thomas, Nothing to report

Amory 7:31 Mrs, Clayton Nothing to Report

Tunica 7:35 Bob Williams, Nothing to report

Moss Point 7:40, No answer

Biloxi [redacted] 7:55 Busy Dickie Flowers Nothing to report

Indianola 8:05 Marshall Kaufusky Everyone is back from jail. Two people were a chased after by a road grader.

McComb David Gerber , Time: 8:06 Nothing tobreport

Mandy Hamation reports that Freedom school students had been jailed tried without a lawyer and given maximum sentences have been in jail 40 days, need lawyers to have cases appealed al hough bond money has been raised by local people.

Natchez 8:20 No answer

Gulfport 8:25 no answer

Vicksburg 8:27 Mr. Griffith Nothing to report

Natchez No answer

Philadelphia [redacted] 8:30 Richard Tinsley Notying to report

Aberdeen 8:35 No answer

West Point 8 :37 All quiet

Shaw 8:38 Charles Bond Nothing to report

Valley View

Nathez 8:40 No answer

Canton 6:45 No answer

McComb 6:46 Calvin Hugee Nothing to report

Batesville No answer

Belzoni 6:43 Johnny Campbell, nothing to report

Lexington Dennis Brown nothing to report

Tylertown 7:00 Howard Davis Nothing to report

Attala County 6:39 [illegible]

Madison County 6:15, Joe Stiegler was arrested in Flora was driving through Flora and stopped at a red light, people in car were singing freedom songs when light turned green, they pulled off.. Police pulled in behind them in a car. Joe stopped, and got out of car then asked to by the local police, one asked for driver's license, other people in car heard one say something to Joe and then he said " I asked you a question nigger" after which he took the driver's lice nse and asked Joe to follow him. He followed him to the judge's house, charged yt with disturbing the peace and running a red light fine$16.00

Canton Houston Howard and Randy are needed in Canton immediately with the cars.

Philadelphia Allen Stiffmann, Nothing to report

Philadelphia 7:25 Mel who was picked in the [illegible] this morning's incident was released on bond $8.00.

Jackson: Live here

Shaw 7:35 Mary Sue Nothing

Canton 8:00; people have gone down to pickens; keep in close contact

Belzoni 8:05 pm; cops followed canvassing from door to door; lots of people watching and staring; this is new; hasn't happened before; probably because there are white people in the project now.

Hattiesburg 8:35 Barbara Swartzbaum
nothing

Attala 8:42 Mr. Howard, Nothing

[illegible] 8:38 Swartzman Nothing

McComb 8:45 Mrs. Ernestine Bishop, the lady who took her daughter th the Sumrit Elementary School on Tuesday was threatened today. She was told that she had to leave Mississippi by Saturday. An unconfirmed report
is that the white woman who delivered the message to Mrs. Bishopen home, to her sister

Greenville 9:12 King Knight had a seizur on the railroad tracks was taken to the hospital by police, he was put out of the emergency room and will be released from the hospital tonight. Greenville CCFC has no place to put him up.

McComb Chief Mrs. Ernestine Bishop, the lady who took her daughter to the white Summit Elementary call on Tuesday, was threatened today. She was told she had to leave Mississippi by Saturday An unconfirmed report is that the white ladies who brought the oral message to Mrs. Bishop's home, to her sister [redacted] Mrs. Burris, who is affiliated with the Animal Hospital on route 51 (THIS NAME IS NOT FOR RELEASE)

Meridian 9:35 Jim Collier Nothg to report

Greenwood: Busy

Marks 9:42 No answer

Mound Bayou Geraldine Jones 9:43 Nothing

Ruleville 10:38 Ruleville reports that Bob Newell has not contacted them since this morning, left for Greenville this morning may have taken King Knight with him.

Laurel 10:40 Mrs. Clayton, nothing to report

Cleveland 10:40 LOCAL PERSON no report

Natchez 10:40 Mr. Metcalf no report

Tupelo 10:55 Ike Coleman nothing

Moss Point 11:02 No answer

Biloxi 11:04 No answer

Indianola 11:15 Georgiana Kazinsky nothing

McComb 9:35

arrested person

Canton George Raymond couldn't get [redacted] out of jail.

Ruleville Towed Volks. to Greenville this morning car is still there. King said that he thought was going to stay in the city tonight. According to King, he went to Cleveland. Car towed in by a Negro No information as to whether the car is there in the shop where it was towed.

McComb 11:40 Cephus Hughes Nothing to report

Batesville No answer
Gulfport

McComb, 7:50: no answer.....pmh

Moss Point : 8:45 Loc,l people in Moss Point want to boycott schools. Small children have to walk about three (3) miles to school every day in heavy traffic which is very dangerous . Right now there are 200 elementary children out of school. Their parents won't let them enroll in school. Mondazy they hope to have the big boycott.

Greenwood : 9:45. Trail for peter Kaiser is today at 1:00 pm. He he needs a lawyer.

Canton: 11:05 William Forsyth is out of jail on$16.00 bond. Got out about 10:00am this morning. George Raymond.

Meridian : 11:45 The Negro girl that was arrested in Meridain and was beaten in jail is now out. Her fine was$15:00. The girl that was with her Willie maeWallace, says that she is guilty and wants to turn herself in,but she is afraid to. Because Lee Roberts the officer that afrested and beat the other girl has threateded to beat her if she id arrested. They have a warrent for her arrest. Called in by Lilly Chandler.

Marks: 12:15 The Quitman Co. school board met last night. County superintendent Craig refu sed to admit 4 Negro students tp Mark High(all white highschool). On the bases that they have not filled out a transfer application. The county Superintendent said that they would not be admitted because they had already had 2 months of education in the Negro school and the white children had not. The Negro schools have a split session, 2 months of summer school. David Bradshaw.

Moss Point 1:00 pm Local people in Moss Point plan to march their children to school Monday morning between 6 and 7 (about 200 children. They want national coverage. Robert Smith.

Aberdeen : 1:50 10 COFO workers went to the jail about 11'30 this morning to visit Wafren Galloway , they were not allowed to see him.

McComb: 1:30 Some one threw a stike of dynamite into the yard of Rev. James Baker's home about 12:30 last night. Mrs baker was awaken by the sound of a car pulling off away from her home going in the direction of McComb. The blast went off a few seconds after the car polled off. The dynamite made a small hole in the yard about 4 inches, it blew leaves off the tree and broke 2 or3 windows. The dynamite landed under the tree, Rev. Baker is the pastof of Rockie Point Church. He has not been involved in any Civil Rights activitees. The sheriff was there shortly after the bombing. It was reported to COFO this morning about 9:00am. Some COFO workers went to Rev. James' house later this morning. Dave Gerber.

Canton2 2:20 There is a rumor that a body wearing a CORE shirt has been pulled out of a river. George Raymond and other COFO workers are out investigating. Dr. Buckingham.

Greenwood : 3:05 There is a warrant for Silas McGee's arrest. Before he was shot he had a parking ticket for$5.00 for improper parking. The day before he was to go to court he was shot, and he didn't appear for court. He now has to pay$10.00 Mary Lane.

Rule ville: 3:30 pm Yesterday $ 800.00 bond was paid to get thw people out of jail in Indianola. Charles McLaurin was told by the Sheriff that he had to wait until 4:00 to get them out. He was supposed to met the sheriff at his office at 4:00 to sign a release slip. At 4:oopm he went ot thw sheriff's office the shdriff was not there. He then went to the Chief of police's office.The chief told him that the sheriff had the slip. Meanwhile the sheriff called the county farm and told the jailer to put the people ogt. They were kicked out the county farm and made to walk down a deserted road. They were being followed by a truck with some white men in it, that had rifels. McLaurin was on his way to the mounty farm, and he picked them up on the road and took them to Indianola. Charles McLaurin.

Canton: Story on body so far: 4:55 p.m. called George Raymond... identified as Henry Orsby of New Orleans, visiting parents in O in Pickens, reported missing Sunday morning, body was found in the Black River at 9 A.M. had a apparently been there for several days. Victim was wearing a white COME too shirt. He was found by workers for a paper hauling co., the Penn Jr. ~~apparently~~ Woo co. The COFO office was informed by a negro worker for the Penn Jr. Company, Henry Earl Highway patrol and workers ~~recover~~ COVERED BODY BEING HELD IN Holmes County. Carsby was 14 years old. No indication yet of fould play

Jackson: Five local COF workers not served in Primo's, Capitol St. Info taken Gus Primo told no service. Turned over to legal 4:30 p.m.

Belzoni 5:15 Willie Shaw and the entire SNCC staff of project are en route to Jackson.

Columbus: Mike Higson 5:17 Nothing to report.

Greenville 5:26 Nothing to report

West Point 5:25 Monday evening a '62 white Impala stopped in front of home of local person where workers were livind and ~~d~~started shouting taunts at them. Beer bottle was thrown at the front steps of the house.

Hattiesburg 5:42 Line busy

Tchula 5:44, Nothing to report

Hattiesburg 5:46 Joyce Brown nothing to report

Holly Springs 6:48 Dorothy Louie Nothing to report

Itta Bena 5:40 No answer

Meridian 6:55 line busy

Greenwood 5:45 B Nothing to report

Marks 6:01 Dick Moore Nothing to report

Mound Bayou 6:02 Geraldine ThomAS Nothig to report

Meridian 6:10 Freeman Cocrost Nothing tob report

Ruleville 6:15 Chris McCormick, Nothing to report

Cleveland 6:18 Henry Davis Nothing to Report

Laurel 6:20 Mrs. Clayton, Nothing to report

Tupelo 6:15 line busy

Moss Point, 6:27 Nothing to report

Biloxi 6:29 No answer

Indianola 6:30 [illegible]

Jackson: 8:45 About 20 Negro high school students gathered at the COFO office to get ready to attempt to register at three all white high schools. Murrah, Provind,and Central High schools. They will be going in groups of three to the different schools. The first group left about 8:45 the next group will leave about 10:30.
The following is a report from one of the students that went ot Murrah High school. " We afrived at Murrah at nine o'clock this morning. There were four policemen at the school. We were not asked any questions by them, but the adults that was with us was stopped by them. The four of us Lydia Hollins,Larry Washington,Denver Washington and myself Hymethia Washington went as far as the door There we were stopped by a man which I took for granted to be the principal. He told us that we would have to register at the school that we attended ladt year, and then go to Mr. Amos Wright's office and apply for a transfer. Then he would be willing to accept us as students. I had already asked that my transcript be sent to Murrah from Brinkley, the school I attended last year. The principal at Murrah told me that it had not been sent there. The students(white) at Murrah were quite. Hymethia.Washington
Marion County Joe Maurer: Aberdeen. Arwnson took message. BOMBING. On Rt. 45 5 miles north of Aberdeen Mt. Moriah Baptist Church bombed last night at 9:00 (sept. 9). Aminister who is not the churches minister but preaches there sometimes says it blew some of the flooring and pews apart. Church was being rebuilt. (rust)
Bedlzoni Is Stigler out of jail? Hunter didn't know. Eric is to call. Radios need repair.
Canton : In request to Belzoni's Stigler, he is out of jail.
Meridian: 11:30 Last Friday 23 students tried to register at an all white school. Ben Chaney is one of these students. The superintendent now have the transcripts. The parents will be notified if they be accepted or not. Several of the students have already registered at the Negro school. 14 of them are going to try again to register at the white school on Monday. Mrs. Chaney, Ben's mother wants to stage a sit-in at the school if by Monday she has not heard anything from the superintendent. Sandi Watts.
Hattiesburg: 11:45 A massive selective riding campaign campaign is being conducted by the local people in Hattiesburg. The meetings are held every Thursday night in different parts of town. Money is raised for car pooling. Glenn
Freedom schools will reopen Oct. 1. They are working on getting Charles and Hancock out of jail. Hope to have Glenn out by Monday. Guyot and Billy McDonald will get out Sept. 11. Joyce Brown.
Greenwood : 11:55 Tomorrow Greenwood is planning to have people down to the courthouse all day from Greenwood and Itta Bena to try to register.
Natchez: 1:45 JanetJamott has been arrested in Natchez. She is charges with vagrancy. Can get out on$100.00 property bond. She called form the polic e department. She is 22 years olds from New York. The man's name that answered the phone in the police department is Charlie ? . George Metchalf called in that Chico Neblett and Jessie Bernard were arrested also on the same gharge as Janet . They were arrested about an hour ago.
Meridian: 2:45 Police dropped charges on the two Negro girls. One was arrested and beaten,fine $15.00 . She will have her doctor bills paid and the $15.00 returned. Theer was awarrant out for the other girl's arrest, tha charges were dropped on her. Louise Hermey.

Gulfport: 3:45. unconfirmed reoprt that Henry Bailey has been arrested,.This was called into the Gulfport office by a girl, don't have her name. He was at the central in Gulfport. Call back in 30 minutes. Jim Parry

Philadelphia ## 7:42 George Smith nothing

Clarksdale Dr, Thomson Bob Pitchlynn nothing

Aberdeen 6:55 Willie Hozan, nothing

West Point Bessie Bruce nothing to report

Natchez Jessie Bernard, will have Janet and Chico out of jail by Thonite

Shaw 7:15 Chris McCormick , King Knight is there and says that he is not going home that he wanted to goto ## Illinois ## ### th with the doctor..

Carthage William's never know anything, we need better communications system with Carthage.

Canton 8:10 Mary AnnShaupenko nothing

Belzoni local person nothing

Columbus 8:15 Ron Bridgeforth nothing

Greenville 8:17 Muriel nothing

Hattiesburg ######## Barbara Swartzbaum, nothing

Tchula 8:27 Mrs. Howard nothing

Holly Springs Ivanhoe is coming 10 hours from now.to Holly Springs or Jackson from Alabama 8:30 Dorothy Louie

Meridian 8:32 Sandy Watts nothing to report

Greenwood 8:38 Mary Lane nothing to report

Natchez 8:30pm Hunter calling Janet Jammot#. All out of jail now, Janet wiring Hunter back the $200 bail money not needed since local peole put up property bonds. Charles Evers helped out. The 3 COFO people were passing out leaflets for a mass meeting tonight and that's way the cops charged them with vagrance. The cops would not take cash bonds.

Canton - #: 11:00pm Expressed ## hope that we would not have to ask him, George Raymond, about the question ##### subsistance to ## ny more times.

Belzoni - 11:20 pm . Rosemary Freeman would like Eric Morton to contact Belzoni when he has the opportunity. Business.

Columbus - 11:25pm Willy Irving. Nothing.

Gulfport: 4:25 Henry Bailey was arrested about 3:30 in Gulfport on a warrant from Hattiesburg for forgery. He was picked up by the Gulfport City police. He is now being transfered to Hattiesburg. Mary Southerland

Canton Erie Orr Nothing

Belzoni 5:05 Rosemary Freeman Nothing

Columbus 5:10 Charles Ward Nothing

Greenville, Bob Newell was located in Greenville where he spent the day and night Muriel

Hattiesburg 5:20 Barbara Swartzbaum nothing

Tchula 5:25 Mrs, Howard, nothing

Holly Springs 5:30 Dorothy Lokie Nothing

Meridian 5:35 Roscoe Jones nothing

Greenwood 5:40 Idell Cress greenish blue 61 ford passing by with two white boys taking pictures of building two door no hub caps on wheels license N 6949

Marks 5:45 Dick Moore Dave Bradshaw and Dick walked into town to get a newspaper 20 minutes ago, as they were walking toward the office two men in a brown pick-up truck passed by the driver a pale man 6' tall with a red base ball cap on pointed at them and began to yell and called them nigger lovers and said he was going to tell the whole town who they were, he drove ahead and got out of his truck a in front of a gas station, gathered a crowd of four or 5 men,they yelled as they went by to the paper's office When they left they went the other way toward the courthouse,they were followed and tried to get others to join the crowd, asked how they would like being buried, tried to get one man to attack them but he let them go by, as they crossed track to go inthe Negro neighborhood again, they saw a highway patrol car and the white men turned around and left.

Mound Bayou Geraldine Thomas, nothing 5:57

Ruleville Kirsty, nothing Bob Newell and King Knighthave just arrived in Ruleville

Cleveland 6:05 Mrs. Rosa Rogers Nothing to report

Laurel Mrs. Clayton, nothing 6:10

Tupelo Roy Smith Nothing 6:15

Moss Point 6:20 Tillman McKeller Nothing

Delta
Indianola 6:25 Annie Shrader has arrived

McComb 6:30 Dave Gerber Mendy and Dave have arrived;

Gulfport local person nothing 6:38

Vicksburg 6:40 Mrs. Brown nothing

2:30
West Point - About a 1:45 a new model Mlac k car passed very slowlly 3 times and the third time a possibility of shots being fired. Thre shots were possibility fired. Heard shots and saw smoke. Jan Hillegas was in bed when heard car and watched as it went by. She called the Police shortly and they came by. They seemed to be helpful. Appear as if there was only one person in the car. Woman in who's residence she is staying says that the car did did speed away. E. calling
E. Simpson Stu House

Greenville: 3:45 Last night about 12:00 Sammy Davis Jr. a boxer, was driving from out of state. Had cat trouble in Greenwood. He called home and had money wired to Greenville. He drove another car to Greenville and left two of the men that was with him in Greenwood. When he got to Greenville he stopped at a gas station. There he had trouble with the attendant,he was shot at. After this happen he called the sheriff's office and talked with the jailer he was told to come back in the morning and file an affidavit. Then he tried to get in touch with the local NAACP office. Some one told him to go to Mr. Carter. He got in touch with Mr. Carter and left his family there. He then went back to Greenwood to see abot the two men that he left there. Mr. Carter suggested that he stay over night in Greenwood. Larry Brinton.

Natchez : 10:15 Trail for the threepeople that were arrested yesterday will be the 18th. Yesterday Hunter sent down bond money to get them out of jail. The Western Union closes at 8:00pm .The money got there about 7:30. Some one went down to pick up the money but it was closed. Janet said that they knew who the money was for and they closed the Western Union early so that they would not be able to get the money. Charles Evers was in town and he got them out. Janet Jemmott

Aberdeen : 11:35 All theaters are closed, and water fountains and seats have been taken out of all public places. John Buffington.

Hattiesburg: 11:45 Guyot, Charles,Glenn, and Billy McDonald are out of jail.

Greenwood: 2:45 12 people have taken the filled out registration form at Greenwood courthouse.

Cleveland : 3:10 Mrs. Rose Rogers got two threatening phone callsfrom a white man asking if any freedom riders stayed at her house. She told him no. He told her that he was going to burn down her house. Mrs. Rogers is the mother of Lois rogers,a citzenship teacher in Cleveland. Rebecca Rogers.

Natchez: 4:50 Natchez is having a mass meeting tonight at 6:00 pm. Chico Neblett.

Hattiesburg, 5:15 Barbara Swartzbaum When the attorneys questioned Henry Baily he daid that a man named Hunry Baily signed the check and not him. Person who swore out the warrant was Lawrence Session. Baily endorsed check on bottom and check was made out to Lee G. Hayes. Bond is now set for $7500, $5000 was previously stated and there will be no hearing set until at least a month from now.

Tchula 5:23 Larry Stevens Student expelled from Lexington Attendece Center today. Two students were dismissed from school for singing freedom songs during lanchtime, one returned to school the follwing day upon agreeing that she would not sing the songs anymore, The other student has been expelled.

Ruleville 5:55 Chris McCormick is in Cleveland for a few days.

Aberdeen 6:30 p.m. Nick Von Hoffman leaving state. Says that FBI feels Aberdeen bombing not connected with movement. NOT for consumption of press. bmm

Biloxi : 7:08 Dickie Flowers is en route to Jackson
white, on the COFO staff volunteer, Negro,
Indianola: George Marshall/and Dorothy Jean Hennéson/were almost run down today..
they were crossing the street in town and a car speeded up, obviously. 7:15 pm (pah)

Indianola 8:40 Frank Jones left Indianola at 7:30 ~~p~~ for Jackson

Cantone all o.k.

Indianola: H. Aaronson says they must file removal petitions tomorrow before noon. If no notary in Greenville, must come to Jackson by 9. They have staff mtg. 2nd dist. at Greenwood. Called Greenville- they have notary. all set..9:30 a.m.

Greenville: Pat Vale - Muriel wants tear-stained reports on Lee killing two years ago Amite County...HUNTER- she wantd documentary on all related events. Jesse- what is our budget ? We need immediate authorization to accept money for Herb Lee Mem.Fund . Settle problem of KE Knight ..may need court order. Called later- they are just interested- he's presumably left state.
Hattiesburg: 11:45 Kelley. o.k.

Tschula: 11:50p.m. Dick. What is the status of the school case of McKinley Bulick of Lexington ? Hunter please note. They would like this by tomorrow.

Holly Springs: 12:15a.m. ok
Itta Bena: ok
Meridian:12:20 o.k.
Greenwood : all ok
Marks: no answer
Ruleville: no answer, all numbers
Mound Bayou: no answer
Cleveland : all o.k.
Laurel: ~~xxbxxxxxx~~no answer.
Tupelo all o.k.

12
~~24~~, 1964

Belzoni 9:45 Willie Shaw: they need someone up there immediately to fix the radios--all three are out of order.

Hattiesburg 9:50 Sandy Leigh: Patrick Cameron 19, former COFO worker, shot and killed himself last night. In Hattiesburg. The death was ruled accidental. His mother is a block captain, was a delegate to Atlantic City, Mrs. Helen Anderson. Sandy had just spoken to him a few minutes before. (Local kid.) Was on his way to college, had stopped by to let COFO know he wouldn't be working any more with them. Had not been drinking (11:30PM Saturday night), in a parking lot of the High Hat Club, in a car. His own gun--he had been flashing it around before, joking, just a few minutes before when he talked to Sandy. Probably didn't know it was loaded. He was sober, because he doesn't drink. The cop, Kitchen, was sarcastic to the mother. He handed her Pat's billfold, and asked her, "~~xxxxxx~~ "what funeral home do you use?" ~~xxx~~ That was his way of announcing that Pat was dead. The doctor (white) had not told her--wouldn't even look at her. Sandy helped take her home, called Dr. Smith who came.

There was a girl in the car with him when it happened. Sandy will find out who.

5th disctict staff meeting there today 1:00. Everyone notified--Gulfport, Moss Point, Biloxi.

Aberdeen:10:00 Am Warren Galloway: There was an attempt to burn Dabbel Baptist Church on route 25 last night. Fire started on the grass under the ~~xx~~ front porch. Not too much damage because the wind must have blown it out. Warren discovered it this morning when the neighbors had told ~~it~~ him about it, walked over to see. (Called on a Watson)

Philadelphia 10:30 Jean Wheeler: have Jerome or Hunter call about press for tomorrow.

Jackson: Incident reported by Mr. Herman Grogan, ~~xxxx~~ 32 Pleasant S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Travelling through Jackson with brother, Rayward Grogan, and brother-in-law Aldon Campbell. Enrouge from Grand Rapids, Mich. to hometown of Iberbille, Louisiana, for vacation. In Jackson a station wagon with four white men picked them up and followed them 45 min.-1 hour. Description: '63 (about) white station wagon, probably a Ford. Did not noticd plate. During the time they followed them they occasionally passed and fode in ~~front~~ front. Herman Grogan was travelling in separate car from Rayward Grogan and Campbell. At one point, the two Grogan cars pulled off the car to talk about the station wagon. The station wagon went on ahead. The three men agreed that the other carload was looking for trouble, and decided to park and whit awhile in order to lose them. Then they went ahead, thinking that they had lost the other car. Just a couple of blocks down the road, though, they again picked up the station wagon. Not long after that,(possible a mile), the station wagon crowded the Campble and Grogan car off the road underneath an overhead bridge. Herman Grogan got caught in a stoplight somewhere before the bridge. Then he got caught somehow in traffic and had to circle a copple of blocks to get back to the bridge. When he got there, neither of the cars was there. He went on down Hwy. 51 looking ~~f~~or them, but didn't see anything. This happened at around 6:30 or 7:00 p.m. on Sat. ~~xxx~~ Sept. 12. Herman Grogan drove around town for several hours looking for the other car. He was afraid to go on (on Hwy 51) without the other car. Late in the evening he saw two policemen parked in front ~~of~~ of a cafe. He asked them to escort ~~xxx~~ him out of town, but they said they were off-duty, and could not escort him anywhere. He did not tell them about his brother and brother-in-law. About 11:00 p.m. he contacted a friend who lives in Jackson, Mr. Albert Taylor, ~~x~~ 3208 Hollywood. Mr. Taylor figured that the incident happened on Hwy. 51 south of town at the intersection of Hwy 80 (under the overhead bridge). Mr. Grogan doesn't know the town and doesn't know where any of the other things happened. Mr. Grogan spent the night with Mr. Taylor. At. 4:00 a.m. and 10:a.m. he called relatives in Iberville, La. and asked if the other car had made it home. at 10~~x~~:00 it still had not. Mr. Grogan

Greenville Muriel: 11:30--Muriel thinks Louie Grant's check should be cut from $18 to $9, and give the rest to Greenville COFO. (regular SNCC salary). Muriel also wants a plane ticket to go to Washington DC for a week Wednesday.

Jackson: 12:40. (Schaffee) talked again to Mr. Herman Grogan. Home is in Abbeville, not Iberville, La. Contacts there are Willie, Harold or Rayward Grogan. In the meantime, contacted FBI, Highway Patrol and local police along Hwy 51 to McComb. No information anywhere.

Indianola 11:45 Georgianne Kaminsky: Dorothy Jean Hennesen (local) and Georgeann (COFO) were refused service at the Piggly Wiggly (grocery store); the manager finally grudgingly took their money. Yesterday 12:30noon

Clarksdale 1:15 license on SNCC car isMB 2264.

Aberdeens 1:20--Warren Galloway: they need someone there to organize an MSU. Kids can register at anytime at the white school (he says), so some quick organizing would be helpful.

Jackson. 3:15. Mr. Grogan called. Saidthat the brother, etc. made it all right. The whites had followed them awhile, but they had ducked around and lost them. Then they dropped by some friends xxx in Hammond and had stayed overnight with them.

Tchula 4:15--~~XXXXXX~~

Oxford: Emmy Schrader. Picked up on speeding ch,ge $20. Jesse sats pay it. Check then in Tupelo in an hour..... bwm

Columbus: Cliff: Stuart Ewin in city jail- improper drivers license. Bail $200. Will not indicate fine. Police have impounded car, in Jane Wheeler's name. Says they insinuated stolen car charge. They held Cliff (Tupelo proj,), when let him go. Need authorization from Jane Wheeler, or her presence, ; Aronson says get warrant for arrest, try to bail out. Cliff hadto break nto Columbus office, no one there.
Tupelo..more recent word is that the charge is driving without authorization.
Philadelphia: called Jane Wheeler. She says Ewin has a notarized authorization from her. Cannot go tonight, certainly not alone. Toldher to stand by.
Tupelo: Ike Coleman- says charge is improper driv. license. Money(says Cliff in Columbus) coming from home. NB: Ewen just arrived from out of state today, so license is valid. Cliff will spend nite in Columbus. Trying to reach sheriff's office. bwm
Aberdeen- Last night the Daniel Baptist Chuch was burned.~~XXXXXXXX~~ The front porch was burned off and some grass in front of the church was burned. The church had no connection with the civil rights movement although they had ~~XXX~~ a few speakers there. The local people reported it to the police this morning . A comment of a patrolman who surveyed the damage was "Things ~~XXXXXXX~~ are going to get a lot worse."Neither the minister or any member of the congregation had been active in the c.r. movement.
Jackson 8:30 Lady called asking for Hunter Morey. Was given Aaronson's number. Then she announced that she was sure glad to have that because she was ferom the White Citzen's Council. Hunter was at Aaronson's the last we knew. amen

Meridian: 8:45 One of the girls that was arrested a few days ago and charged with disturbing the peace, was arrested again last night .
Greenville : 8:45pm This morning about 8:30 Lewis Grant was driving in Isaquena co. to pick up people to take to the staff meeting inGreenwood. He was comming around a corner and ran into a truck. Not much damage was done to the car. ~~Ben~~ One of the lights was busted out, and the finder was bent. The driver had no driver licesense and the car has no insurance. Larry Brinton.

Greenwood: 8:50 George Green says that we should ~~us~~ not give Lewis a sermon about ~~him~~ the accident.
Itta Bena 9:00 Mrs. McGee.Minister reported that office had been broken into this (rust) evening and ransacked. The locks on the door of the COFO office were broken. This was about 5:00 whenthen report was made to the McGee's. Everyone else was in GW.
Greenwood 9:20 Frank Jones has bail bond recipts for Anthony Jones $50. Lane id mailing Hines bond recipt to jackson. M re on Itta Bena. Mrs. McGee called Depty Webber. City police Gray was at place when Willie arrived back in IB. Asked for finger prints. denyed. Little was left in as they had moved most out day before. Library books pulled off the shelf, paper stolen, FREEDOM REGISTRATION forms tornup and missing. Stokley wants radio team, stokley wants randio team. Stockley wants.... Mrs. Jesse Mae H~use was served today to appear in court for lack of payment. Owed store $7.40 and payed $7.00 but didn't get recipt. Store was boycotted, so the rest wasn't payed. Trail on the 17 for $6.45 + costs.
McComb Mrs. Bidhop's home was not bothered except by haveing cars parkedout fornt and having the police drive by. One car from other incidences was parked out thre for 5 minutes.12 cars were at one place of repute in Summit, appearily waiting to move on Mrs, Bidhop.
Massachusetts OHIO 10:30 Joe Harridon. Is bringingtwo cars down but needs money. Wil Henry and another are travling with him, have money, but won't us it unless they can drive on of the cars. Called Greenwood for Stokley. He siad to call Harrison and tell Will to forget about coming back into the state unless he forks over. ONLY MUCH MUCH STRONGER. HE had terror in his voice. Calledd Atlanta, to replace callto joe.

GOOD NIGHT AND TAKE YOUR TEDDY BEAR TO BED AND TURN OFF THE LIGHT ., amen

9-14-64

Dick:

Here are copies of the WATS Reports that will be sent to you from time to time

E. H. Butler
(Gary)

Sept. 15----------

1:15 am Tchula: Don Hamer reported that the charges against him and Larry Stevens are correct except for vagrancy. Don Hamer had title to the car and Larry Stevens had a 50 dollar money order with him. They were arrested Sun. night on the road between Lexington and Tchcula, pulled off highway by State Highway Pabrolman #43. The project people raised bail and contacted lawyer, Frank Jones. Hearing postponed to tomorrow morning and will most likely be postponed again. Don Hamer said all people who raided bail will be repaid. Can be contacted at Tchcula COFO.

9:00 am Meridian Report on yesterdays attempt at school integration. Mrs. Chaney and four other mothers went back to the elementary school on the first day of classes to attempt to register their children. When they had tried on Sept. 4, they were told transfers from the original school were necessary. Were met at side lot by school officials and told they could not enter and would be notified, even though they had trandfers.
Local ministers and parents tried to register 5 at the local high school and 2 at the local junior high school. In both cases they were told by the principal that they could not be registered.

4:30pm Aberdeen Warren Galloway. Need some information about voter registration. There is no one at all in the Jackson office who is coordinating coter registratiOn??? The registrar has started making local peple take more than one test when they come to apply. Three people - one lady has taken two. What happens is that a person will come to register. Then he'll come back two weeks later and the registrar will tell him to take the test again. Hunter suggested sending complaints to the Justice Department and useing the COFO form for requesting the test results in accordance with the civil rights law. Galloway wants: copies of constitution sections (Miss.), copies of the civil rights bill,

4:55 McComb Malcolm Cnabell wants his mail forwarded if there is any here in the Jackson office
C. Hughs wants to know if the greenville office has the inc. policy on the house in McComb?

5:30 Itta Bena There wil l be a mass meeting in Itta Bena tonight. There is a letter that is being passed out in the white community that is calling all voter reg. attempts communist, etc. and this letter is telling negs. to shay away from the mass meetings. Mrs. McGee will send a copy of this letter to jackson

6:45 Tchula

The arrest of L. Stephens and Don Hamer

they were arrested two days ago. In the car there was a log of cofo papers these papers had important names and addresses on them
hamer has the feeling that these papers were taken by the local law officials
They were arrested by Moody and charged with vag., driving without a lisc. illg. use of lisc. and imp head lights

L. Stephens and Don Hamer were arrested two days ago by policeman Moody; five charges were pleaced against them: vagr., driving without a lisc., illeg., use of lisc, and improOer head lights.

When they were arrested they had some important papers in the car. Policeman Moody would not allow them to remove the papers from the car therefore, they are holding Moody responsible. These papers were lists of Contacts in the local communities
list of contacts in the different counties.
names of the steering committee for the second dist.
The car was gotten from the storgae garage today and the guy there (the forman) said that there were no papers in the car when he got it.
The sheriff and the jailer swore that there were no papers in the car and that they had seen no papers.

Batesville:

Hunter: Penny Patch calling from Batesville DR. Golberg , white male and nurse Brenda Price, Negro female, their car broke down inbetween Batesville and Clarksdale. They called Jackson, Jackson called Dr. Henry, and Dr. Henry called Batesville. Batesville ~~xxxxxx~~ sent out someone to look for their car. Their car is a 1964 Green Oldsmobile. Dr. Henry does not answer now and so he may have gone out there looking for them. The highway is # 6.
We are to call Dr. Henry at ~~xxx~~ all 3 places.

Greenwood: 8:30 - Mike Kenny left there at 6:00 driving '59 Ford - black - plate number is 26-4881. Left for Mileston, said that if he did not call back by 7:30 that something had happened to him. John call.

Tchula: Mr. Osell Michell, a local Negroe, left his home for Yazoo City at about 5:00 this afternoon with a white man driving a '64 Ford light green - the driver is supposed to be a tractor salesman for Case Tractor Firm in Yazoo - he has not returned yet although he was expected by 6:30. Stessed that it was very unusual for local person to do such a thing. Mike Kenny is at ~~#~~ Tchula, but ~~#~~ Hollis Wartken is not accounted for. Called at 8:45.

Greenwood. Frank J^nes, Esquire won the case of Peter Kaiser in the Greenwood City Police Court. Charges of "interfering with an officer". He had bed arrested while accompanying Atty. J^nes ~~xxxxx

Philadelphia : Four men lost jobs in wake of v-r attempt. Two bricklayers, two laborers, from Jack P. Eubanks firm. No others reported. bmm

Carthage - Mr. Harvey is still in jail- has been there for a week. They want to
9 a.m. have a lawyer to see about getting him out.

Moss Point- A group af parents is going down to the board of education office this
9:10 a.m. morning to discuss the lack of a school but for the Negro children. 10 people had already gathered at 9 a.m.

Mr
11am Aberdeen Marion Wright says that the Aberdeen 19 (public accomodations arrests) will have an injunction filed on their behalf and that the state court action will be delayed until Oct 7 and that the injunction agsint it will be filed befor that time. The additional 4 will have their cases continued by R. Jess Brown and will be handled by him.

10 am Gulfport They need a copy of the registration for a SNCC car which they are driving. It is a 1964 valiant station wagon (tan color), license plate HB 11292, Hinds Cty. They also need authorization from Jim Forman (recorded owner of the car) for Charles McKeller and whomever he designates,to drive the car...

a Carthage needs a car

about 10 a.m. Natchez A 64 year old Negro man, Sam Freeman, was arrested last night for the bombing of the mayor's store (this was in the newspaper), also the newspaper reported the burning of a car yesterday. Mort Schiff should come fix their radio.

about 10 a.m. Shaw Carl Morgan, 23, a volunteer who was working in Meridian, is now working in Shaw. This was agreed on by Dennis Flanigan and Bradford.

11 a.m. Canton They want to know what's being done legally about Mrs. Devine's rent having been doubled.

11:10 a.m. Hattiesburg Sandy wants to know where is the money for the garage bill and the community center.

11:15 a.m. Itta Bena They need office supplies.

about 9:30 a.m. Tchula Hollis Watkins is still missing. They would like to know the disposition of Stevens and Hamer's cases.

12:20pm Marion Wright anc Henry Aronson announced that Judge Keyer of Natchez has decoded that the City Of Natchez has no case against Janet Jemmott and Carver Neblett and et al. on the vagrancy charges and that they are dropped.
and Bessie Bernard.

12:30 p.m. Cleveland Hollis Watkins is in Cleveland.

1:20 p.m. Moss Point The group of parents who went to visit the school board was refused the bus for the children. They/asked if they could also send their children to the schools nearest them. They will take the children to the white schools on Monday.

2:45 Meridian RaybRobinson calling. Shooting. Charles Jenkins, Jr. 23 years old. Lives at 1706 Grand Avenue, Meridian. Shot at 5th Street and 25th Avenue. FALSE ALARM. Jenkins was drunk and talking incoherently. He evidently was sho t three months ago, and the wound has reopened in some way. It has yet to be determined in exactly what way. Ray Robinson will take him home and calm him down and try to find out the story on what actually happened. WATS operator should keep in contact with the Meridian office to keep track of the case. RAJ.

Greenville: 5:00 most of the people who left here for the district meeting were to call from Cleveland and they haven't.

Hattiesburg: 5:10 Barbara Schwartzbaun wants Allan Levine, Henry Aranson, or Carey Hall or any other lodc lawyer

Itta Bena: ~~thaynknew~~ 5:20 Rev. Young knows people in New York who want to send clothes. get names and addresses next time round from them.

Meridian: 5:20 Jenkins was taken to the hospital; nurses said it was not a new wound. Dr. Polk looked at it and said that it needed no attention; Jenkins wat taken home. Wound was in lower right abdomen. Jenkins was quite drunk.

Jessie call Lilly Chandler (59286) in Meridian; it is important!

Tunelo: 6:30 p.m. where is Bob Williams, would he please call

Moss Point: 6:30 p.m. NAACP is ~~s~~trying to move them out; Sara Lete and Justice Robinson. Charles Evers has been using Sara Lete to do what he wants her to do. They are taking over the building. Laurence Guyot spoke with Charles Glenn about the use of office space with NAACP and the removal of COPO from that office. This has been changed by the acceptance of an NAACP secretary getting notes, assisting in voters registration.

Batesvi.le Cyntia Washington and Bruce Palmer in jail in the Pontola ~~County~~ City Jail in Batesville for going through a stop sign and going 40 in a 25 zone. They need $300 bail. Jackson office does not have it.

Natchez: Chico should bring back pt applications for food and clothing. 7:20 (Jeanet)

Aberdeen: 7:20 p.m. Joe Muller Hunter, who is going to be on trial tomorrow? Mayor Howell still maintains that 4 of the 19 will still go on trial: Warren Galloway, Lee Dillworth, Willie Eddy, Sherman Young.

Columbus 8:10 On Monday between 330 and 4 a.m. two shots fired in home of Mrs. Earline Stins on, 1308 5th St. South. Family next door heard the shots. Car black and white 60 Ford She was registered on Freedom Registration last summer . She went up town to registe and passed test this summer.

Greenvillle: Call Shaw in Cleveland, because they have people in jail ; call Greenwood

Hattiesburg: Down to Gulfport, Biloxi, Moss Point, they by all have FDP petition to

15- Sept 16 - Meyel
Hattiesburg - contd - Call in information to Sandy Leigh - wants to have them meet by 6e.

This was done 12M

Greenwood: Do we k ow anything about Greenwood people: Stokeley Carmichael, Mary Lane, Rick M,ller. J,st walked in...

Mound Bayou: Need Butane gas in this building - office. Has checked with company can put gas in. ~~Mound Bayou~~ Price for tank: 150, piping of lbuilding ;$32.00 .Place in Natchez will ;donate heaters. Wants Jackson to let ;im know whether we will pay for lpiping ;and tank

Ruleville:9:00 p.m. Have couple more names to put on list for Eric Mortson: I care ;for the indigent: Mrs. Asilee Burchfield, 621 East Lafayettee St, Ruleville, age 69, Mrs. May Bell Campbell, 720 Reden St. Ruleveill age 52

Indianola: 9:30 p.m.: emergency request for sup;lies: 1) textbooks and workbooks for adults , adults beginning reading and writing 2) watercolor p'aint, preferably in p wder form 33 pencils, pens 4) paperback dictionaries

McComb 9:30 p.m.: Warren McKenna N666 and Cephas Hughes and John Wilkins left at 3:35 p.m. to go to Jackson. They are ok

Gulfport 9:45 p.m.: Got the /project money today. Did not get individual check s. Please send right away .

Vicksburg 9:45 p.m. Ferguson supposed to come to Jackson today, but didn,t hVE A WAY. Still doesn t have a way. Doesn t have any money. Jesse M~rris should let him know what to do.

Biloxi 10:30 p.m.: Wants to know ~~ing~~ anme of legal advisor and ;whether COFO can handle something thaé occurred in military base.

Belzoni 11 p.m. Jesse M,rris and Jo Stigler left about 10:30. Should get here by 11:15.

Columbus 11:10p.m.: Stu Ewen ;on trial tom orrow for driving with improper license. Wants to know ;if ;lawyer available for ltrial. C,ll back when ;find ;out. ~~Sunday~~ back

Canton 11:30 p.m. Call ValleyView; a church is burning down.

ValleyView 11:30 p.m. Talked with Andrew Lee Green. He passed a car full of police on his way home this evening late. He went to bed and was immediately awakened by a neighbor who told him there was a huge fire. Green and the neighbor went to see the fire. The fire was raging still. The fire was the St. John's Baptist Church in Valleyview. The church was the first church ever used in rural Madison County for voter registration meetings. The church is located two miles from the freedom house in Valleyview and was used during the summer for a freedom school. There was no fire department present, and by the time Green reached the church there was no use calling the fire department as the building was almost totally burnt up. At 11:30 when Green called he said that the building has been totally burned to the ground.

Ruleville 12 midnight : Chr s McCormick wants to know the New Orleans office address from which he can obtain SNCC pictures . Said would let him know tomorrow

VALLEY VIEW. 2:50 am. Keith Lampe has report from Atlanta on Church burning here. This was the first church ever used in rural Madison county for voter registration and housed a Freedom School this summer. It had burned to the ground by 11:30 pm (Sept. 16, 1964). The cause is as yet unkown. The Fire Department was informed about 11:30 pm. A man answering the phone asked, "Is it a colored church or a white church?" The response was "colored" which was followed by a long silence, a few words, and a goodbye. As of 1:45am no fire equipment had arrived on the scene. The sheriff did not arrive until after 2: am. Between the hours on 11:30 and approximately 1:15 there existed a danger of explosion of the Butane gas tank feeding the church and a forest fire. James Bond (COFO) has made a tape recording of COFO worker Charles Prickett who has an eye witness account of the burning. Prickett is located at 859-4361 and Raymond at 859-4161 (Canton). [redacted] in Valley View [redacted] reported that the Sheriff and 4-6 of his party questioned witnesses and were told of a '59 Ford and a '64 Plymouth seen in the area, however, [redacted] decided NOT to tell the Sheriff of a '64 Blue Pontiac containing two (2) deputy sheriffs of Madison County, seen arriving furtively 10 minutes before the fire and leaving approximately 10 minutes after it had begun. These men were identified by a third party not mentioned on the phone as HERVEY EVANS and BILLY NOBLE. [redacted] reported that the Sherriff asked "five or six" times what "vehicles" were seen in the area. Keith Lampe has not released this information to the news media, and is awaiting advise from our legal department.

CANTON. 3:15am. George Raymond reports: George Washington, Jr. has been arrested by Sheriff for carrying a concealed weapon. George Washington had no weapon on his person, but did have one in his car, which was on his property as was he. jackson FBI notified.

JACKSON. 2:30am-3:20 am. Negro in late '50 model Dodge makes U-turn on Lynch and parks accross from office. Questioned by worker, claims to be out of gas. Routinely patrolling paddy-wagon stops to question man, and procures gas for him. He leaves. Car has Texas plates and man identified by Stew House as having stopped by COFO office earlier looking for "cup of coffee."

BELZONI

BELZONI. 2:00am. Joe Stigler and Mathew Hagis arrive safely from Jackson.

JACKSON. 4:30 am. Lampe calls again from Atlanta. Prickett has informed FBI of all facts pertainent in Valley View church burning, but still has not revealed knowledge of suspicious action of two deputy sheriffs to local officials or news media.

JACKSON. 7:17 am. Office phone (352-9788) rings twice. Each time a white male voice is heard in the background, perhaps in conversation with another. The caller does not speak. The first time I hang up; the second time he does.

Tchula 8:30 a.m. They want to know where is the lawyer, Frank Jones, about their cases-they would like to know the status of them. The budget requested is on its way. Please call the FBI (Mr. McCready in Jackson) to find out when someone is coming to Tchula about a confiscated briefcase.

Itta Bena 8:45 am Willie McGhee and Rev. Lawrence Young are going to work in Mound Bayou until Sunday on the petition- there will be no one in the office til Sunday then.

Greenwood 8:40 Stokely wants to know when are Silas and Jake McGhee supposed to be in Jackson for the work study program.

COPY

CANTON 9:25 am Cedar Grove Baptist church burned at approx. 3 am. All that's left now are the steps. It was used as a Freedom School ~~last s~~ this summers. (by Eric Orr) W There was to be a farmer's league meeting there this Wednesday. FBI, Sheriff, police have been called. Mayy Schupenko's personal cantacts have been made. Fire dept. has not been called. no indication of how the fire started.

Gulfport 9:35 am They would like to have Sandy Leigh speak there on Sppt. 22.

Canton: 11 am Hunter call George Raymond about Mr. George Washington, Jr. being in jail; call immediately.

Batesville 11:15 am The court will not accept the credentials of Mary Ann Gbendon as counsel. Cynthia Washington has been tried and given 90 days and 250 dollars. Bruce Palmer is now being tried. They lawyer would like advice on what to do.

Batesville 11:45 am Cynthia Washington has been charged with contempt and 3 other charges.

Holly Springs 12:15 They need a lawyer for a trial tomorrow. It's not certain wheter the trial is of Fred ~~Dil~~ Meely of Lee Dillworth. Call them, Hunter!

Tupelo 12:30 pm Emmy Schrader wants someone to get maps of Ittawamba and Lee Counties for her before Sunday. She'll be here then; she can't get them up there. There was a phone call for Emmy last night, about midnight; the person identified himself as a loyal democrat and complained about the FDP supporting Johnson in Ittawamba - she thinks that he was drunk but that his complaint will come from other people in the area too. Last Sunday Ike Coleman, Yvonne Klein, and Emmy Schrader went to Ole Miss and went into the cafeteria to make a phone call. While they were there the campus police stopped Ike and told him to leave. Later their contact explained that 3 days prior to that Sunday the Board of Trustees met and decided that no Negroes would be allowed on the campus except students (so ~~heis~~ his parents couldn't come to see him if a student were a Negro).

Batesville 1:30 pm Cynthia Washington has been given 90 days and $250 for each of the 4 charges (speeding, reckless driving, running a stop sign, contempt of court). Her appeal bond is 2400 dollars. Bruce Palmer has the same 90 days and $250 for each of the first 3 charges. His appeal bond is $2200. Benjamin Graham was arrested for contempt of court when he sneered during one of the trials. He was tried immediately and sentenced to 60 days and $300. Morton Thomas was arrested for investigation and refusal to cooperate when he went to the jail 4 to ask about appeal bond for Graham. They had begun to question him about COFO and he refused to answer the questions.

Indianola 1:50 pm they need their radio serviced, Martin Schiff tonight

Canton 2:00 They are holding a ~~mss~~ meeting on the grounds of St. John Baptist ~~ch~~ church which was burned last night.... also planning to have a Freedom day tomorrow.

Ruleville There might be a real place in the future ~~dem~~ down here.

Moss Point 3:15 pm They would like to know the status of the 6 picketing cases - is the trial really Monday? People on the project now (both Pascagoula & Moss Point): Tillman McKeller, Eddie Stevenson, Jimmie Jones, John Henry Stevenson, Billy McDonald, Mary Larsen (til Jan.), Marion Ingram (til Christmas), Mary Ellikson

Moss Point also would like to know about the Freedom Study Day.

McComb 3:45 pm Jesse Harris would like to talk to the lawyer who handled the cases of Roy Lee, Mr. Dillon, the two boys (about the telephone calls), and some others.

Gulfport 3:50 pm They need money. Among their bills are a $50 gas bill, $62 for board, $20 light bill, and the rent's due shortly.

Hattiesburg ~~fx~~ 5:20 They are convinced that someone here knows what went on in the election of delegates to the FDP in the 5th District and can give them this information, which is vital to their district meeting coming up.

Tchula 5:25 pm Patrolman Moody is still harassing them- today he stopped the radio service truck and asked the people in how long they had been there- yesterday he gave one of the local people an undeserved ticket as he was driving one of the COFO workers. They have a witness to his rifling of the papers which were confiscated from their car after their last encounter with him. Has the Justice Dept. been informed of the papers having been taken? (They had peoples names on them - Hamer and Stevens feel that this is a serious form of intimidation).

Belzoni All mail should be sent to Box 191

Tchula Highway patrol got license number of the COFO staff worker who came down to fix short wave radio. ~~kaxxdxxpxxkxx~~

Meridian Principle of hihg school announced today that any student who continues to wear SNCC and CORE buttons will be kisked out of school. MSU is deciding what to do. May walk out.

Ruleville: 9:30 p..m. (Kuensli, Dr.)
Sidney Livingstone, plantation owner in Ruleville, said that he would prefer to have Dr. K. talk to the mayor about matters here. He didnt' t
Charles Durrough, mayor of Ruleville; they talked for an hour and a half about the economic situation. Mayor has lived in R. for 45 years and he says that the migration of people out of the delta has been mostly of productive people and this has left the old people and the young who are working in the cotton fields. Many of the old people are on welfare and the wel. checks are not large. (His general attitude is that Negroes tend to be shiftless by nature---had discussion about whether in nature or environment). Wages for picking cotton are about 30¢ an hour. Dr.. K. suggested that Negroes may not want to continue picking at that rate. How do the plantations owners feel about giving the Negroes a larger share of the pot.. Mayor reminded him that he himself was not a plantation owner, but they say they cannot pay more. They have large investments in machines which deteriorate rapidly. A machine to pick cotton costs $20,000; it can be financed for three years by the time it is paid for it is pretty well worn out. Plantation operators make use of a lot of borrowed money, they have to pay interest, they have all kinds of pickers and machines for the v'RIOUS crops.
Mayor said that the largest plantation in Miss. is in Scott, operated by a British firm, Delta Pine Land Company. There are 38,000 acres (Canadian newspaper man, Chris McCormick and he are going to this plantation tomorrow; they will return by nightfull.
Mayor says that they are trying to get a new factory in R. within the next year that will employ 100 to 200 men, largely Negro. Right now in R. we need 40 to 50 trained people in R. industries. Some could be Negro (colored) Possibilities of collective bargaining approach are GOOD, similarly to automobile industry.

Batesville 9:50p.m.. Louis Grant

Indianola: Hershel Kaminsky 10:30: radio needs repairing, and they need a new antenna for the mobile unit.

Tunelo: White mechanic worker found out that the white folfs project people were only getting $9.5⅄ a week instead of expenses as he had thought. So he bought $450 worth of groceries for them.

Ruleyille: Kinsley and Mc Cormack going to the largest plantation in Mississippi which is owned by Great Britain they were told by the Mayor.

Natchez: Person willing to sign affidavit against Armstrong Rubber company re for segregated lunch room and rest rooms. Need legal advise about further direction. Person in Natchez accused of bombing the Blue Room beleived to be innocent. Beleived he was forced to sign a confession. Looking into it. FBI came to talk to Janet about her getting thrown out of bus station two weeks ago.

beginning of

Canton 11 p.m.: Two children that saw the fire, Honor Williams, 17, and Tiny were told by mother to disappear for the night. Haven t returned and noone knows where they are. Don t know whether safe or whether in hostile hands. Wants us to know about situation and keep in touch

Hattiesburg 11:20 p.m.: Well attended mass meeting at Mt. Zion Bap ist Church. Meeting called by p ecinct club FDP, discussed Mrs. Gray s candidacy - she was keynote speaker. Also discussed local leadership, role of welfare/relief committee of COFO . Issues resolved. Guyot should get report. C.C. Collins in Laurel has been contacted and he will be there on schedule Sunday with his delegation. Everyone has been contacted and is committed to attend district caucus. It is 2 o clock Su. at S. Paul s Baptist Church. James Peacock left project and returned to Atlanta.

Holly Springs 11:30: Will Rogers is back; Jan Moeller should get in touch with Stokeley and get any messages for Eugene Rouse

Meridian 1140 p.m.: Alvin wants to speak to Jesse Morris to ask about night school fo David McClenton and Sam Brown

all night--no calls except some cranks.

9:55 Natchez Sam Freeman (the guy who was accused of trying to set fire to the blue room in Nacthez) Chico secured an affad. from him last night. Although Chico has this affad. he dosen't know what we can do (his trial comes us Tuesday) Sam was released from jail two day ago. while being released he thoughgt that he was signing a slip for his posessions but instead he was singing a confessiog he didn't mean to sign this confession. Chico whants to know is it worth is bring this affad. up to jackson? Freeman will be represented by a local white attorney

10:15 Aberdeen---there are local citizens who are being refused help by the welfare, Aberdeen wants to know if there is any.ref refeaf (food and clothing, etc.) Wants federal program to investigate and see if there is any legal action that can be taken against the local welfare officials
Also, wants pamphlests on the Mississippi Constitution and the U.S. Civil Rights Bill

10:25 Valley View---Andrew Green was arrested yesterday and charged with Investigation (inconnection with the church burning) The police are alos looking for a guy by the name of Honor Williams "theey (the pokice) wnat to talk to him, therefore the canton office will sarry him down today. Check with Canton for the details

Dorie Ladner

11:00 CNton Atty Foster George Washington triL at 2:00 Charge c"RRYING CONCEaled weapon Green, open charge

Mary Ann Schupeko wants to find gas co. which deliver gas to Valley View. The one which will is on the boycott list. Call back.

Tchula11:45 Don Hamer and Larry Stevenson went to Lexington with an Atty.

12:00 Cleveland..... At mass meeting last night one of students went into City Drugstore and was threatned with a gun by owner. Mrs. Rosie Rogers said that MSU students need older staff members to work with them in Cleveland
Jean Wheler

12:30 pm Tupelo They were served eviction notices; Clifford Trice, Stu Ewen and Ike Coleman were notified to appear in court on Sept. 26 at 10 am at the County courthouse,; also Sherwin Kaplan has to be there- he's served with the same warrant.

12:45 pm McComb two tow ministers went to talk to the mayor

1:45 a..m Cleveland: I told Jim Jones that Stokley C. will be taking them a car on Sunday morning and that there should be someone around at 10 a.m. to pick it up. This message was given to Mary jAnn Glendon from Cynthia Washington who is in jail in Panola. pah

Greenville 2:30 pm They would like to talk to someone (a lawyer) about transfering the title for some land for a community center, about a school desegregation suit, and some voter registration complaints. Larry Brown is handling this.

and

Tchula 2:35 pm Hamer/Stevens are in jail after having been given sentences of 60 days

Vicksburg 3:45 pm At about 11 last night rocks and bricks were thrown at the COFO office.

Tchula 5:45 Pm Abe Oscheroff: two COFO workers came up for trial today for last week's traffic violation arrests. Sentenced to 60 days each xxix on county work farm and $250 fine each. Trying to raise appeal bond, $900 and $950. Because these people are in jail there is no Freedom School going on.

Cleveland 6:30 PM Rebecca Rogers (Lois's sister); last night about 9:00 about 5 kids went to City Drug Store to buy potato chips. They bought 30 xxxxxxx cents worth; they felt he tried to cheat them--argument--oldest girl, 19, said to him, "If you can't count, why don't you close up?" and he pulled a gun. They all ran except for the boy. Rebecca called the man on the phone and said they were going to boycott. The boy had stood there, and then walked out quietly: Wallace Johnson, leader in MSU. The kids are planning to boycott 4 stores and integrate 2 eating places.

There was supposed to have been a mass meeting, but the deacon of the church they had been using said they couldn't use it any more because they had left a light on.

Tupelo 6:30 ~~Shooting~~ Ike Coleman--received a summons to court concerning being evicted from the house they're living in--efficetive Sept. 26. Four people involved: Ike, Stu Ewing, Clifford Trice, Sherwin Kaplan (drew up lease for the house). Contacted Maryann Glandon about it.

Moss Point 6:40 Prince Mitchell: get an affadavit from James Jones from start until case is over. When is the trial date for the 6 arrested about laundromat boycott. "We've been asking this for days."

Indianola 6:45 Hershel Kaminsky--~~xxix~~ please start sending 800 copies of Student Voice.

for legal: Jim Dannx is the person in Sunflower County officialy in charge of legal stuff.

McComb 7:00 Jesse Harris--~~xxxxxx~~ Atlanta xx called and said that the car they have is on Jim Forman's credit card--Atlanta wants it back, but McComb isn't going to give it back till they get another car. Jesse Harrison should call~~x~~ Jesse Harris.

Shaw 7:30--Jimmy Ross--mass meeting tonight 8:00. Willie McGee and Reverend Young will be guest speakers from Itta Bena. Charles Bonds and Willie and John Bradford have been working in Mound Bayou to get all those registered voters to sign the petitions. Hitting business places, postmaster, mayor, sheriff, teachers--got them all! Expect to finish up tomorrow.

Tupelo 7:10pm Stu Ewen. Arrested a week ago Sunday improper license. Atty. Frank Jones. Trial xx last Thurs. continued until till this coming Tues. Frank thought he was going to remove it. Wat's up?

Philadelphia 7:25 Alan Schifman wants Dave Dennis to call him.
Meyer

Greenwood need a lawyer by Wed. Re: Mrs. MaGee and her land and her bond for us. Hunter says fine. Wants all three irreparab e typewriters, if possible. Can use them for typing students.

Biloxi 9:30 p.m. : Need help in that office. Want help with communication - office , carpentry, canvassing. Need someone to finish sheet rock. Wants all library books can find. Want / need typewroters

Vicksburg 9:50 p.m.: MSDP Precinct Cpt., Levi Brown, was turned away from Glass Kitchen which had been though to have been prevoously integrated. A Negro friend was with him. Told to send resume of situation

Tchula 11:30 p.m. Mary Brunder got ticket for having improper license. Has to appear in ct. Mo. a.m. 10 a.m. Patrolman R.L. Moody gave her ticket. She was driving pick-up truck with xxxxxxxxxxxx commercial license, and she has a regular driver s license. Didn t realize that truck had commercial registration.

Holly Springs 11:40 p.m.: James Maze and Ira More to come up today. When are they coming ? Wants to be called back. Also wants to know whether the speaker on coming to speak on Federal programs FRi. cancels the Tuesday meeting. They decided to cancel Friday meeting and have Jesse come to lspeak on Tuesday instead.

COPY

Batesville: 8:00# mail should go to Box 654, Batesville; will be getting office phone soon.

Tchula: trial for Mary Brugbau: hearing in at 10 a.m. Charge: driving with improper license: driving a vehicle with commercial license and she had regular license. Is going to try to work out least possible fine.

Philadelphia 10:00 p.m.: Contact press: are going to take group of Negroes to Court HOuse tomorrow to attempt to register. There is an injunction against Cofo people to come to Court HOuse for number of weeks. They have not received copy of court order. Heard about it from very reliable sources. Sheriff told them could pick up the injunction from the judge but are not going to do it. Expect about 30. Sheriff has stated that anyone who comes will bebarrested(Rainey). Will go at 10 a.m. Sheriff has not formally notified that courthouse closed, only onformal word. Collier wld like JD and FBI notified, too.
McComb 11:25 Two bombings in the past 1 1/2 hour ...two children Mrs Alexander Quinn badly damaged, two chi hildren 7yr old 4yr old boy , summit Rd..... dynamit.. badly damaged..... other house, just few minute societh hill church H 51 So. has been used before ...1961 esp.....baptist... shooting now.... Mrs. Quinn own retrnt... movement since 1951.. Negro.... strong support.... much harass...last two weeks ... close to f-house...beartown south Mcc.....pastor-Ned Taylor....church held v-r classes majority of kids invooved with movment use church.... time of first 10:50, second- 12:20 rest owned by white man, he got pressure, but relented; also bomb threats to her.

12:20 just gort report that church in Beartown almost completely destroyed; burned t o to the ground. Call back in 15 minutes
12:35 Gone to mrs.Quinn's. A reit is going on at the Quinn home. Staff id at scene. Harris wants Med Comm. called and ask D r.Howard to go.Any DF.. Jesse will be back soon. Claire called and will get Dr..(12:40).
Brunot Rep. says no riot. Rather is on Highway.
Quinn's need Med. treatment. RIOT. Kids were upset, shooting at cars and throwing bricks, ect.. KIds are injured. Police are at scene of other bombing. Dr. kids went to wasn't in. Quinn home busy.Bus y. Office phone is busy(?)
Called DRr.Jane 684-5109 WHITE said send to hospital and he would see them.
Quinn residence 1:03 Two children were sleeping in room where bomb was thrown. A lot of people there. Some threw bricks a policecar. Youngest child was cut on head. by blast, house torn up. Police car was bent as people left the scene. police got there 30 minutes later. House is 8 room home all but one has been damaged. Girl heard thumb on porch, look, went to phone and the thing went off. Police left. Said too many people around..Bomb was seen by a girl that was staying there(see above) and was under edge of porch. Quinns are calling Dr. Jane.
Atlanta : is in contact with JDs. Doar has been reached(not graft).
McComb : 1:15 office. Kathyyis younger... Jackie is other.mother was next door.Baby sitter was one who saw bomb. Was police car. Damage: bricks and bottles. Will follow up on Med. bit. Ages on children: 5 and 9. Jackie"s birthday cake was on table in room where they are sleeping.
Greenwood: Stockley: car hasn't checked in from Indianola,leftthere around 12:00. Mac Laurin, Harris. Possible Surney and nurse in Clarksdale also not checked in. (Called when Stockley first called at 12: 20. Had left Indianola, couldn't reach Clarksdale.) Stockley ?s whether they bother checking in when they arrived. Will Call at 1:40 to check.
McComb: 1:40 Edwards Called from California. Said he would contact JDs tomorrow and try to get statement from the PRESIDENT. Know nothing about churhc bombing. Harris then. Was at church last sunday.Spoke, asked to use church for V_R. Had been used during 1958 for similar activity. Had board of Meeting, talked to meeting and they agreed to let us use church. Monday they asked him to come back before the church and talk to cong.. Decided to wait until after election (cong). Most people that attend church are those who supported FDP and children attended FS.

Sept. 21st

[illegible] police. Original true. "All this happened because of those damn COFO workers down on Wall St.(McComb)" a police officer. FBI was at church and was at Quinn's. FBI car was hit by brick. Police called Harris over at church. Cursed him. No fire. Only fire was from guns of negros. near church. Anthony was treated. Arm was taped. Girl was injured, only scratches. 21 rust

11414

Greenwood 1:50 Indianola people are in.
McComb add as before. Jane did treat the wounded.

UPI Jessel said police "4000" at place. 400-500.
Jackson 2:50
POLICE CAME IN OFFICE AFTER MIKE SAYER. mike had seen car of whites. was car of police in unmarked car. Asked Mike to go outside but finally talked in office. ALL CLEAR. call the Mounties.
[redacted]
McComb 3:15 Johnnie Lee Wicher was baby sitter. gave AP100 on crowd. Is Wilcher. 19.
McComb 5:35 Nothing new.
Jackson 5: 15 Crank calls. foulf language. Dorie A. Ladner

McComb: 8:50 Two family members were arrested at the home of Mrs. Quinn before 7:p. m. Carol Quinn Breckenridge and Johnnie L. Wilcher. Call police station and ask where they are? Also call F.B.I. Picked up by persons in light blue 64 Oldsmobile by two men Mrs. Quinn asked the two men where they going? The men stated that they were being taken down for questioning.. Arrest not confirmed

McComb 8:55 Police Dept. Judge Reeves is handling that just a minute they are not here in our jail. I don,t know where they are. They will take a lie detector test They were in the disturbanceThey were arrested. The Judge has them I don,t know where they are. They are in Magnolia. Call Judge Reeves.

Magnolia 9:00 Judge Reeves is not in. I don;t know anything about it call him at his home. 78893

Magnolia 9:5 We don,t have them in jailmhere, unless they brought them in the last five minutes. Ihave all the records. office
McComb 9:6 He has a relase on them. Judge Reeves was in this a few minutes ago. Try his brothers home.

McComb 9:8 Under what authority do you request this information. Are you their Atty. We will have to call the FBI Call the FBI Get your Atty. to call . Chec k the public records. This was the County Atty.

9:30 McComb The girls are back home. They were to headed for Jackson, [illegible] to take test. Police decided against.

McComb 10:00 Call Press Conference for 2:00 at COFO Office on MCComb situation
Philadelphia 11:00 6 people were taken to courthouse Deputy Price blocked door said that he didn,t have copy of court order..when asked. Price said that he had made it known that people shouldn,t come to register. They were not allowed to enter.

Belzoni 11:30 Telegram sent by Atlanta for release of car invalid. Will not release car.to Willie Shaw(police chief)
Moss Point 11:50 Received call saying youll be killed before sundown.

Philadelphia 4:12 Five students were suspended from Booket T Washington School for wearing Freedom Buttons. Principal suspended them

Court order in Philadelphia prohibits Registrarsoffice from registeringpeople
Tupelo: Ike Coleman, Charles Ward, Ivonne Klein, Jon Bridgeforth going to Kentucky for a week.
[illegible] have gone to Kentucky for a week.

McComb: 8:00 p.m. John Wilkens: FBI said that the situation is covered well by them, local police and state troopers. No need to call Jackson FBI for now.

Cleveland: 8:20 p.m.. Jim Adams: Edsel needs tires balanced and a new water pump (tires IMPERATIVE)..

Greenville: 8:30 p.m. Pat Vale wants to know if Ansy Moore has the film and the projector; is he sending the stuff. ANDY MUST: Ansy doesn't have the film; Greenville needs SOMETHING! For this Thursday night.

Hattiesburg: 8:40 p.m. what is the schedule for sunday? last they heard is the delegates were to be in Jackson in the morning at 11:00 and the regular meeting would be held at 1:00 o'clock at the same place, the Masonic Temple. IS THIS THE FINAL WORD OR IS THERE GOING TO BE A CHANGE?

Tupelo: 9:15 p.m. Linda Quimby: she has family there in need of clothes badly ERIC NORTON.

Mc Comb: 9:30, Mack Campbell: Douglas Sweeney was taking the license of h.p. car; Dennis, white, 21, Port Oreg, Stanf., no charges. HAd rally tonight. Between 100 and 150 present, with at least a dozen officers there

Dennis Sweeney has been released, but when ~~you~~ went to get him discovered that Dennis had been released after being picked upfor charge of inciting to riot. Charge dropped. Cephus, Hughes, Jesse Harris, Ursula Junk, Bill Powell Roy Lee are being held on investigation by citypolice station. Said would be arrested again if did anything. Would watch him every minute . What said to youngstgers at rally very inciteful; if any bottles or bricks thrown would pick him up immediately. Charge against him very serious"

(Thomas) Batesville: Mr.The is wiring $250 down for son's bail. Are to save $200 toward Cynthia's bail

McComb Ministers said that they saw Hughes, Jesse Harris, Junk, Powell from upstairs window. When McKendell called city jail, said that they hadn't seen them all night, didn't know where they were

Belzoni: 11:15: After we get back to Belzoni . The Belzoni car is in the pos of the poli ce, since Robert Bass's arrest. Willie Shaw tried to get this car with telegram from Atlanta from Forman. Stokely went to police station to get car. Told him they needed telegram from Forman in Africa authorizing Willie Shaw to get car.

MCCOmb: 11:30 : Rev. Morris reports that Roy Lee has been released from jail

Greenville: Candy Brown back in State. Will be in Laurel for winter. Russel Allen also back.

McComb? : Further calls to cty.police, no coop. Called Ford, local FBI, said FBI agents there; he talked with state police officer who said they are ok, prob. with Junk's visa papers. "place is swarming with state police" . Said st.pol. assured him kids ok, will call cafe when released to have them picked up. Talked with Dennis Sweeney,reiterated most of above, plus comments that towns powderkeg, and fact that about 50 whites outside jail when he was there. bum

*confirmed

McComb 5:48 Two rumors through FBI Burgland Supermarket will be bombed Elks , and the house behind Lucys.tonight.

Tchula 6:20 Mary Brunder arrested for improper licenses.Fine $12.00 Workers harrassed by Patrolman Moody very often.Called Justice Dept. about harrassment.

Greenwood: 7:00 p.m. what is the president's name of Baldwin piano company in Cincinnati, Ohio; what are their hiring practices; is there discrimination in the wages of the workers (ATT: Jane Adams)

Philadelphia: 7:05 p.m. Hunter, was Allan Schiffmann's bond money wired to him? No. it was supposed to be wired to me and I heard from Betty Garman that Princeton SNXX was broke - Hunter.

Shaw: 7:25 p.m. Mary Sue G. Hunter, please call them; Jessie Morris call them

Ruleville: 7:30 p.m ERIC MORTON Mrs. Laura Boyd, 648 East Lafayette St. 72 years old Mrs. Louise Taylor, East Reden St.., about 50; Shirley Jean Calhoun, 804 Washington St., 13 years old; Mrs. Mattie Clark, 66 years old, 719 East Reden
JANE ADAMS: they have neither of the books you say should be in their library
ANDY RUST: please get in touch with Linda Davis about movies that are available.... they are interested.

Mr. Kunnally reporting on interview September 18 with B.F..Smith, executive v.p.. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.
Delta Council is made up of plantation owners, business men and others; 18 counties; Delta and part-delta . Organized in 1935; gave birth to the National Cotton Council; Delta Council is the economic development organization for the delta. They work on all phases, mainly agriculture. 11 people on the staff. Dept. of industrial and community development; they have committees on health, education flood control, etc. Since 1957, 76 new industries have been brought to the delta as a result of their efforts; these industries employ 10,000 people; 25 % of which are Negro. He pointed out that they have something to do with public law 78 which brought Mexicans and nationals to the delta. They didn't like the Mexicans so this program was "stopped cold." In 1953, there were 2½ million acres of cotton grown in Mississippi; in 1963, there were 1½ million acres . This is due to the U.S. acreage control program. He said that 80% of the cotton in the delta is now picked by machines. He said that cotton prices will have to be reduced to meet competition of man madem fibers. This will not necessarily mean a drop in wages because they have programs for reducing insects, weeds, grass, and boll rot. Through research they can correct these things and makes savings. Je was very friendly, eager to talk. It seemed to Mr. K. that some negotiation could take place with regard to jobs, wages, vocational training, and industrial development. He said that there group does not want to make the delta an industrial belt, that it is one of the richest agricultural regions in the country and they want to keep it that way. Mr. Smith is an ardent segregationist when it comes to schools, but he does not seem to be so ardent Negroes in the employment area.
Mr. K. would like to work in the ~~xxxxxxx~~ future on economic problems and problems of vocational education with Stokley C. in the second district.

McComb:12:45 Last people have been released. Junk just called and asked for ride home. Hughs was told about installing new phone. NO CHARGES. Dave Dennis ok'd new phone, also wants neighborhood emergency number. Seeplus said they were escorted home by heavy police escort.
1:07 type question. When Junk didn't have passport, police called FBI.
FBI said she was reason for bombings. Interogation was similar to Sweeny's. Said best thing to do was get out of town. Would go to Parchman for inciting riot, contributing, etc.. As long as theyare here they(police) are going to get h them. Police are stationed on every corner to prevent a "race riot"
Jackson Ben called Kieth of FBI to lodge complaint about Junk's intimidation by FBI. Said he (Kieth) would investigate. Perhaps officer meant you COFO not you JUNK. "Let me assure you, that the State police didn't summon us. We donot take our orders from anyone but Washington. John Doar Called I
Jackson 7:15 am called. Same guy as last night. Is willing to bomb if we want to pay him for it. Could be from paper(C-L), who else would have known.
Natchez Klan is passing out leaflets again. To effecct, don't participate because they (Chico) come down in new cars and get you n jail and don't get you out. The white folk down here like you and will get you out.of jail if you don't pabticipate in civil rights.

Moss Point: John Henry and Dennis Stevenson have gone t New Orleans

Biloxi: Lady came in to say that Friends of Mississippi wil be sending about $500 to Jackson COFO. I asked that they give specific information about whenthey send it

~~Green/Hall~~ ITTa Bena - 2:35: Are having mass meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m.

Barry Goldstein, Dave Cleverden, and Steven Miller - Joseph Goldberg, 20 E. 46 St., N.Y. 17. Hunter is to get him info on the above addresses

Cleveland - 3:30: James Agans came in yesterday; will stay until Thu s. Lois Rogers will be returning fro m hospital within week. Will need help woth bills, insurance when she comes back

MOss Point: 3:20p.m. Yesterday a lNagro lady from community was at bus depot and saw policemen search 4 white boys and take them into police car and take them away. A man asked who they were. Were hitchhikers, and policeman thought they were civil rights workers

Batesville -3:40 p.m.: Morton Thomas out of jail. Batesville bailed him out. Layerx there working on cases still in jail
McComb 4:30: Negro, Royal Lee Morton was taking Matthew Noble also Negro to see Johnny Frank Noble in jail. This was in the early hours of MO. ; a.m. State troopers stopped cab at Stringer's store and then turned it over to the auxiallary police. They were told to place their hands on the top of the car. The man struck Morton with his open hand until hisxfacexxxx nose was bleeding. Morton was then charged with resisting arrest. State troopers searching everyone in that areNeg
State troppers stopped Emanuel Golden, Jr. about the same ;time and found a pistol in his car and he was taking to the city Hall and the weapon was confiscated but he was not charged and was assured that the pistol would be returned when the tension had quieted down"
Johnny Lee , Negro, was taken by the police when he was with Roy Lee Morton was charged with being drunk, At the City Hall he was ab e to contact his dr. and a health center official who were ready to trstify that because of a recurrent respiratory ailment Lee did not drink, The policman making the charge said, all right, we'll charte you for being up after 4 o'clock. Was fined $27.50

Sept. 22, 1964 WATS REPORT Meyer

L.C.Anderson also Negro was sitting on his front porch in the early hours of M°. morning. Pol ce ;came by and told him to go inside his house. He refused. They then took him in for bein "drunk", and he ;was find $27.50

Vicksburg 4:45: Mrs. Emma Lee Hunter , waitress for 7 years at Vicksburg Cafe, white ;owner, fired, because she served Negro ;boys in the white section the previous evening. She was told whenx after she served him that she should have told him to go to the other side. The next morning, with no previous indi cation, she was told that she was fired

Averdeen - 5:00 p.m.: John Bardner interviewing on Clay, Pearz, Monre, Robinson cases

Columbus 5:30 p.m. Sim Evans became enraged when told that Power will be bombed tonight. Philadelphia : 5:45 Ralph Reed said that Power will be bombed tonight. Atlanta Info has been notified. Will call every hour on the hour; we will call every hour hour on the 1/2q hour

Meridian - 6:00 p.m. : Preston Ponder and Roy Robinson, Jr. went into Newton County today. Were going there to contact delegates for state-wide FDP rally on Su. They were in the town of Newton. Went to contact loca NAACP leader, one of theik contacts. As they were leaving his home - they were in the car, they got up to the corner at which a pick-up truck was parked. One ;of the men in the pick p truck had a highpowered rifle, had a scope on it. e pointed it at them, told them tolget out of there, never come back, and if they came back, he would kill them

Meridian- 8:40 p.m.: Sheriff Raney in jail aftger hearings in Biloxi living at Freedom House

McComb - 10:10 p.m.: Douglas Jenkins was stopped by police tonight on the way back from the bus station. Called him Niggerlover, cursed him, etc. Didn't take him into custody.

Meridian: Sam Brwon in Bus Depot . Klan has been following him. He ;is at 6-9751 Call Biloxi to ask if there is someone to go get him. Called F.B.I. to inform them Learned from Biloxi that Sam Brown ahd returned to Meridian on bus.

Belzone- 11:30p.m. Mass meeting went ok No disturbance from local lpopulation or police Itta Bena 11:45: Just returned from mayanix meeting. Had a disc ssion ;on the ;Constution mass
Close to 50 people were there. No incidents.?

Cleveland - 12:40 - Received bomb threat - first one rcd. Tel call rcd 21:45 The voice could lhave been either woman's or man's, Negro or white. Would guess man and white. Only thing was said, "damn thplace will be blown up tnight." asked "why" Received no reply. Called house of Elnora Johnson and asked to speak to her or otold this to her mother: that the c enter to b bombed
Philadelphia 12:40 Haven't been able tor reach them form here. Atlanta called saying they hedn't been able to reach since 10:00 their time. Called Motel across from office, said he thought they were ok. Called him several times. Phone busy. Phone in office is out of order according to phone company. 12:50 McClenland is on phone. Neighber has gone to get someone from the office to come to phone. Theythink that phone is off hook. McKendall called Kieth of the FBI. Collier. Everthing OK. McClelland given hot line number and regular phone.
Hattiesburg:
Meridian : told flukey that FBI wants to see Sam Brown in a.m.; they are very interested, Brown is grand jury witness.bum

[illegible] — tol Dennis he'd "damn well better get a lawyer" , because after we get one of them to testify, we're going to pick you up. "Also told Mike Mc they'd be watching 24 hours a day.

Jones City: Robert Sutton called. Asked why "Chuck" did not come to race meeting, as Monday (Memor?) had promised. Upon consultation with someone, he decided that Chuck was possibly Henry Denton (spell?). Call back at 7:0-17:0. (L.Chaffee)

Tape 1s -6:15 p.m. Parsagoul.s Chronicle reported following: 7 out of 60 peop le arrested in race meeting must appear on Oct. 2 at 10 a.m. to show cause why they won't get fair trial in Parsagoula. Aaronson called to ask if they really had to. Will reply

Natchez - 1)30 p.m. Chic tchg talked to FBI about being shot at last Su. night. Four people in car: Chico, local Cafe waiter, wife , and baby. In Ps. Francisville, La. at Texaco service station on Highway 61. Stopped there to purchase cokes. Purchased the cokes. Riley asked if they had rec t room. Operator of station said, "go out back." Chico suggested they not make an issue of it. Upon leaving told attendant he'd be back tomorrow to use his restroom ; if he had to. Passed angry words/ between each other , and he shot as the car left. Will Tomorrow making affidavit at FBI office. Had not reported it earlier, because wife had been quite upset and asked to wait

McComb -7:15 - The pastor of the Society Hill Church was picked up this morning supposedly for his own protection. Was released this evening.

Columbus - 11:30p.m. As earlier reported, at 5:30 p.m. today two Clifford Price and Sam Mcdonick. arrested at 5:30 p.m. about 5 miles east of Starkville on reckless driving. Mcdonick charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Price charged with Hwy. 82. Arresting officer: PP. Hwy pat. Floyd Williams. Held i Starkville County J (323-1261)Trial at 10:a.m. Friday -Judge McDavid.
West Point: Linda Cudney, Bob Williams, and Coleman left Tupelo at 8:30 p.m..People pulled rifles on them in Starkville but they got away and went to West Point . A policeman in West Point made Coleman go away. Coleman had left the two at a Pure Gas Station in West Point, not knowing what happened to them .
Jackson: McLendall arrested on Pascagoula St. for reckless driving(going 15 mph), followed from cafe office by plainclothes sheriff ,unmarked car. Booked, trial shortly after, pleaded guilty, fine $65.
West Point: Cudney and Williams called Columbus. They went to pick them up at the Pure Gas Station and will then drive them to Tupelo. We will call again at 1 a.m.

Starkville: Bob Williams called (3:00 am) collect for anyone. Well asked if emergency - operator clicked off and then said no. Starkville Mail said not authorized to accept unless emergency. Operator hung up immediately. Called Tupelo - they said Williams in Starkville but no number.

Columbus: Called 3:05 - Williams there. Wants lawyer for Starkville people tomorrow.

Jackson: Called Aronson - absolutely no lawyer available. Called Columbus and relayed this information.

Canton: 8:15 - no messages

Belzoni: 8: 10 am - Car in Jail - Needs lawyer - Robert Moss talking. Arrested and Jail kept car. Waiting for 'statement' from Foreman. We should e all Atlanta.

WATT.....SEPT 26 25.....9. H.....HARRIS

NATCHEZ
10:30 - Now three bombings. Mayor's, Washington's on Pine st., third on Rankin St. near Nellie's where house.

10:45 - Lampey called from Atlanta checking on Natchez. Also said Silas McGhee is out on $250 bail. Trial Monday at 1:00; charge is profanity in a public place.

11:00 - C hice says no bombing on Rankin St. Klan put out leaflets two days ago listings places that will be bombed: Nellie Jacksons; place where Chice lives w.-unclear-- Had went to COFO office; Caddo St. residence of "pick-up man of Chief of Police" - chief accused of collecting $40 per mo. from "Nigger joints" and $60 per mo. from white joints; 9 St. Catherine St., where Metcalfe lives. These places were listed as places where Negroes and Whites "mix;" Klan said it will not tolerate such doings.
citizens
11:20 - People have been seen riding by where house. People have been writing numbers of license plates.

SEPT. 26.....P.1

11:55 - A Negro has been arrested. He was close to the Mayor's house. Was going home because he was "too close to the scene of the crime". Windows blown out in both houses. Mayor lives on Linton Ave. Mayor's bombed about 10:00.
12:10- McComb-- Lampey reports from Mcc. call three bomb threats GIVEN TO cafe there by local negro: rumors that three places- Quin house, Freedom house, and Macombe restaurant would be bombed tonight. 5 ministers went to Macombe , followed to and from by police. Sophus Hughs and Joe Martin picked up, being questioned , Joe Harrison down there now investigating. Talked We call McC. every hour on half hour, Atlanta will alternate. bum Natchez: Talked toChice. o.k. so far. he'll return to cafe in 20 min. every half hour-CALL.
12:45- Mayor told AP that local Negro picked up as suspect. No name yet.
Tupelo -: Jim Dean received call from white community that the reason they're going to give for the eviction tomorrow is zoning law.

McComb. 1:30 - Cophus Hughes and Joe Murton arrested 11:45 PM. NO charge against Murton. Hughes: driving with no license, reckless driving. Hughes released shortly before 1:00 AM. Bond: $50. Trial Monday. Murton released. Hughes had Maryland license. Trial 7:00 AM Mon. Wilkins says also 10 lights on Summit st. reported out at midnight, still out; 2) have recd four no-response phone calls tonight.
Natchez, 1:40 - All quiet on the southwestern front. 2:45. same. no need for further calls.
McComb: 2:45 Jesse Harris:all cool. Call again in an hour. (Rust)
McComb: 3:50 Cool. Call at five. 6:43 Wants Lawyer. has bits and pieces from Harassment calls that seem to lead to a name. Is quite certain who it is. If FBI gets on the stick, may get some action

Canton 8L:00 Schidler. Some idea that something might happen. 7:00 last night. after game in Vicksburg. Students car burned. Seems that it was shot into. Pure supposition. Locals that had littel to do with the movement. Check in an hour when people hthat investigated are in office.

Tupelo: Scottsdale Ala. Coleman had rollover in car and peopleare thrended there. No one injured. Roby is going to pick them up. Is not. Jackson will call and arrange.
Meridian COFO said they will go. 9:40
Canton 9:00 Still nothing more on the car.
Batesville 9:45 Miss. Federal Marshall came to jail. Supposed to get part of money back for Belzoni and Washington. Left jail with out saying anything to ass keeper. Bruces synthis are out though.

Freedom Registration Form

(1) Write today's date:_____

(2) Write your full name:_____

(3) How old are you today:_____

(4) Are you a United States citizen:_____

(5) How long have you lived in Mississippi:_____

(6) What county do you live in:_____

(7) How long have you lived in that county:_____

(8) What is your address now:_____

(9) Are you a minister or the wife of a minister:_____

All of the statements above are true:_____
(signature of applicant)

- - - - - - - - - - - (do not write below this line) - - - - - - - - - - -

State of Mississippi, County of:_____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the above named _____

on this, the ____ day of _____, 196__.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Batesville - 12:00: Sam Echols jis n Sardis County risen wai ing sentence - Parchman Prison

Greenwood - 12:20 : Thomas Powers was arrested for reckless driving, has a trial at 1:00. They are going to ask for a continuance so as to gets lawyer. Get a continuance ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ until October 6th at 1:00 p.m. Posted $50.00 bond and got him out.

Indianola - 3 p.m.: This morning 35 people went to take test to register to vote at court house.

In Sunflower and Indiana a sheriff has ordered curfew for Negroes for Sa t. night - 9 p.m. Started getting Negroes off the streets at 8. At that time white men with clubs and pistols started running Negroes off the street.

Mrx. King, mother of Ronald Streng has received verbal threats made by people downtown that her home would be burned or bombed and that her son would be killed These threats were made Mo., Tuesd., We. Feeling in community is that she will lose her job. She works at one of the white Elementary schools. However, she has not been fired yet.

Marks - 6 p.m.: Leon Pits was distributing FAnny Lou Hamer posters downtown. Employee of Sunflower Food Market came across street and, "Nigger, you have no business having anything like this." Took it out of his hand and tore it up. Posters put up on telephone posts but taken down by whites. Unconfirmed report: white people went into Negro restaurants and took down posters.

INdianola - 6:30 p.m. When is bond coming?

Aberdeen- 7:30 - Chancellor of the state of Miss. to the shariff of Monroe co.: we command you hereby that you summon James Garr and Cora Smith beford court in Jackson Oct. 26 to answer bill of complaint against them by state of Mississippi. Signed, atty. gen. Two named were delegates to Atlantic City. Want FDP pins. Two new workers. Names: Bob and Shiela Brown. 4 people own project. and pins and LBJ posters.

Belzoni 8:00 Robert Bass--MSU meeting tonight, about 30 kids.

~~CLEVELAND~~ Vicksburg - 7:30 p.m.: COFO worker Emily Gardon reported that Veteran Cab station drivers were advised to day by police not to transport COFO people, particularly white girls. This occurred after cab drivers agreed to distribute leaflets for COFO pertaining teg boycott of V-burg Cafe. A.D. Miner of Vet. Cab Company reports that drivers were told not to transpo rt integrated groups, upon threat of revoking permits. When Phil Lapsansky called police to discuss this with them, they said "incident has not been reported"; then went on to deny story (police captain, that is, to whom desk officer referred him) . The Captain said "we don't pull that kind of crap around here."

Hattiesburg 8:30 Sandy Leigh: Sandy and Gilbert Evans are out of jail (contributing)--signed out to custody of parents. (Mon. 9AM trial probably, maybe postponed)

Cleveland 9PM James Jones: 4 students from Student Council at mass meeting last night, came to t"brainwash" the kids against petition vs. school. Also meeting in school which 1 MSU attended to do same thing.: principal called meeting D.M. Smith. (Student Council and MSU called for Thurs. or Fri. second meeting). Meeting tonight with COFo and MSU. Teachers and everyone will be there/ Presented by COFo as a good opportunity: real confrontation of the issues: (tomorrow.

Gulfport 10:10--Leon Ratliff (local)--all the kids in the Negro Catholic school are going to be moved to the white Catholic school in a few weeks; Negro school closing for this purpose.

Belize for Oceans Springs 9:38 Someone reported that a male FFT (negro) went to a Woolworth's store on Sat. the 26 of Sept.. He picked up an article and clerk and was told to put it down. He told the clerk to go to hell. The clerk called the police. He was taken to jail. Police Chief(fairly sure about that) brought the mother to the jail and forced her to beat the male. After this he was released with additional threats that the Male might have to spend additional time in [illegible] school next June. There have been other incidents. Lady beaten by circus worker. Lotsa minor things going on in Ocean Springs. Lawyers called about further actions.

Laurel: 12:10PM New Comm. Center has no windows; not one place in Laurel will sell them any. Want us to call Meridian, Jackson supply places. 12 windows, 2½" by 28" - panes are 10" x 12". Also want 1000 copies of "Mississippi, Subversion of the Right to Vote."

McCOMB 12:25; Reported over WHNY that three white men were picked up for the bombings. Ernest Zeschs was picked up at 5:00 A.M. and questioned until 10:00 this morning. Paul Wilson and Jimmy Wilson were picked up after his questioning. Several rifles and a pistol were confiscated along with several thousand pounds of ammunition from the home of Paul Wilson. Also a membership card for the preservation of the white race and a KKK card.The three men are being held in Jayees, Miss. The investigation is being continued.

Vicksburg, 12:40 - This morning at 10:45, Willy Johnson, Project Director, went to Veterans Cab Co. and talked with Hayward Terrell., one of the three managers. He said that he get a phone call from Chief of Police earlier this morning. Chief said that he had heard about rumor that he had sent an officer down to the company advising them not to carry mixed couples (see yesterday's WATS). Chief said there was no truth in this. After the phone call, Terrell removed the bulletins. He told Willy that A.D. Misner, another manager, had talked with the officer (Hull) yesterday who told him he had an order which came from the Mayor which said: "From this day on, you should not transport mixed passengers." Reason given was that Mayor had received threatening tlephone calls, threatening to throw objects into the cabs. Mayor felt this would cause disturbances. He also mentioned "outsiders causing trouble, which he implied was the basic reason for his action (don't know whether police officer meant himself or Mayor). Willy says he knows several cab drivers who said they saw Hull come to the station yesterday. Hull is the motor vehicle inspector for the cab company, and he can issue permits or reject them.

Shaw, 1:10 - Two people active in the school boycott, were not readmitted when school started today. The boycott began over a month. Negro school; about 3/4 of the student body boycotted McEvans High because a pair of summer vals (white) ate in the school cafeteria one day, and the principal kicked them out. School closed the next day. The authorities said it was because of the cotton season, but that is not the date school is usually closed. Today, the principal, Mr. Althiser, wouldn't let them in. He told one of them that he couldn't be admitted until he brought his parents with him; the other one would not be admitted until he paid for a drinking fountain at teh school which the principal says he broke. The student says he has several witnesses to prove he was not in school the day the fountain was broken. About 1600 in the school; 700 in the h.s. (3/4 of the 700 originally boycotted). No Freedom School in Shaw, since the FS x coordinator is at present the only person x in Shaw of COFO. Stokeley refuses to allow another worker there.

Indianola .... Annie mae Streng of Sunflower County was fired... she was a cook at a local high school...her son, Ron Streng, was one of the ten persons arrested last Sunday.....

VICKSBERG: 7:00; Henry Hunter a local Negro staff member went into the white side of the Riverside cafe and ordered an orange pop. The proprietor told him to go to the other section. Hunter asked the man to wait a minute that he wanted to talk to him, however at this time the proprietor gave him the pop and he sat and drank it. Four minutes later, Bryan Dunlap, a white staff member and Willie Johnson a Negro project director, came into the cafe, sat down and ordered food. The three men stayed there for half an hour with no questions asked.

Ruleville 9:30 Linda Davis: the Freedom School and Community Center and COFO office has to get out of their building, because the man (Negro) who owns it lives on a pak plantation and is being pressured to leave, so he has to move into his place in town himself. This will take place in December , and Linda is confident that between now and then she can raise money to build a center. (?)

VICKSBURG : 9:50; An unknown local woman from Jonestown reported that last Sunday her house was SHOT shot into thirteen times. The Vicksburg project director is investigating it RIGHT now. The woman has not been active in COFO.

BELZONI : 11:00; Charles Miles 15, and his sister, Dora have been released from jail. The

TCHULA: 11:25; Henry Lorenzi was arrested tonight while driving a car. He is charged with Carrying a concealed weapon, a bread knife, and with improper muffler. A hearing is set for 2:00 p.m. tomorrow. His car has been impounded. Two highway [redacted] have set up road blocks, and have been questioning people coming and going from a meeting at the community center. Lorenzi is being held with no charge in Lexington Jail. The arresting officer was Moody.

Holly Springs, 2:40 PM: Newspaper article in Aberdeen Examiner on Sept. 10: "Negroes' Trial Next Thursday"... "The trial of Negro youths charged with a breach of the peace has been set for next Thursday morning at 10:00 in the city court room. Mayor George Howell is expected to preside.

"An arraingnment for the Negroes, whose ages ranged from 13 to 22 years, was held Tuesday morning and afternoon before Mayor Howell with all entering pleas of not guilty. Since 16 yaf the youths will be represented by R. Jess Brown, a Negro attorney from Jackson, the date of the actual trial was postponed until next Thursday.

"Brown is at the present time tied up in circuit court in Hinds County and could not come any sooner.

"Three of the Negroes have not named their counsel as yet. All but three of these arrested have been released. The three still being held in jail are over 18 years of age and will be required to post a $500 bond...

"Chief of Police Dan Xxx Adams said the arrests came after a group of Negro youths entered Tom's Restaurant on South Natubbe St. and refused to leave the premises at the request of one of the restaurant employees...

"Every member of the Aberdeen police department, along with deputy sheriff J. A. Lackey and Constable Jesse Tate, was required to quell the disturbance."

From a Sept. 17 edition of the Aberdeen Examiner: The restaurant employee was Mrs. Doris Copeland. She asked the Negroes to leave, and they refused. She called the police, and they made the arrests. All were charged with breach of peace.

"...Last week's report of the incident in the 'Examiner' included the allegation that the Negroes ate potato chips. Mr.s Copeland said that this woul d lead one to believe that the Negroes had been given service: "We did not serve any of them;" she said, and they did not eat any potato chips." Lee Dilworth read this. He will meet Aronson in Aberdeen at the COFO office Friday morning with the newspaper articles.

Greenwood, 3:50 - Thomas Power wants a lawyer at his trial 1:15 Oct. 6. Assumes fine if found guilty will be same as bond.

Also, Mr. Dewey Green and Mary Lane, both delegates to the convention were served with a summons yesterday to appear before court in Jackson on the fourth Monday in October - chancery court.

Hattiesburg: Sandy needs $3.22 for a car bill Jesse Harrison has promised him this money...

12:30 am. Tchula:Brumter says that Lorenzi will be tried by JP CL Bridgers in Thorton at the Cotton Gin where the JP is bookkeeper.

Natchez: 12:30; Chico made a John Owens call, the operator hung up before I could get any information as to where he was. He is not at the COFO office.

Jackson 1:20 Police enter office with Bench Warrant for Him and for assult. Searched the office and made some comment about him going out the back john window. Took Fulky outside for questioning on the basis that while he was not wearing the proper clothes but did fit the general discription of HIM. Fluky was taken up the street for identification by the women HIM beat. Him supposedly works with COFO and was seen going into the office after the kick. Fluky was returned unharmed to the office. The six policemen were just policemen with a JOHN DOE.
Natchez 12:45 Chico is at office.

Lexington jail 8:00

Tchula a lexington jail LO:00 Willie Shaw called from Tchula Court house said he and James Jones had been held there since yesterday afternoon. Had called at 8:15 this morning and had call refused. Charges are : James -interfering with an officer. Shaw- speeding. Talked with Kelly who will be trying them at 10:00 which is in a few minutes and asked for a continuance. No dice. Called Clendon. She has gotten continuance until Monday at 10:00. Kelly also agreed not to try these in Lexington jail until Monday. Sheriff will set bond.
Brown just came from Lexington. Bridgers acquited him. Don't know when trial was. Henry has not returned. May have gone to Lexington to pick up car.

Valley View 10:25 am. At a mass meeting at New True Light last night in eastern Madison County had a visit from Billy Noble (chief punk paid by merchants) and Evans to Deputy Sheriffs were there. Talk to Andrew Green the project director. Told him not to come back the same way he came as a car was waiting for him and to protect him from any danger. This cooled down and a car arrived from Valley View and Canton. Mass Meeting was over and cars started off to VV Freedom House. One car had flat on way back. While stopped a police car and truck passed them. Contained two Carthage police and Sherriff other had Noble and Cp. Car with flat radioed FH and said they would have visitors. 5 minuteslater Carthage and tmuck drove up. 2 minutes project cars drove up. Conversation between cops and George Raymond. Then Police left. Quiet. Between 9:30 and 11:30. They were looking for Theodis Henditt for speeding through CArthage and for reckless driving.
Shaw 10:45 Children that led the boycott have not been readmitted go school. What steps would legal advide the to take? On Petition, need adice on the next step as they have received no reply to the letter they sent concerning a hearing. Last time they sent it back (the letter was certified) but they have received no notification of acceptance and no reply.
Canton 11:07 JOHN SMITH. Madison County Police picked Tjeodis Henditt up. May have been city police. Charge is speeding and reckless driving.

Cleveland: 11:15 Cynthia Washington: MSU students have been circulating petition at their school asking for morespacemore supplies, better equipment, improved cafeteria service, that they not go to the fields to raise money for homecoming, (a lot of argument about what the money is really spent for). Principal (Dr. D.N. Smith) called in "all MSU students" (1 girl went) Wednesday. Mr. Smith and ten student council members talked to her (Mr Elmora Johnson) about homecoming and what the money was spent for, talking as if they felt they had to justify. Smith proposed a mass meeting at the school hurs. or Fri., panel discussion between

Student Council members and MSU students; student body should vote at that meeting whether to have the homecoming. but whether or not to have a homecoming was not the issue, according to Cynthia.

Tuesday evening, at the mass meeting (CCFO), some members of student council (3 ch) arrived; in the mass meeting the petition was discussed, good response from the parents, especially the part about going to the fields, because last year there was a $100 turkey dinner to which only certain people were invited: parents felt that if all the students would work and raise money, everyone should participate in its spending. The student council members there explained the school position., and said that supplies, books, equipment should not be the responsibility of the schools but of the county.

Wednesday evening there was an rumor of kids being thrown out of school for signing petition, and of people flunking if they participated in panel. A small (8-9) group of MSU students met at CCFO house to plan strategy for panel. "Outsiders" being blamed for whole thing.(all Cynthia had done was type up petition they had already drawn up). There had been talk at the student council meeting of suing for the publishing of the weekly newsletter. (About 1st edition, CCFO, not kids, had written it). Kids stood up for CCFO as if they had written the newsletter. Pursued petition in terms of support for principal in demanding supplies, etc. from superintendent. About going to fields: wanted homecoming, didn't mind raising money but didn't want to go to fields :, because that kind of job should be money for necessities like shoes, etc, not homecoming.

Panel discussion this morning, Student council members on stage but MSU people not. Klassen said she had the petition with her, a teacher asked her to stand up., Rohallenged what was being said and the non-participation of MSU. Called to stage ; with other MSU. Had discussion. Students applauding, also faculty. But president of MSU, who sic has been tenny and functionally inactive, got up and gave an incoherent confusing speech which ruined things because it allowed Mr. Smith to talk about issues not involved in petition.

Tchula 1:45 Brown is down at the court house trying ti find out about shaw and Jenes. There is a runor the unconfirmed that the petitions have been confiscated but that is not proven.

Shaw 1:50 Mike Smith. Won't let him back in school they were boycotting unless he pays for a water cooler that he knows nothing about. There is limit on the number of days that you can miss from school and pass. (20) Would like somebody to invest igate, like the FBI.

Tchula 2:45 Couldn't find out anything except that car has been impounded.

Vicksburg 3:55 Noon today Harvey Coleman and another Negro go to Pete's Grill and are refused service on the white side. Asked why and were told to go to the other side. They leave. Then they go to the Riverside Cafe and are served on the White side. 12:30 Hendy Hunter and Leddis Goddman are served in the Vicksburg Hotel Coffee Shop. 1:45 Bryan Dunlap and Willie Johnson go into White side of Pete's Grill. Before they say anything a White waitress says to Willie "come on over to the other side,boy". When Willie asks whom the manager is expected in she says she doesn't know. They both then go over to the colored side where Willie asks the Colored Waitress where the manager is and when he'll be in. She sends Willie into the kitchen to talk to the cook. Willie goes in and before he can say anything the White waitress says "boy you aren't allowed in there." They then left. On duty at this time were one white waitress and one colored cook and two colored waitresses. 2:00 Bryan and Willie go to the Riverside Cafe and they talk to the manager who on many occasions had previously refused to give his name. He spoke freely, "My only preference is to serve Negres on one side and Negro on the other, but we serve them regardless of where they sit down." He thinks"allot of them enjoy the colored side better."

Vicksburg Cont he said he had been in the South 55 years and in business 40 years His staff is 11 colored and 3 white. His attitude toward segregation"depends upon local customs." He wants to minimize any trouble/[illegible] resulting from publicising his own views [illegible] and integration in general. He has trouble from drunks, both white and Negro, He has been at the[illegible]iverside ferf 40 years.

TCHULA: 4:45; The bail fer Willie Shaw is R?50 $150., bail for James Jones is $100., as reported by the sheriff's secretary, who get the information from patrelman Moody. Information as to whether or not their car has been impounded s?ill was not available. Mary Ann just called to say that a trail has been set fer 10:00 a.m. on Monday.

Canton 5:00 Maryann Shupenko: Theetis is in Carthage jail. 6081 phone number.of people trying to find out bond.

Meridian 5:45 Sandy Watts--FS can get top floer of Baptist seminary after Nov. 1, working now on getting churches in mean time.

One of the studentsat Meridian Highschool was told by the principal (Mr. Reed) that because of his actions he would not be recommended to college. Willie Clark yesterday had talked with the librarian about the conditions in the school--quality of teachers, repression of Freedom buttons, etc. Willie's mother works in the cafetreria of the school, and has told Willie that he will have to stop coming to COFO or else move out of the house, because she's afraid of losing her job. He's a junior. What about getting him on subsistence if he is kicked out of the house? (Liz suggested seeing about sending him north to school on one of the offers constantly coming in now.)

[illegible]

Moss Point 6:45 Mary Hicksen: Biloxi /judge decided that the 62 people wouldn't get a fair trial in Pascagoula , so the case will stay in federal court. Carsie Hall, defense counsel, says that the trial will be this year. (arrests at mass[illegible] meeting fer distumbing peace Aug. 4, 1964). Today was hearing, not trial.

Tchula (Lexington): charges dropped on Lorenzi, 9AM today.

Vicksburg 7PM Elaine Singer: 4PM today three COFO workers went to talk to mayer : John Fergusen, Bryan Duglop, and Elaine Singer. About Veteran Cab Co. He said that he had had complaints about the cabs carrying integrated groups, so he had spoken to chief of police, who announced ban over radio. Said that 2 of the owners of the cab co. talked to chief; when mayer was asked if there were a statute requiring segregated cabs, he said he didn't think so fer the city, but perhpps the state may have such a law. When asked fera statement fer the Citizens Appeal, on boycott of cafe, he said not now but maybe later. Asked about bond issue fer Lane Hill School, and Negro teen Center, --when would they be completed, etc. Construction to start in spring. Would both be on same property. Asked if there is municipal ordinance on wire tapping. Said he didn't believe there is, but there is, he believes (!) a federal law. Asked the COFO workers questions about where they are from, what they want to accomplish here. They emphasized political education.

About 5 minutes after the interview, about 5PM, went to Pete's Grill, 2nd visit, and talked to Pete Markes, owner. Asked him policy on serving Negroes on white side, but before he would answer he made them write down their names. Said he didn't belong to"state commerce;] had right to seat. "If I ran for mayer, I'd win 10 to 1. That shows you how much I think of the niggers and the niggers think of me."

Aberdeen 7:15 Bob Brown --case lost in court today. 19 kids who tried to integrate Hattix Tan's Restaurant. Had been arrested for disorderly conduct Sept. 5. The case today was in federal court.. Henry Aronson was trying to get an injunction to prevent state xiax authorities from continuing--it hadn't been removed. (Covered by CR bill) . Aronson intends to either remove or appeal. State now may proceed with case.

Send them some children's books. In White America.

Indianola 9:35 Fred Winn. All the people in Indianola are out of jail. Would rather not give any more info on phone now, but will talk to WATS operator on tomorrows report.

Marks 10:40 Allen Goodman.. At 9:15, local Negro Klondike Albert was walking down the Highway. A 53 Chevy was parked in the middle of the road and stopped him, asking "Nigger, where's you going". He didn't answer and the 3 white men got out of the car. They were armed with a knife, an black jack and a stick. They cut him and beat him. Left him lying in the middle of the road and drove off. He h as had medical attention and is now at the COFO office. Also.....There is a white man in a 61 blue Impala driving around and threatening the local Negroes. There is also another local white who has a gun and he has pulled it on James Phipps, another local Negro. All this happened during a mass meeting in Marks. Then The local police have been called, but they "aren't in" Mass meeting was a FDP meeting. Xhe Klondike is 19, and had been canvassing for the FDP. He was on his way to the mass meeting.

11:50.. Allen Goodman has taken Klondike to the Dr. The local police are there now. They are being very nasty. The local whites are still threatening the local Negroes who were at the mass meeting with guns.

12:10.. Samuel Jackson.. Chief Deputy just left. Samuel was the only COFO worker in the office. Allen Goodman had left to take Klondike to the hospital. The Dep. Sher. grabbed Samuel and told him to turn off all the lites. He did, and then Fowler(Dep. Sho) insulted Samuel, callin him Nigger etc. There were some local people in the office, and Fowler took all their names. He was particularly interested in J.D. Powers and Leon and James Phipps. Tom Adams name was also taken. Fowler manhandled Samuel. Said that he'dbe back tomorrow to arrest them all for disturbing the peace.

12:30; Willie Thomas was returning home from a Mass meeting going toward the COFO office when a Black and white Chevrolet shot at him. He was not h hit. Lloyd Brewman was down town at 2nd street. A local white, John Jamesen whose father is a millman, walked up to him and said,"give me a cigarette," Brown said he did not have one, Jamesen siad, "say no sir to me nigger,"Brown refused, and Jamesen ~~pulled~~ stuck a winchester in his chest. Brown walked away. Apparently too many people were around for anything to happen.

1:00; Police chief Deputy Fhuler was at the clinic at 1230, he tried to get Albert to say that the COFO people had beaten him up. At the time of my conversation with Allen Goodman, at 1:00, the 53 Chev. that belonged to Alberts assailants, was parked outside the COFO office.

WATS Oct.3 P. 1.....

Belzoni 1:25.. Joe Lee, a local Negro boy was at the Whispers Inn Cafe. A negro cop, Herbert Brider (sp?) hit Joe in the head. The COFO workers went down to see what was happenin' [illegible] Ellis Jackson was one of the workers, and he was arrrested at this time. He is now at the City Hall in Belzoni. This info was called into the Belzoni office via radio. They are going to call back when the other workers get back to the office.

Jackson Called Greenwood to et Stockley know about Marks. DA.sr

[illegible]1:35 A 64 red and white Chev. loaded with whites came to the office and told [illegible] Smith at 11:35 not to go outside or they would be arrested

Belzoni 1:45 Charges on Ellis Jackson are disturbing the peace and refusing to obey an officer.

MARKS: 2:00; Alan Goodman; Alan took Albert to the clinic, the police forced the COFO workers to leave, they did. After they left the nurse refused to treat Albert. Alan had given him first aid in the COFO office. He thinks that his shoulder is fractured and the nurse will not give him an Xray. The extent of the treatment was that the nurse changed the bandage that Allan had put on.

Belzoni 2:00 Bill Ware.. Joe Lee had been working with the COFO people. There was a fite in the cafe which is why the cops were there, but Joe wasn't involved. Then A Negro cop came up to Joe and asked him for his knife. Joe gave it to him, and the cop pocketed it. Joe asked for it back, and the cop refused. Joe said that he'd go home and get another one. At this point the cop hit him twice on the head. The COFO people went down to the cafe. and then some white cops showed up. They told the people around the cafe to get moving..all exce the COFO workers. Ellis Jackson (Negro COFO worker) started to walk away and the white cop told him to get back here. He didn't move and the cop took him out to the car and arrested him f on yn the charges stated before.The COFO workers are taking Joe to the hospital now..he has 2 2-3" cuts on his head.

Marks 2:15. from Atlanta.. People were trying to break into the office. The doors were being barred, and the people moved to the back of the office.

2:30..Local people are outside guarding the house. The car is no longer outside and the people trying to break in are no longer there. The FBI has again been contacted.(Agent Cullen...YEAH!!)

Clarksdale 2:50 Smith. Haven't been able to leave the house as police are outside. We should continue calls.

Jackson 3:45 Agent Cullen informed that the phone out of order. FBI will not take action. Phone Co. verifies that the phone is out of order. Med.Cen. says there is no contact in Marks and that Mr. McCaskill is closest and best contact. He is in Clarksdale. Louis Smant is going in from Batesville. Has been informed of place to take Albert for treatment.

Jail: 4:00 No answer. Called to check about possible arrests. Sheriff doesn't answer. Called jail and no one has been brought in, don't know where to reach the sheriff. He is out of town. Judges wife says to call in morning.

Marks 4:20 Says things are quiet. Phone goes out occassionally.

Atlanta Called Bear who said that it would be several hours anyway before things could be gotten to Marks. Will tell him that situation is no longer critical.

Marks 5:45 Batesville people are taking Albert to doctor's.

Belzoni 8:10 Joe Lee now has 16 stiches in his head, due to beating last night. Need $30 to reimburse project., as they couldn't leave hospital without paying.

Marks 8:45 Alberts was not treated in Clarksdale. Hospital said no. Who was to pay for it. Didn't recognize COFO as responsible financially. Local Dr. was on emergency call.

McComb 9:34 People have be summoned to appear at the hearing on the bombings at the house. Letter in paper that Ursula supposedly sent. Checked with the paper and found the lette and the answer had come from same typewriter.

Carthage 9:45 an City police say bond is $500.00 on Hewitt. Trial is Tuesday the 6th.

5:35 Cliff Vess radioed that there is a road block on the two roads leading from the picnic grounds in Canton where the rally was held. The 2 roads are route 43 and rte. 16. They are stopping all the cars going thru and checking licenses. Police surrounded court house at 6:00 thinking that they would attempt to go there from the Rally. About 200 people there. Canton says three hundred.

Batesville 6:00 Sam Echols was not transfered to Panchuma with the others, but was taken to Panola County Jail. His wife and principals were refused permission to see him. Told that he was going to sweet out his freedom.

Ruleville 6:20 At 2:30 and 3:00 a woman by the name of [redacted] she saw police chasing and shooting at Lewis Hayes a 14 year old who lives in Drew. Hayes is chap that was beaten in July by Dink Fleming. Woman who saw this can be found at 177 Broadway by contacting Mrs. Hayes.

FBI Keith contacted about the above incidents.

Belzoni 9:30 Charges are criminal syndicalism and 8 defendants. Mayor Hank Counts told Clennon that the defendants would be arriagned in his court Monday morning and that they would be bound over to a grand jury because the charges a felony charge. The Bail would be at least $500 each.

Ruleville 7:20 Mrs. Hayes talked with her sister who had talked to the police. Lewis had be held by the police because he had some cigarettes (stolen?) but he got away from them with out his shoes or shirt. He made it to his aunt's house and has not been seen by the family since. Several others have maintained that they are witnesses to the shooting. FBI reinforced.

Ruleville 8:40 Drew. They found the boy. Mrs. Hayes is going to Ruleville with the boy to spend the evening and night. Afraid to stay in Drew. Told FBI. Your friend and mine, Keith. Said that before they can start an investigation they must inform the police about the boys whereabouts. Called Ruleville and indicated that they must tell police of his presence. YOU?TO BE A FINK OR NOT TO BE A FINK, THAT IS THE QUESTION. Does Whether tis nobler to be charged with contributing or with aiding a felon, or to be true to ones committment is a feagle.

Hattiesburg 8:20 Robert Beech- head of ministers project in Hattiesburg. He was in a hardware store buying a steplatter and payed with a check. Asked whiter he was the one with the COFO. Said he was as it wasn't worthe explaining the difference. He tore yp check. Hit Beech in head with hand. Beech attempt to leave and grepped his shirt and tore it. They went to police station and picked up the prop. of the Polk Hardware Store The prop. was arrested, not sure of charges..probably assualt, he's in jail, and will be tried on Mon.. Does admitt doing it.

Marks 8:50 Alberts is alright. Was treated in greenville. The FBI man, Sabis, talked to Sam Jackson from Clarksdale who lied about somethings about his education. and backg round. The agent talked to him for about 1 hr. and 45 min., and cuz Sam lied, none of the testimony is permissable in court. Then Sabis talked to Alan Goodman, and Al says that poor old Sabis is very very depressed. Sabis will return.

Ruleville 9:05 Waiting for the police to call. They have Hayes there at the office. they are prepared to post bond as soon as the police tell them what his charges will be, etc..The facts on the hit from those who know. Lewis was in a Kroger Store buying a pack of cigarettes. Police came in the store as he approached check-out with the money. The Clerck accused him of stealing and he fled the officers after the clerk (beter spelling) grabed him. Rest follows as above.

Batesville 9:40 There is a local boy who has very bad sore on his hand. They think that possiblely it is blood-poisoning, and are afraid for the boy's hand. They would have taken him to the Dr. in Greenville today, but, the kid's father said that the man he rents his house and land from will not permit this. The COFO people feel that this might be cuz it happened in the cotton fields from some kind of treatment they put on the cotton plants. Called the medical comm. and there will be someone going up there to morrow.

Rulesville..Call from Fred Winn in Indianola. Charles Mc Laurin advised Jim Hayes to give H mself up to the authorities. He had run over to the Rulesville center after being accused of indecent exposure and stealing. He is now at the Drew City Jail on charges of petty theft. The bail has not been set yet, but Mc Laurin will be down there at the court house tomorrow morning at 9:00 when it will be set. Lawyers have been notified.

MARKS: 11:40; A 1953 black Mercury attempted to run over four local boys tonight. The car stopped, the police came, and told the boys to get home.

Meridian: 1:45 AM at 1:25 am there was a shot gun blast that t blew out the front room window of the freedom house...holes in the window blind...police are there now ...no one was injured as no one was in the room that was fired into...glass from the window flew everywhere...six or seven police inthe freedom house now asking questions , looking around, picking up glass, ...Butdorff, Frantz, Kasle,Moores were in the house when it happened... meridian will notify the FBI...

Vicksburg: House where office located was bombed(time is now 2:50) demolished entire back half of the house...the building is a two story one ...COFO personnel were all upstairs and none of them were hurt...most of the damage to the building occured downstairs,...next call: half of the freedom house destroyed...police on the scene... people who live downstairs###were injured, have minor cuts...electricity knocked out police on the scene now...Cafe people Dunlap, Gerdon, Singer , Hunter , Coleman, Hayes, ...In the house downstairs was the Brown family---seven persons;;...

Vicksburg: Three officers there now(3:15AM) two of the cops are Negroes, Chief of police also there...There are no lights there now ...trying to make it off of a flashlight and matches... problem now is to find aplace for the Browns to sleep .

Vicksburg 4 pm They have a lead on the people involved in the bombing, and have notified the FBI. They won't give us anymore info on the phone...but will write to us what they know.
Indianola 5:15 pm John call. 13 people went to a restaurant and they were refused entrance by the owner. They were in their cars in the parking lot when the Indianola City Police arrested them. Two COFO workers James Dann, Charles Scattergood. Went to City Hall id faithful John Harris went and was asked to leave. Has no information.
Marks: 6 pm Jenkins told Leon Phipps he was a nigger. Said a colored boy was his brother. Jenkins is a cop on beat 4. Said ain't you one of the niggers that tried to integrate the white school. James Phipps reported this to the office.
Ruleville:6 pm Hayes has been turned over to Juvilile authorities in Indianola. Trial is supposedly on Friday. Jack Harper is the judge.
Indianola: 6: 40pm John harris. Nathaniel Wimbley, M.C. Perry, Charlie Brown, Roosevelt Weeks, Otis Brown, Riley Rice, Gerald Allen, Earl McGee Charles Taylor(all from Ind) Steve Nixon, and Ronald Strong are all in Jail. The last 2 are from Sunflower. The bail for Charlie Brown is $250 and they think that the others are all the same too. They were arrested for trespassing, unlawful assemtly, and James Dann was arrested for refusing to obey an officer. Dann is a COFO worker. All the others are monors.
Vicksburg: 6: 50pm Radio report from Cliff Vaughs. The mass meeting was held in the Shilot church. About 200 people there. Collection for housing etc for the Browns and the COFO people. Got temporary housing for everybody...workers and Browns.
Indianola: 7:37pm All the bails are $250 except Dann, $750. Trespassing, refusing to obey an officer, resisting arrest, and unlawful assembly. Call came from Greenwood, Fred Magnum. I called the jail, and their trial date has not been set. The total bail is $3,750.
Canton: Reported truck and car comijgfrom Atlanta to Meridian is 1½hr. late. Car is old, they think it broke down. Ralph Featherstone is going out from Phila to look for them.
Belzoni: Ellis Jackson and Albert Lee, will be tried tomorrow at 10 at the city court in Belzoni.
Greenville: 8:20 Pat Vale. Worried about Muriel Tillinghast and Roy Shields. They were going to Hollandale, and as of now, they are afraid in Greenville that they are in jail. Calling the Hollandale jail. from here. Called police department, police chief said he was going to bed, he didnUt know if anyone would be at the jail, and that he hadn't been there all day. The jail has no phone.
Meridian: 8:40 Local citizen called COFO and said that he'd heard from the police tht they had received a tip that the office was going to be bombed tonite. Also said tht he'd put a man across the street in a Hotel(Youngs) to watch. Police are standing outside. The policie have notified the FBI. Truck from Atlanta still willing 2½ hr late.
Marks: 8 :50pmLeon Phipps. Leon and Sam Jackson were going into a cafe. Policeman recognized Leon (white cop) Cop took him outside(Leon) Played with his pistol and told him that it was best for him to leave town would pay him to leave. Cop is JW Jenkins Said that the guy who gave Leon a hard time in Sunflower is his brother inlaw. The next time you put up posters he's going to arrest Leon, said that he'd kill anyone who gave his brogherinlaw trouble. Said that when Leon joined the movement he was no longer his friend. Pulled his pistol out and pointed at his brogher James. Hunter told him to call the COFO office in Clarksdale and then to go there if possible. Told him to fill out an afidavit and send it to Jackson. Phipps said that FBI agen Sabis was so bad that he didn't want him investigating so we didn't call the FBI
West Point: 9:50 Jan Hillegas. 3 crosses was burned at about 11 last p. One near the church used for meetings(Saint Paul Methodist) one near home where 3 workers are staying, and one near a cafe who hasn't any connection with the movement. Jones cafe. Try to get story in papers in Syracuse.

October 4.....page 3.....

Greenville 10'00 Muriel and Ray are back.

VICKSBERG: 10:10; The office in Vicksberg that was bombed, is Knew being condemned. The project needs it until they are relocated.

Jackson : 10 pm k A pick,-up truck migh Texas licence plates was seene passing the COFO OFFICE SEVERAL times this evening. A rifle was vivible beside the driver. A description of the car fuas given to the police. I. S. Sanders reported that C.T . Vivians house i is being guarded.

MERIDIAN: Truck arr iv d , scar broke down and is delayed. Atlanta creports on breakdownk and says all are well (11:30 pm).

Meyke - 11:50 - Allen Goodner went to church today with Rev. Ward & wife. Driving on back road; car with two white men (no make or model) hogged road coming head on. Allen almost control (Ward driving); ran off road & almost ran over steep embankment.

Also, J.W. Jenkins, local cop, called Leon Phipps, local (15), out of a restaurant and pulled his gun & waved gun. Asked him if he was "one of th niggers that tried to integrate the white school." Phipps said no (his brother did). Jenkings told him, "Nigger, get out of town, else I'll kill you." Jenkins said his brother worked at "Sunflower's", local store, and that Phipps better not go over there. Jenking said he'd pay him to leave town. A lot of crank calls asking for Leon since then. Goodner is taking Phipps to Clarksdale tomorrow for his protection. Orelse will put him on a bus for Jackson.

Tchula 8:25 Officer Moody is on the rampage with his badge again. Manor reports that the MP is arresting people as though he had some authority.

Greenwood John Smith from Rev. Young. Marshall Gamm had his car broken into. They jimmied the door open and took the suitcases. One ~~suitcase~~ was found across the street. A tape recorder and books for McComb are still missing. Was the jeep from California with Mary Zane. Her clothes are gone. The police are investigating but aren't trying to hard. Tape recorder is not missing. Think that it was local Negros. Things were rifled at Freedom house last night and most of Gamm's keys and some small change taken.

Holly Springs 9:15 This morning at 8:15 the Dean family came into the office, this is the same family that were put off their farm for attempting to register to vote. Mrs. Dean had been down to the office Friday to ask information about cotton. This morning she was concerned with the death of her husband. He died last night between two thirty and three. From the symptoms she thinks it is poison and wants an autopsy performed. She says that he was perfectly healthy until last evening. Yesterday he went into Waterford where he has some friends, say his father and one of the men who works for the man that put them off their land. He returned home about ten. Before entering the house he vomited. About 2:25 he awoke with a burning in his chest. His wife got up and got him a glass of water. He vomited twice. He coughed for two or three minutes, and then talked for several minutes. His breath was short. Talked about a fellow he met on the street while in town, but before he finished his head jerked thurce and he was dead. Body is in an ambulance and they will take him to a ~~Memphis~~ hospital where an autopsy will be preformed. It should take place today. Yesterday was the the first time he had been in town for any length of time.

TCHULA: 10:05; The car that Willie Shaw was driving on the night he and James Jones ~~were~~arrested, is still impounddd.

Indianola 10:30 15.. The trials in Indianola are set for 7:30 Wednesday AM. James Dunn., Charles Scattergood, Samuel etc.... The people arrested for trespassing and unlawful assembly on the public accomodations thing.

Meridian ...The car from Atlanta arrived.
New York!! Bruce Gordon arrived at 10:45.

HOLLY SPRINGS: The family will try to get their own autopsy done. The medical committe is working on it now. They are taking the body to Memphis for the autopsy. It will cost $200. They need funds.

Canton: 12:10 Registrar would not allow Negroes to try and register today, said, "grand jury was in session" said to come back next week, if anyone returned today they would be arrested. George Raymond, project director, was hit by a white at the courthouse. Mrs Katherine Nichols, local Negro, ~~Mississippi~~ witnessed. She described assailant to cops as "that sonofabitch" and was arrested for profanity.

~~Mississippi~~ Mound Bayou: license plate cost $31.

MOSS POINT: 1:50; Cofo workers went down to Jackson County Jail to find out about appeal bond for Charles Glenn, Sheriff was not in, nobody would give the info.

Biloxi 1:00 Jimmy Jones can be enrolled in Nicholas High except for the $20.00 per month. This is a public school. Jimmy is from Jackson and this is the standard tution (?). Enrollment must be this week. Can this money plus clothing etc. come from Jackson.

Ruleville...Louis Hayes will shov a hearing on Fri.in front of Judge Harper of the juvenile court. There has been no time set yet..Ruleville COFO is working on finding out. Want to know if he'll have a lawyer.
Willie M

Holly Springs.5:30 J.T. Dean taken to Memphis for an autopsy. at about 3:30. About $200 for hte autopsy.

Marks ..6:00 Powells...Klondike is now at home and has to report into the sheriff's office at 9 AM.

Moss Point..6:15 Mary Ellickson.Went to the sheriff's office a few times today about M Mr. Charles Glen's appeal bond. Sheriff wasn't in to them.Also called mayor and he's on vacation. Call the lawyers and call they should wall back to 475-7055. Tenite please.

McComb: Curtis Hayes, Jesse Harris etc did not appear before the grand jury today as; scheduled. Ran out of time.

Aberdeen: kk7:15 Attny Brown call Rev. Clay, find out about getting his son out of jail. Cafe p ople want to post bond--son N.L. Clay doesn't fwant out(yeah) Rev Clay 369-4637. FDP--please contact...if Reble isn't running on F balot in 1st dist. who is to campaign.? MfnDent kn w charges on Clay or when arrested.

Leland: there are now four people in jail with Criminal Syndicalism with $1,000 bond each. Two others were released in the care of attorney Frank Jones. - according to Frank Jones. Hunter

Tupelo..Got a John Smith call from Emmy Scrider in Tupelo. When I finally get thru to that number a southern white answered the phone and said that he'd just sent her off Soward Tupelo with a bunch of niggers ." I tried to reach her at the Tupelo number that we have, but they weren't there. Also ubtified Columbus. Have left word at Tupelo that they should call the minute they should arrive. The name of the cafe that they called from is the Wildcat Cafe.in Fulton, Miss. The Columbus COFO pffice is going to send a c car out to look for them.Call came in at 8:10.Checked all jails and Sheriff's office in Tupelo and Itawamba County, They are not their. The Sheriff in Tupelo says he will call if they are arrested. Holly Springs went out to look for them too. 9:30
Called the Roby residence a few times, His mother said she was expecting him home at about 8:30, said thast he was with them tondngt, He still is not home.

Carthage..10:00..Bill(legal office..continuance from Mayor Orr for Theodis Heudtt until next Tues. Tell Hunter....

Holly Springs..10:05 Barabra Bloomfield..4 HSprings COFO workers left to look for them. Their 4 boys just called back and said that everything is all right.

Tupelo. Call from Emmie Schrader.10:05, at Tupelo county jail. She has been charged with Reckless Driving, and possible Car theft. Bob Weil and Linda Quinby are on an unconfirmed discharge. Emmy was being towed by a truck, driven by James Harris. They wanted to try Emmy immediately, she refused on the basis that she had no lawyer. Bob and Linda are being released. Emmy's bail is $100. If she pays the bail, the trail can be postponed until Oct. 19,. , if not it will be tomorrow. Emmie's trial is at 10 Am. Her bond should be there tomorrow AM in Columbus(11:20).message taken)

Marks 11: 50. Alan Goodman. Police sent for Klondike Abbot. Alan told him not to go. Police came to get him, and took to police station. Police think that he lied about the car that thewen were in who beat him. Police said that he said that it was a pink 57 Ford, and Kln. said that he had said that it was a black 53 Chevy. Said thta he is in seriuos trouble. Damned niggers at COFO can't help you. Said that he'd be fined $1000

FH

Canton 8:08 About 10:00 last night Canton was entered by three policeman who claimed they had a warrent. The warrent was for an individual and not for entering the FH. They didn't show the warrent. Told to leave unless they had a specific search warrent and responded "I'll do what I damn weell please." This profainity offended that virtue of the ears of the fair damsels present and they blushed. Our project director, brave soul that he is, in formed the offices of this offence. "Weal, you want to make this personal? You want to go outside." After theyhdd been informed that they need a search warrent, they forced their way pass the workers and searched the house. They telephoned the police chief about the incident. He made a fuss about being awakened. They are going to the station the make a formal complaint/

Tupelo 8:17½ The bail for Emmy will be in Columbus in the name of Don White. Atlanta strikes with a sure and swift action against the misuse of law. Trasalallaaa!

Tchula 8:25 Mrs. Howard would like to be reimbursed for the phone bills that the project has incurred. Like she annt gona pay it. This is seems like a legitimate request funds.

Holly Springs 8:30 The report on the body won't be ready for a week or two. It took all the money the projects ~~~~ had. Possibly another honest request for funds.

Marks 8:45 Abbot is supposed to go down today (has already gone) for more questioning. The town is on edge because he refuses ~~~ to take back the statement that it was local whites beat him. Want him to say that it was the "hangers on" at the place. They trying tom make him addmit that he did a stabbing severnl weeks ago. A boy named Mitchell, son ofthe county road supervisor, a Kimbro, son of a funeral home owner, and an Alberts, son of an agebt for the largest planter in the area, are the ones who beat dear Klondike. He will not be intimidated! An MSU meeting is to take place at 9:00 this morning. They didn't ask for money.

Greenwood 8:50 Tom Powers trial is today at one. Is for a traffic violation. $50 bond.

Indianola 9:30 Six of the people arrested were taken to the county farm. The two COFO workers have been taken,also, including rather. $3050 for the lot.

/

Canton - 11:15 George Raymond said police dept. told him it would "check" on which officers searched the FH last night.

Holly Springs: Frank Ciecierka has returned from Calif. (11:30 AM)

Tchula: 11:33 - Paid $22 on phone bill; bill is 30 something.

Vicksburg 12:45 ~~~ Agreement with police to permit only COFO appears to be broken. ABC and some children were there when the police came. Threaten to throw everyone out of building as it is condemned. Just renewed original agreement, so they must not be to angry. Police said the Press(ABC) should have cleared through them before they came and photographed the scene of the bombing.

Moss Point: Re: Charles $100 appeal bond and $1,000 appearance bond. Charles Glenn. On vagrancy.

Clarksdale 2:00 Willie Shaw called and said he needed $2975 with a decimal point between the 9 and the 7. He paid a traffic ticket that he received because of excess speed on his way to Memphis. He need to be reimbursed so he can go to his brothers funeral.

Belzoni 2:10 Robert Bass and others have gone to investigate the killing of a Negro yesterday in Isola. Killed by a policeman there. Will check back with us later.

Greenville: Needs a s much political campaign material as they can get;;;;;Muriel leaving today for vacation and will return on the 22nd of this month.....

Marks: re: boasting... Clartis Mitchell(CHUBBY...BUCKet ...) , his father is Clint Mitchell. Jeff Kinbrew, his father owns Kinbrew funeral home ....Albrete is the last name of the third fellow , his father is the manger of the Peavy Hill section of the largest plantation in the county,,... these are the names of the fellows that beat Klondike.... (8:50 AM)

Mound Bayou 9:12 they are giving a play about Harriet Tubmann on Thrusday at 7:30. All are welcome.

Moss Point 9:25 12 students will try to transfer to the white school on Friday. The money for Charles Glenn's appeal bond has come.

Marks 11:20 Allan Goodner, James Pete, Ernest Harris, and someone who gave a false name. He isn't very bright. They were playing cards and had grocery money on the table. They were not gambling. They were looking for JD Powell who had given us information about the Abbot. These people were arrested in the COFO office with a warrent. Some boys had just come and the police came in behind them. For gambling they normally get a $17 bond. James Pete and the others, except Allan, are under 18. Harris is the ½ brother of Powell. Will contact the next of kin to get the minors out. The polic e were not admitted but walked in. They did give them permission to use the phone. Joe Bateman reporting.

Marks 12:05 Joe Bateman.....3 of the guys are being held,Leon is out. Allan Goodner, James Pete and Ernest Harris are still being held. Their fines are $18 or $19 a piece. Leon was being asked about Klondike..Leon had lied about his name, but when forced into a corner by the cops told his true name. Leon says that the cops really do want JD POwells. cus he has lots of info about Klondikes case. [redacted]. Think that cops have arrested J.D. Have told Hunter.

Vicksburg: 1:05PM - Were evicted from new office last night. Neighbors had called up woman who rented to them & gave her a bad time, also her boss. Now looking for new office (again). Project phones have been disconnected. Willy Johnson can be reached at 6369424. No money - all invested in Hessley St. Need $150...

Marks 1:20 For bond for Goodman -- Mr. & Mrs. Luce, 1015 Cedar Dr., Oxford, Ohio

Jackson 1:30 A minor fire started in the back of the office. This was directly in front of the johns and opposite them on the shelf. Only the hot stuff the FDP had laying around was burned.

Marks: 1:35 - Further details: town marshall and deputy entered office. The three charged with gambling, plus Leon Phipps, 19, local, an "onlooker," were taken to the Mayor's office and fined, according to Hipps, now released, $16 or $17. The three are still being held. Jail refuses to give information to anyone except relatives. Sorry not to duplicate Handy Andy's torrid style.

Belzoni ...green car that was trailing Joe Stigler and the restbef them was parked at the county coudt housethere today.

Natchez...about (maybe) to get an office down town. PROBLEM...owned by a local rebel He thinks that the idea of educating Negroes is REALLY REALLY fine..Thinks that it is going to be solely an educational scene!!. He doesn't want any ruff-housing..or he would have rented it as a shheen. The guy won't lease, but will accept rent in advance. Janet would like to rent it for a year in advance..has drawn it up a contract. THEIGHTYThe rent for a yr.

Natchez (con't)..is $780. They can pay per month, ubut there is the possibility that the whole thing will be terminated. Rent is $65 per month.This has been given to the legal staff...Hunter and Hill.

McComb: there are 14 kids in jail still. old thing. Just today the sheriff read the kids their charges. The kids reported to a McComb project through their parents who visited them in jail that the trial 7:30am tomorrow morning. Jesse Harris suggests calling the Magnolia Attorney County Jail about it. Inc. Fund office is lookin into it, in Jackson

Hattiesburg: Cornelia Mack: 1. Please pressure Aaron Henry to come on the 29th for a 7:30pm meeting - 2. Yes we want a speaker for the 15th and also the 22nd and the 29th 3and Leigh has a written Mrs. Hamer inviting her for the 15th? We want her sometime. 3. Tell Gwen Wilson, Rev Milly McDonald is in school in Hattiesburg.

Marks 5:35xkkxxx Alan Goodner - charged $100 gambling at the freedom house , trial in front of mayor of Marks. The other two: Sam Jones Pete and Ernest Harris $25 each for the same thing. Pete and Harris paid the fines. They are out. Goodner didn't pay and is still in jail. The Acting Mayor's name is Howard Lincoln. Pete and Harris are local Goodner is COFO staff. No lawyer at trial. Pete and Harris have until Saturday to pay their fine. Cops are tough on all.

Holly Springs: Cleve Sellers. To Guyot: the plans for the rally are cancelled and Mrs. Jones of Holly Springs would like to know if she can get Guyot and Ed. Kind and M.s. Grey to come the following Sunday, the one Saturday after this coming one. RSVP.

Mount Bayou: 6:10pm A play about Harriet Tubman - Thursday night, 7:30pm, at Mt. Bayou Methodist AME Church. on Highway 61. Everyone invited. A MSU party Oct. 15 about 8pm in Winstonville , meet at COFO office.

Moss Point: 6:35pm Charles wants to serve his time out. He doesn't mxk want to show up for trial. Rabbxxh-Hxxxxxx Tilman McKeller is acting director. He says if he can't buy his days, sit it out. He wants us tocall the sheriff and see if xx we can paypxxxfinexxxxxbg get him out, buy buying his days. (like at a 1$ a day).

Greenville: Muriel says the project needs the car. She brutally curses Jesse Harris about this car thing. Greenwood should be called about getting a car. I called Greenwood and they don't have any extra car.

Jackson : 8:00. At 6:20, Regina Duncan, Jane Adams, John Kleba, and Ted Jacquenay went to Jimmy Sacca's Celebrity Delicatessan and Restaurant, on Lamar between Capitol and Pearl. Mr. Sacca was heard to say as the four entered "What's this?" He then approached the group,was asked for a table for four, by Jane. He told them the place was closed--they closed at 6 and were just about to lock the door. There were 4 or 5 people eating at tables, 4,or 5 at the counter.
John Kleing and Tom Harris returned to the restaurant about 6:45. They were seated and served promptly and with courtesy. They left at 7:15. A sign on the counter said the hours were 7 am to 10:30 pm.

Belzoni: 11 pm BillWare, Jesse Harris arrived.

Greenville: 11:05 Where are MSU membership cards? MSU meeting tomorrow night. Someone from MSU please inform on first WATS round in am.

Meridian: 11:20 R. Batdorff. FDP rally tonight, 150 people. Annie Devine spoke. Will be trying for 1 rally a week. Next one tentitively scheduled for next Wed--depends on available facilities. Attn Jerry Wilson: Flukey can't pick you up--call Alvin Packard at Meridian COFO office.

Greenwood: Fred Mangrum. Valeta, please send Talahatchie project money to Greenwood.

Oct. 8..... page one .....

Columbus 8:05 Call at 11:00 round for a report on the personal difficulty that has been incurred under recent devestating circumstances.

Marks 8:45 Leon Phipps was picked up again last night. The police put a gun at his back try to make them open the door to the office. This was at seven thirty. Abbet went over to the jail at 8:00 this morning. Was asked by the police.

Batesville...Jerry Shedock..Mary Varela told to write to Congressman saying that working on literacy program...got a telegram from Senn. Joe Clark and he's going to inquiries about his 2S draft standing. If it all comes thru all right hm's going to let uss know he8s going to let us know hat happens.

Mc Comb.. Harry Bowie...Wants to know from the Mmc. Fund what's happenin' about the the bondsman coming down there about these kids i jail.

Marks 9:50 Abbet was supposed to go down to the police station. When there he was arrested along with his brpther for the stabbing his brother did. His mother went with them. Klondike wasn't any where near the bit. Lemon is the brothers nick name. Jmass Miles was the boy that was stabbed several weeks ago. (maybe the kid's name is Neesap or maybe that name ish brother's name,)Both parties involved are Negro. Kid's want to have some kind of a demonstration in front of the jail..(Stanford Bnown, new worker. Wants to n ow if he wan go into Lamberts Miss to do some Freedom registration, his home town. Trying to get some support from Cincinatti Ohio. If cam8t wants to go on staff)
Instead of $16 fine for the gambling charge, $25 each. Must have i t paid by Sat. Police have been sniffing around for the past couple of days. Every nite. Chain that the reason the door is always locked is that the office is a gambling joint.
Incident repested to the lawyers...Henry's office.,Hunter has also reported this to the FBI.

West Point..Tues. nite 4 Negro students weren't allowed intothe Ritz Movie Theater. [redacted] The weren't allowee to purchase tickets for the downstairs ,...had the optopn of sitting upstairs or not at all.Hunter told them to file affidavits.

Also...Joel Bernard. Arreste dqith 2 others on July 8 in Columbus for trespassing at a gas station after drinking soda in an integrated group. Removal petition pending Parents have $400 bail on Bernard and $400 on Warren Galloway. 3rd person has $800 bail on him. The defendants and bail people want their money back and so want a speedy despesition.

Jackson WATS: Check back with Mr. Jimmy D. Ross in Mount Bayou 57M and get him to call Mr. W. C. Leper, Federal probation officer, FL3-4257 in Jackson right away. He must

Marks...J.D. POwells is in jail..[redacted].Quitman County Jail.LL:30. Preliminary hearing tomorrow AM before J.P. W.A. Turner. 3rd District , Marks, Miss. Bound over to the grand jury. JP will set the bond. [redacted] Call lawyers Lawyers notified....12:30

Biloxi.. District staff meeting there at 5:00.

Indianola..Liz Fusco 12:50.. Justice dep't Dillon there talking with John Harris about affidavits John has affpeople should have passed the reg. tests and haven't (educated people) Asked Dillon if Just. Dep't has any priority (makes distinction) between voter reg. laws and public accomodateins laws..Said."we are interested in all violations of all laws." Did admit that voting laws in Miss. at htis point are more impertant .

Indianola (con't)
them asked to put in writing replied that not allowed to makeppolicy statements of policy.

Mc Comb..another minister coming in today..Dick Mc Pherson..Another on e expected on Mon. both from Hattiesburg.

San Francisco.....Kathy Lucido..checking in from Calif..

Jackson: 2pm Atty. George W. Crockett, Jr. of the National Lawyers Guild is back in town again to reopen the Guild's office.

Shaw ...Mary Sue Gallatly..reports that people have been calling her parents collect, using someone else's name, and saying that she's in jail etc., anf trying to get bail money. Her parents have put the FBI at Portland working in it.

Marks: 2:20pm Leon Phipps: Klondike and Lenon Abbot in jail because the cops don't want anyone to say that it was some white boys who jumped on Klondike. Deputy Stamford Fox doesn't want any local guys at the COFO office. Leon Phipps asks COFO (Hunter) to get him a lawyer if he gets arrested. We are to call about 7pm, about lawyers for the others.

Columbus..2:30 Willie Ervin..House burned there today. It was the old COFO office used this summereorlier. On 6th Ave, and 14 St. Appears to have started at 10:45 or 11:00. Local women who cooks for them called. Camera with them. Fire co. came. One lady was seriously burned.Essie Goodwin. is the lady burned.Police also came. Hunter has been told, and we're waiting on some more info.
Hattiesburg..

Meridian ..should try and get hold of a large amount of Mississippi constitutions to give to each project to help in voter education.

Gulfport ..Jim Perry....Charles Mc Keller, who was picked up for hqvijg the wrong plates on his car has been released,,,was held for about 3/4 of an hour. No fine , no nothing.

Jackson- Intergration attempt by Stu House, Fern Hirsch and Mry Zinns of the Lanier High School talent show unsuccessful. The whites were asked to leave while Stu was tanny backstage. Stu talked to principal after he found out. He acted very shitty and tried to put me-in him in the position that he was being asked to leave. However, Stu told the principal that he was not going to be asked to leave . He was leaving because the -of he could not under principle perform under these conditions.

Belzoni : King Knight is on the projcet.... (5:00pm)

Columbus: Information about the fere will be ready at 11pm

Re Belzoni: As far as I understand it this is the present situation. David Carpenter 18, Henry Ware 18, Willie Scott Thomas 21, and Joseph Lee 19 are the only ones still in jail for criminal syndicalism. M. L. Nichols Chief of Police of Belzoni made affidavit Oct 3rd alleging "wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously distributed a paper document, handbill or xx written matter advocating, instigating, advising, suggesting, aiding and teaching criminal syndicalism as defined in Senate Bill 2027 regular session 1964 Mississippi Legislature
- MEX Hunter

Valley View..Radio contact with the Andrew Green(pro. director)..either atmospheric interference or they're being jammed. He is at a PDP precinctmeeting, and he had some trouble there last time with the police/

Marks Leon Philpps received threatening phone call. 9:40 A.C.Pierce said he'd kill Leon anywhere he saw him. Called him a "Goddamn black son of a bitch." Philpps, Ernest Harris and J.D. :Powell hearing tobe Masonic Hall, Off corner of 3rd ofWilliam St. ~~C-going, cupt. Howard Kinsella, mayor~~

Marks 11:50 - LCDC lawyer there, Ashby (?), will represent Klondike , Goodner.

/-

October 9.....page 3.....Wendy

Jackson, (con't). Said that he was against their integration attent at Provine, Murrah, Central. Felt that Lanier is one of the best highschools in Jackson.

Greenville: Can Jackson pay round trip bus fairs for kids to work-study program?

Hattiesburg 2:50 pm. Wendy or Hunter: what's happening on bail for Bailey, supposed to be raised by Rev. Lennet?
Liz Fusco: leave sample of College Entrance Exam questionairre for someone from Hattiesburg ito pick up.

McComb, 3:50 - Want to know when lawyer is arriving from Norfolk to handle criminal syndicalists. Checked with LCDC: they said either Marion Wright or Carmie Hall is going down this aft. Will call us back.

McCOMB: At Society Herald Babist Church, Heartown (all Negro Neigh, McComb) Mass Meeting 800 expected, Sunday 3:30P.M. Purpose of meeting to hand over a check to Rev. Ned Taylor, for rebuilding.another aspect of the meeting. Check for 1,000 dollars. Will be adressed by prominent Civil Rights workers and representitives of FDP. Aileen Quinn, she will relate her visit to Washington, and make it know sthat tere is dissatisfaction by the community as to the action taken by police. Monday is Mrs. Quinns birthday, Freedom Day. 51st . She is determine to get together at least 10 200 negros and take them down to Magnolia court house to register them to vote. Mrs. Quinn says that she cannot theink of a better way to celebrate. Civil rights workers will assist, and local sympathizers. Before going to court house prespective voters will be cau by Freedom School teachers, to help them with the controversial registration proceadure. The appllicants will also be told to ask the Registrar for a copy of their test sheets and there answers. As covered by the Civil Rights act. This is to help C.R. organizers build up a proff that Negro applicants are treated un fairly. 200 Negro voters would almost double the present voting force in Pike county. Monday Evening Freedom Rally; Designed as fellow up to the voter registration drive, and as an official kick off to the Freedom Vote event. Principal speaker will be a Negro Hattiesburg House wife Mrs. Victoria Gray. She is a FDP delegate to the N.D. Convention, is a national committy woman for the FDP, and an FDP candidate, for congress for the fifth congressional didtrict. She is on the executive council of the Southern Christian leadership Council. The people will sit on a Narrow strip of grass that co prises the Church Grounds. The Church was demolished by dinamite on the evening of Sunday , Sept.2, 1964. AFter a similar expl sion, shattered four of the five rooms of the McComb of civil Rights sympathizers, Mrs. Aileen Quinn.The Negro mother of three.

~~McComb High patrol~~

Mc Comb ..5:30 Janet Jamset caleed us from Meridian to report that the car that Jesse Harris was driving from Mc Comb to Atlanta has not been seen for an hour. The 2 cars were traveling together, and were supposed to stick together to Atlanta. The last time that the car Janet was in saw Jesse's 64 Plymouth ,green 4-door, carrying Theresa Del Pasa, Marshall Ganz, Joel Martin, and Dennis Sweeny.(Joel and Jesse are Negro, the others are white.) was right outside Laurel where they also saw a highway patrol car stopping cars and asking for licences. They left Mc Comb at 2:30, and last saw them at about 4:30. McComb CAN'T find any license number for the car. County Jail says that they don't have them as does the city jail.not also. Atlantaindicates that they may have stopped along the way, which is not unusual for these people. They will check Selma to see if they went through Meridian.

Marks 6:25 Goodner is on gambling fine of $100. two people had $25 and one received none as far as fines. The appeal bond for Goodner will be $200. Jd Powell is held on an old charge of shooting his wife and the bond is $350. Abbot, Klondike is on $350 bond for a stabbing that his brother committedd His Brother is being held in juvinle on the stabbing. Name is Lummie Abbot.
Meridian 6:65 Jasper Sheriff doesn't answer. The Heidleberg city jail and police don't answer.

Mu[illegible]

[illegible]....John Wilking, father of eight. Mother is fine., so are the kids.

Valley View.....Charles and Green were at a mass meeteng the girls had gone home. At about 9:30 pm. a white man driving a 64 Ford came to the Freedom House and asked for William Steel. About a month ago this same man driving a 57 Ford then, came asking the whereabouts of an old lady. He was about 18 or 25 years of age, reddish hair, reddish complection, about 5'8", weighing about 130 or 140 pkounds, and wearing expensive brown shoes. People became suspicous when he tried to prevent them from seeing his license number. People present were: Phil Sharp, James Williams, William Griffin, and Otis Burns.

Greenwood 8:25 The Parker family is being put off the Whitman Plantation. Plantation is 2½ miles eft of Greenwood. Mr. McLeudis said he wanted the house by Monday. McLeudis is the overseer of the place. Told them about being forced to move and the Parkers have no money. Her cousin told her she could have her house at $7 a week. Mary Parker was in jail this summer in connection with the movement and has been working after school. McLeudis has told them sevleral times about what would happen.asr.

Meridian 8:30 The jails and hospitals have been checked in Jones, Jasper, and clarke. no dice. Will check the Highway Patrol again as well as the others. The was a wreck in Pachuta but didn't appear to have anything to do with our people. Agent Puddister of the FBI called back to see if we had any additional information. [illegible] He indicated that the Special Agents were doing a check.

Greenville....8:15, they are wanting to know if Jackson is going to provide transportation for the people to come to the work shop that Marian Wright is conducting tomorrow. (2) Has Jim[illegible] Adams has made it at Marks (3) Where is the student suppose to go that is coming down for the work study training session.
Hattisburg.....They would like to know the status of Gilbert Evans trial. Is he suppose to be in Gulfport Monday morning. Is there a ride being provided for Peggy Conner to Panelia County Monday. Can Mrs. Hamner speak ther on the 22nd and Dr. Henry on the 29th.

Tchula..... Mr. Turnbow would like to know more about him speaking in McComb. Mr. Howard would like to have the balance of the phone bill which is $10.00.

Marks..9:25..Leon Phipps reporting. Dep Marshall came by the office looking for James Jones. Marshall is from Oxford, and told them to tell Jones that he has to be in court in Oxford on the 19th.

Cleveland .. 1st FDP precinct meeting tomorrow nite .

CONKS: 10;00 Lawrence Epsy, LCDC lawyer, said that the county att. cawdwell that they would close th e Freedom House down, said it was a gambling joint. The police came in without a warrent, found the kis playing black jack and one boy with a quater in his hand for a soda. The cops took it out of his hand and put it on the table. Then charged them with gambling. Klondike was beaten in jail, on his wound. Not severly. Apsey gave this report.

JACKSON : 12:00,; Spoke to Atlanta, Jessie and others are notthere yet. Agent Puddister is in our favor. He might call the jails in Laurel. Probably not. I gave him the license number.

WAPO REPORT.....OCTOBER10, 1964.....PAGE 1.....TIME.....

McComb: 8:35-John Wilkins reporting. He talked with the District Atty. about the meeting a Society Hill Church, which is tomorrow afternoon. The D.A. said that he didn't want any demonstrations. John told him that the right to meet peacefully and public was a right granted to all citizens. The D.A. said that the men that were arrested the bonding would probably be turned alone and the bonding would start all over again if there were and demonstrations. D.A. name is Pickett.

GREENVILLE: 12:30;Town of Greenshaw the insurance agency, part of the bank of Greenshaw, has discontinued as of the 27th of this month, the insurance on most of the Negro Homes. To Mrs. Denny Heaven , said they could not insure small dwellings anywere, after oct. 27, 1964 the agency will not have any insurance on your dwelling. Mrs. Heaven registered to vote in August. Had policy since 1952, signed by Bill Knox, President of Bank of Greenshaw, and supervisor of the second best of Pemela county. Knox is the fixture to the plantation owners, controls the money strings of that area of the county. Mrs. Heaven understood that he was taking all the Negros who he dg had insurance policies with, off the policy.

GREENVILLE
Greenville ..Valerie Hogan..calling ab ut call from Clarksdale.2:35 Jim Adams has been arrested for speeding in clarksdale, and the car has been impounded.Taken to the c ty jail in Cl and get the call from Ida Mae Taylor.Police wouldn't guive Ida Mae any info.

Clarksdale..2:50. Ida Mae and Jim were traveling together to Greenville from Carbondale, Ill. In the Clarksdale City Jail. Called the city jail, and he was arrested for speeding and improper equipment, both of which Ida says are false charges.. The cops were talking them for 15 minutes BEF before stopping them

Marks. Joe Bateman.. JD Powells mother just went to the justice of the peace in Marks Name Billy Turner. [redacted] he boy had committed a crime for which he served his sentence of 90 days. Charged with assault. Was at home for a month, then they arrested him again for gambling...but he wasn't . His fine was $16 which his mother paid. He got out after this and went to the COFO office. Cops said that if he took up with the C P people they would send h m to Parchman. They picked him up Wed. and put him in the Marks County Jail now. Mrs .Evans went to talk to the JP. and he said that her son joined the COFO people, you and your husband go to every meeting, your nephew tried to integrate the school, and your sister had whiskey at her home, and that J.P. is going to have to pay for this. Said that they were trying to stir up war between the white and the colored, and that they are mad cuz they have taken sides with the COFO workers. Wouldn't let JD talk to the lawyer yesterday, but did talk to Apsey. [redacted] Sherrif told Apsey that he couldn't take th case cuz Mrs. Evans had already gotten herself a lawyer. Apsey told this to Mrs. Evans. Assault charges have been bro't up again.Called the lawyers and they say tha t they are going to handle JD's case. Atty. Apsey.

Mary Juniper Barbara F.y Kelly, legal girl has a trial in the j venile court Nov. 4 at 2 pm. She had a hearing scheduled before, there was a lawyer there, Sept. 21. Need lawyer. Her case should be in files. Apparently her case was not heard as it was transferred to the juvenile court.

Clarksdale..Called the lawyers and they say that altho only one of the 3 charges is legit. that Adams should pay the fine and leave Clarksdale..Wiring the money to him c/o COFO, and they'll handle it from Clarksdale.

Raleigh.....Five people went to Raleigh [illegible]

Ruleville.....Five people went to Ruleville cafe to integrate it last night. They were not served so they left. They went directly to a mass meeting, afterwhich they went to a student meeting which lasted about thirty minutes. The same five five kids were walking home when a k953 Chevy (two tone green) turned around in front of them and fired once over their heads. It was estimated at about ten people in the car, one of which was seen at the cafe. The license l number was not gotten.

Jackson: Bill Kopit called from Legal office. We should add one more to the people in Marks who need bond money. Lonnie B. (Lemon) Abbett, a juvenile, needs $350. It should be presented to Mr. Caldwell, the prosecuter. If he asks questions, emm tell him to confer with Mr. P.L. Denton, the youth counseller. Lemon is in custody of the youth court. lc

Greenwood.. Mary Parker. 9 kids in the family. Works for Avon Whittington. 2½ miles north if Greenwood. Manager of the plantation is Mr. Mc Lewis. He told Mary what he wanted her ifff the plantation by Mon. Didn't want any freedom workers o his plantation. Mary's daughter Annie was in jail last summer for 6 days for picoting. (County Farm) Works part time with the movement. Her mother has been down to the court house 2 times to try and register. She's going to move off the plantation and needs the rent of $7 a week for a place in Greenwood. Looking to COFO for financial aid. May need manpower to help move. Monday is her deadline.

McComb 9:30 pm. Going ahead with meeting at Society Hill Tomorrow. Not marching 200 on Magnolia to register monday as planned--register is on grand jury duty and there is no legal way to get a deputy registrar.

Batesville: 9:40 pm. About 3 carloads coming down for MSU.

Jackson : Some one broke into the Short Street office about 7:00 last evening. He, according to a possible witness, was Negro Mike, no age given. Stolen were a brown over coat, 3 pairs of pants and shirts. Boy named Larry says he knows which house the guy went into. He came out and drove away in a light blue late model Chevy. Lady also says she saw him....sr

Marks 8:50 Bateman received a smuggled message from Goodner last night. Says he has a bad cold and would appreciate it very much if he could be sprung by Monday.

McComb 9:35 There will be an additionalrally Monday night after thr day of instruction in registration pechnic. Will be at 7:30.

Marks, 11:05 - Atlanta got secretary of Staebler, Goodner's bail contact. She said he would probably provide bail for Goodner and possibly fob the others - Klondike, Lemon, and POWELL.

Clarksdale, 12:30- Jim Adams thinks he may be arrested again today. When he was arrested earlier, Police Chief Ben Collins stole some papers out of his notebook, including some addresses. Adams called Collins up today. He wasn't there, and Adams isn't sure whether Collins will call him about it or come see him.

Shaw, 12:35- Mary Sue reports that Andrew Hawking is missing. They were in Indianola; when they left, they found he wasn't with them. Last seen last night wearing light khaki beige suit, shirt, tie. Mary Sue, Hawkins, and friends were through Marks Negro community after car broke down trying to find COFO office; noticed Hawkins not with them. Thought he had gone into a cafe or something & didn't worry. Called Indianola jail, police, hospital; Ruleville hospital (police don't answer); Cleveland police and hospital; two hospitals in Greenville, and Greenville police. None had any news. Instructed people in Indianola project to send someone to neighborhood in which Hawkins disappeared last night (around 210 By St.) - they will - and will try Ruleville police again. Sigh.

Clarksdale: Want 500 FDP primers. Is Guyot coming Wed?

Meridian, 2:30 Rick Batdarf not coming to Greenwood as expected. Arrested for improper drivers license in Meridian ~~last night~~ last night. Trial Monday at 2 pm want lawyer there at 1pm. Has been in state only 3 weeks.

McComb 3 pm: Need Morty to help fix up a sound truck , try to come today. Has a lawyer seen people in jail on crim synd rap ? In since Quin bombing.

Shaw 4:45pm: Andrew Hawkins is no longer missing. He is safe in Shaw.

Belzoni 5:03--Jailer opened mail for kids in jail. Deputy sherrif-jailer.

Meridian:5:40: Will M. have a lawyer there at 10:00 tomorrow morning? Richard Batdorff in court tomorrow morning.

Greenwood 5:45: Will Mamie Parker get a subsistence? She has three kids and has been kicked out of theplantation because her daughter has gone to the courthouse. Check with Wendy or Andy Green. Tonight is Mrs. Parker's last night on the plantation.

Philadelphia 7:40pm: Having a Freedom Day tomorrow. Handle the pr relations. (yes)

Ruleville 8:15pm: Larry King and Henry McCoy, MSU students from Ruleville, were given a ride home after meeting Sunday as far as Greenville. Someone from Ruleville was to pick them up and return them to Ruleville. Greenville does not answer their phone at 8:25 and an earlier call they had not heard of the boys. Boys have not returned to Ruleville.

Greenville 8:45pm: Larry King and Henry McCoy arrived Grrenville 8:40 - late because of car trouble. Will stay overnight in Greenvile - return Ruleville Monday morning. Ruleville notified.

Holly Spring 9:00..Ken Scudder...checked in for the rest of the year..NEW YORK. Milwaukee, Wisc... is his home.

McComb: 9:00; 200 people attended ~~the~~ a mass meeting at the Society Hill Babtist church this afternoon. There were no incidents. Freedom day is called off until Oct. 26. Registrar is on the grand jury. There is no legal way to get a deputy Registrar. Tomorrow night,7:30 another meeting will be held at St. Pauls Methodist Church.

GREENWOOD: 9:45; Bruce Maxwell expected at 6:00 in Greenwood from Talahatchie County. He's ney there. Have tried to have Ruleville call them on their radio, but Talahatchie's radio is not working, Going to have someone from Ruleville go up by car to T. Cnuty and find out all the info that we need. There was none at Ruleville..We have since contacted Greenwood, and they have sent out 3 people to look for Bruce. Rev. Young, John Handy and Mr. James Moore.. Left about 10 minutes ago. For Tango base.... -----

12:39...We've been calling all the jails in the Talahatchie area..also all the police stations highwaybpatrols, sheriff's offices and hospitals/.....
[redacted].. Bruce has been found asleep in Talahaychie County.....sigh.....

RULEVILLE: 1:30; Rev. Young, reported that Joe Louis Hall is in the Charleston Jail. Hall had been at a fair and tlaked to a white girl. He was arrested. The Sheriff said he would not let him out on bail because the white people would "kill him on sight." His brother John Hall, said that he spoke with Joe at the jail. Said he was not beaten. Rev. Young is going to go to the jail and check it out. Unconfirmed castration rumor.

Greenwood..Rev. Young..Went by the jail, no redponse returned to Greenwood safe and sound Borrowed $2 from Mr. Hamer, and $4.66 from Greenwood, To be sent to Greenwood.

OCTOBER 11,1964----------PAGE 1 ---------- Page 1-------

RULEVILLE: 8:00; Called jail in Charleston. Jailer says he is in jail, and "All I know is that he is just in jail." Could give no information on bond etc. referred to sherriff. Jailer's name is Collinger. Called Sheriff's office , 7:40, busy twice, and then no answer, about 2 minutes later. 8:00, the Sheriff's office, secretary could not give information. Said to call I.E. Degan, Deputy Sheriff. No I.E.Degan exists. Name is E.R. Degan. he'd Talked to Sheriff's wife at 8:05. Referred to Deputy Sheriff E.R. Degan. He Said flecked at the files, sometime today, and that he didn't know anything about it.

Jackson ..9:00..The kids who were kicked out the other day passed out freedom buttons to the other Kids in the school...apprex 1,000 buttons. They did NOT wear their buttons. They went into the office to secure their permits to class. Buckley told them that they could not enter their classes until they bro't their parents back. Also he said that letters had been sent to their parents. Not allowed on the campus until they bring them back to school. They left. There was an announcement over the interom that the teachers she ld make sure that the kids didn't wear the buttons in class. Presume that they took their buttons off.

MARKS: 9:30; Bail money for the four boys has not come yet. Allan Geedner is sick, and Klondike has been beaten in jail. They are still trying to make him change his story.

Philadelphia: k 10:00, Gellier; They have 50 people for Freedom Day. They're going down in a few minutes--they're getting ready now.

Greenwood - Request for Doctor by Rev. Young attempted to be coordinated by Jackson Medical Committee. Med. may be needed by Hall in Charleston. Calls to Greenwood by Jackson COFO to Ruleville and Greenwood for drvers of any doctor who may go. Rev. Young is going up to Charleston to check on Hall. Plans to leave about 11:30. Rumor relayed to Tallahatchie COFO by Sam Hampton, working as staff. (Detroit?) According to reports the Sheriff's office is supposed to be holding him in protective custody. (Rev. Young) Rev. Young will carry a retainer to the parents of Hall for leagal aid. Carole Hall was-called and given (jail) the run around. Recommended calling the FBI. FBI called, Agent Pudister, (Wendy talked to) says that he will get on it.

Greenwood AM
Holly Springs --Kathy Dalh 11:45 the situation with the lawyers taken care of. Also, Dr. Jones said another week before autopsy report is in. (local decber, Negro). When are the 3 people supposed to go to Washington for theJustice Dept. thing?

Greenwood - Mrs. Parker has money for two weeks which she borrowed from a local church . She needs shoes and clothes and rain coats for her three kids. She will probably need money to pay back the church and then subsistence after that. Her-e Rt. Box 94 Greenwood, Miss. Jesse will make nececcessary. arrangements. Because of blood condition will need friuts

Mound Bayou 12:15 John Bradford--wants to know about automobile tags.

Clarksdale: Jim Adams 12;35 (tried to get them to radio to Marks, when we can't get by phone--they say that they have no radio connection); Jim was arrestdd yesterday, and some papers were taken by Ben Collins, Police Chiefl. Papers were letters fmrom Southern Illinois U. concerning pilot project of scholarship oppertunities for Miss. kids., papers concerning possible SIU credit for work in Missi, and various leaflets. Also 15 pages of written material out of Jim's notebook, including addresses of persons in Illinois (not Miss.) Went through thenough search of car, although he had no warrant. Wrecking company charged$15 for "pulling services" for pulling car to xxxx wrecking yard while JIm was in jail (normal towing charge, $5.00 --they had driven it). Trial 4:30.

Biloxi 12:55 Ruth Shemreff: after the FDP meeting last night the chairman of the county FDP group was followed by the police (man is A.A. Dickey). He had Johnson stickers on his car; arrested him for reckless driving. Charged him $56, no trial, on threat of jail if he didn't pay. Called his wife on the phone call, not COFO--didn't really notify COFO except that Ruth stays there. It's his utilities bill for the month--can anything be done?

Federal government selling an island off Biloxi to the state for recreation. Can we prefent the sale unless guarantee of integration?

McComb 1:00PM John Wilkins: at about 9:30 this morning a highway patrol car with uniformed patrol man and another man wearing railroad cap circled house twice, circled area around house twice, checking quite obviously on the cars, particulatraly the red valiantWX 3234 New York plates .

Also a woman reported that she had been fired for having LBJ sticker on car bumper. Ofcie getting affadavit.

Philadelphia 1:25 Wim Collier: 1 man, James Pickens, arrested today (Freedom Day . George Raymond and Alan Shiffman attacked. Call Leonard Warren, JP, 656-1104. Jim had no further details, waiting for report.

Charleston 1:30: trying to get information on Joe Louis Hall, Sheriff reported "out of town," deputy sheriff not available. No one knows anything, will confirm anything, will say anything. Stu talked to Deputy Sheriff Hogan: kk he can pay "$25. or 15 days," can get out tomorrow."

COPY

Philadelphia : George Smith (not George Raymond) and Allen Schifflinwere beaten in Philadelphia...not beaten badly...only pulled out of an automobile and told th get into another automobile(the other auto belonged to Geo, Raymond) ... in fact it turns out they were' not beaten at all...---------at this moment there are ten people at the courthouse.....(4:00PM)----------

Belzoni: Mr. Albert Lee's trial is tomorrow at 2. Attn.Atty Frank Jones. 8:10 pm

Tchula: Telephone Bill hot paid. $34 change, Paid $24. Dave Howard got word that has to be paid by tomorrow or will be pulled. Light bill on Freedom House also due. Apparantly Hollis paid part of bill, but either there's more due (as phone bill) or something is funny. WORK ON IMMEDIATELY.

Greenwood: Local girl who has been working actively with the Movement (Mayola Andersen) needs subsistance badly--can't get job because of CR activities and has to support several people. Can she get subsistance? 9:00. Tom Harris & Lebinski left Greenwood to Batesville Clarksdale--should be in Marks now.

Indianola 9:20 People fired from jobs over summer Fred Winn
Henry Smith from Indianola Furniture Co.
Dan Wimbly from Miss. Power & Light Co.
James MCIntosh--Piggly Wiggly
Daniel Williams--Piggly Wiggly
Roosevelt Adams--?
Ronald Strength-? Willie Smith??
Thelma Max--Dr. Robinson--was receptionist
Mr. & Mrs. Hayes--Had furniture business, wholesaler refused to do business xxxkxxx with them.
Mrs. King--Sunflower Elementary School--cook
Willie Turnell--janiter at small white cafe in Ruleville
Mr. Silas--fired from plantation he worked on 13 years
Willie Bell Smith--fired from plantation in Ruleville.
More--will replrt them tomorrow nite. All were active--did VR work, attended mass meetings, went to FS.
Mr. Campbell, registrar of Sunflower is presently on trial by Justice Dept.--2nd Dist. Court. John Dear says things are looking pretty good.
NEED JOHNSON STICKERS--400.

McComb--Mass Meeting in progress- V. Gray speaking.
New minister today--Nec Need money for tags.
Call LCDC and have lawyer come. 9:30

Shaw: Number changing--ask for information under Council of Fed. Org.
Pay phone. 10:00
People interested in forming a farmers union--day labarers, sharecroppers, owners. Sounds good. Want to know abt. Farmer Labor Employment Office.

MARKS --Joe Bateman--Two people have decided to put up half the bonds for workers in jail there. The two persons are the Rev. Jones and Mr. Morgan. They want the assurance of protection if the sign the bonds. Bateman

Marks: At the mass meeting tonight a night watchman tore up all the posters that the people put up on telephone post and stickers on cars. Those were Mrs. Hamers. Three Negro men are going to put up bond for Allen and.. of course Atlanta says that the outstate bond will be here at noon tomorrow.

McComb L:07 One of Wilkin's children died so he now is only the proud parent of 7. This means that there is a 12½ percent mortality rate in Pike county.

News Release: Mrs. Victoria Gray freedom Democratic Party Candidate for the House of Representatives, for the fifth Miss. Congressional District, Highlighted a two day voter registration rally by stating that the freedom of both the White and Negro is at stake in the present Cr struggle.

Mrs. Gray, an attractive Hattiesburg Housewife, told a crowd of 250 at St. Paul's Methodist Church in the Burgland area of McComb, " We cannot look to Gov Johnson, Barry Goldwater, the Preaudsent, or Martin Luther King, jr, to free every Mississippian but to us ourselves. We must desist from things we have done in the past. It is up to us."

In urging more ~~full~~ general involvement at a grass roots level in Miss. Politics, Mrs. Gray called attention to the opportunities offered by the Freedom Democratic Party.

Commenting that the State of Miss. has consistantly denied a great proportion of its citizens the right to vote and the charge that Miss. Negros are not interested in voting must be counteracted, Mrs. Gray told the group, "If in the Freedom Vote thousands show in the only way available to them that they are interested,some one will sit up and take notice."

The Freedom Vote is a balloting demonstration being organized by the FDP for ~~the~~ Oct. 31 to Nov. 2 as an indication of the mass of potential voters at present excluded from the Miss. voter registration rolls.

The FDP Congressional candidate encouraged the gathering to help all with whom they associate to realize the power of the vote.

"We must help them to realize that the having enough money to enjoy the simple luxuries of life and the having more than a third grade education are directly tied to the vote."

In relpy to the question, "What does freedom mean?" Mrs. Gray gave the answer,"It means that when your boss man or boss lady says, 'What do you think?' You quite saying,'I don't know period'."

"You must help the to know the full story." She pointed out that at the Democratic convebtion the FDP was asking not only to be seated, but also in the light of the record of the present Miss. Democratic Party to be recognized by the National Democratic as the offical Democratic Party in Miss..

AS an indication of the success of the current Freedom Registration drive, she sighted the thrity Negro voters registered in Miss. in the passed one hundred years as compared to the 63,000 who filled voter registration forms in Miss. in the past 6 months.

In conclusion Mrs. Gray stated, "At this point, the civilmovementis the movment of the age. If we are going to be free, we must quit looking to an individual for a savior or to any small group.

"It Must be a grass movement and we must be involved."

McComb cont 2:00 A local by the name of Mr. Marshall spoke at the mass meeting. Initials are T J. He expressed the ~~~~ keenness and originality of the FDP as it related to the McComb situation. He represented the voice of mccomb, speaking to McComb and the country.

Atlanta 3:50--seems like the national press people aren't interested in the McComb story in full--took a few paragraphs and weren't too excited--so if there are any local-type papers we know would appreciate the story, we'd better phone it in ourselves early in the morning.

Jackson -

McComb - Its been reported that yesterday about 1:00am Jerry Wingate was shot and killed by white woman, Negro, in Jackson. The authorities haven't caught her yet. He is the father of one of workers in McComb, Jerry Wingate Jr. Jerry Jr. came to Jackson, because of this. sh.

Biloxi 9:25 On the Dickey arrest, there has continuance until Monday the 19 and at 6:00. He had plea&d not guilty last night. ouch. He needs $56 to pay back the bond he borrowed and needs t he money to pay off his utilities. The has been a general harassment of people wearing Johnson stickers ont heir cars.

Vicksburg 10:00- :05 Has a new office as of tomorrow plus all sotrs of goodies for operating their radio station with a tower and tubes and other things like a mike.

Natchez 10:00 About the strikk at the plant (Armstrong Tire) seems they are discriminating. Seems as though the Negro are being pressured to used the back door of the place. That isn't nice,is it.

Philadelphia 10:15 The telephone is out of order appearently. It is great fun to here the operator tell you that they are experiencing the same difficulty. The thing is in the process of changed to a public tlelephone. Here, hear!

Marks 10:25 Rev. Carter,532 Kimbro in Marks. Original address is incorrect for this man.

Belzoni: MR. Lee's trial is today at 2:00 PM... Will there be a lawyer there....? Mathews Hughes is back from Atlanta.....(11:00AM)....

Laurel: Man arrested last week...contempt of court...$500.00 bond property...Joe Johnson...426935h Major Gaddy has additional information about the case and should be contacted if we want to work on the case....

Marks: There are a couple of local farmers who will go the property bond but the officials won't accept it...# would like to have a lawyer as soon as possible ...they will accept a cash bond...$1200.00 cash bond for~~~~three of the four guys...the other one is a juvenile....

Belzoni 2:15 The case against Albert Lee has been dropped. Carsey Hall in attendence.

Holly Springs 2:25 The Justice Dept. was there.theyTalked to Cicciarka and someone else and then went to DeSota County to look things over.(?)

CHARLESTON: 3:00; Lawyers had the retainer signed, they are gettin Hail released with a $50 fine. He is in good health!!

CLEVELAND: 3:00; Sheriff Capps, came by for a freindly chat today. It was cool.

;$1jhhgfdsaqwertyu Harris

Marks, 5:30 - Check for $1250 from someone in N.Y. came in telegram from N.Y. to Rev. Carter today. Want a lawyer to handle procedural details - sheriff had trouble before. Need lawyer at 8:00 AM tomorrow, when they will try to bail the four out.

Greenwood: Told them to have lawyer Harry Hier, who is in Tallahatchie Co. investigating Joe Louis Hall, call Marks about above. He is supposed to pass through Greenwood from Tallahatchie.

Charleston: 6:00 - Call from Rev. Young and lawyer Harry Hier: Today they went to the courthouse to see about Joe Louis Hall. Hier represented him; advised him to plead guilty (Jesse OK'd this earlier). Hall did this and is now out and OK (unconfirmed - unfounded rumor). Hall is now with Fred Mangrum and will be at Tango Base for a few days. Hall pleaded guilty to charges of resisting arrest and breach of peace. Paid $25 bond plus $15 court costs, for which Hier wishes to be reimbursed. County lawyer Dugan wanted to know who started castration rumor - wanted to file a suit about it. Hier and Rev. Young took Hall home first; said whole family very impressed with the way we handled it (his father, who has lived in Tallahatchie Co. 50 years, said his employer had said he would try to get his son out "next week" and that he had never seen "anything like this" - meaning what his son had gone through and how well COFO had handled it. Young also says that Hall's family, two brothers and a sister, are now interested in working with the movement. His release (case now completely finished) was unexpected by his family & they are very happey about it. Also:

Marks: Rev. Young and Hier called above from Marks - they are there to get Klondike and Lennon Abbot, J.D. Powell, and Allen Goodner out. Goodner is sick and, now that they have the money, Hier says they will try to get them out tonight and will return tomorrow night or Thursday.

Charleston: Hall said that, immediately before he was arrested, he was at a Fair and asked a white girl how much a ride on the ferris wheel cost. At this point Deputy Shaw made the scene and asked Hall to get in the car. Hall asked why; Shaw said "Shut your mouth - wait and see." Hall didn't know where he was being taken (maybe previous quote was answer to Hall question where he was going). Asked, when they get to the jail, why to jail. Shaw said, "You know why; because of what you said to that white girl." Shaw asked him to empty his pockets. Hall didn't hear him and so did nothing. Shaw then hit him once.

Rev. Young and Hier will want $40 reimbursement plus at least $6.90 for gas which has already been spent. Also, borrowing some money from Marks project to eat on.

Pascagoula: A cross was burned in Pascagoula and sticks were placed on the man's car. The man was not active in the "Civil Rights Movement" however, and his name was not known.

McComb - Some of the Quin children Project is getting more and more PISSED OFF about lawyers' lack of action regarding the criminal syndicalists, who have now been in jail 24 days.

Marks....Sherrif Clint Turner. Rev. Young decided not to go out to his place tonite because he lives on a

Marks, 7:00 - Sheriff lives too far outside of town for the lawyer to see him tonight. "Something just happened" - will call back in five minutes.

Marks, 7:15 - No bigthing. Will go down to jail at 8:00 AM tomorrow. Also, will ~~ask~~ talk to local big landowners about property bond for future purposes.w

----------Hoyel

Mc Comb..John Wilkins reports that his baby is doing fine, and is very noisy. Baby born 8 days ago...sometimme between thurs and FRi. Name The Poet. His baby is a ~~SHgit~~ derable!! and a dōwright DOG! Also John has no wifey! An ~~illegitimate~~ illegitimate DOG!

Marks...Rev Young. Talked to several people about the propecty bonds, and got one out of the 2 2 that they talked to ~~agreeex~~ to agree.

-Harris----

Marks,10:55- Phone bill due tomorrow 1:00PM, according to phone co. Bateman doesn't know how much it is. Bill was $32 in Sept.; week later billed $55 for July & August. Phone col wants $55 now. No project director, no money, no food, very little office supplies (~~think~~ like no carbon paper), no car, three busted typewriters, no library facilities, no bathroom. Combination FH-office-library-recreation froom. All this manned by a 15-year old kid. Four locals living there. No desks at all, a few chairs, one mended sofa (rest sleep on floor). Bateman says he has been calling Clarksdale to get Jones. No one knows where the project money is. Goodner might know; he's in jail. They say James JOnes has three projects - Helena, Ark., Tunica, and Marks. Bateman says whenever Jones is there he's on the ~~wayex~~ someplace. 15-year old kid refuses to ~~leave~~ leave; so do various others. (All this reported by Rev. Young). Young suggests Stokeley close the project; At least needs workers - two staff, project director. Rev. Carter, local, says local people would help more if there were some leadership. Also, some local girls afraid of ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~, for sexual reasons,of "riff raff" who hang around the office.

Because phone will probably be taken out tomorrow, STARTING TOMORROW MARKS NUMBER IS 3267516. THIS IS LOCAL HOME. Rev. Carter - Stanford Brown will be on communications. CALL AT 10:00 AM, 3:00 PM, 8:00PM.

Itta Bena .. Willee Esther reports that they had a massmeeting tonite. About 40 people there Tom Powers spoke about the Miss. constitution, and application forms..(registration forms.)

Jackson ... Jimmy ~~xxxx~~ Ross is in jail for profanity. Picked up at the fair, and they say that he was in a fite,(kids say this). Police have him ~~booked~~ on profanity. Fine is $100. In the Jackson City Jail.. This all happened this evening, and Clarence called the jail at about 10 and verified this. Hearing tomorrow at 4:00. Also breach of peace.

~~xxxxxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxxxx

Mound Bayou..John Bradford is ill and should spend 5-6 days in the hospital. Althe Dr. recomends this, doubt that he will go. If he does, he'll let us know in Jackson.

New Orleans... Dave Green checking in ....

MPComb: Dennis Sweeny says that the local minister fellow has the material necessary to bail out the McComb criminal anydicalism people tomorrow.

Tupelo ... Emmy Schrader. White mechanic beaten by highway patrolman for association with COFO workers. Big Red (real name) has garage in Tupelo, and he's been taking care of Emmy's car..has a bi-racial clientele. She got to know him, and when he found out how little money they were earning, he bro't them $5 worth of groceries. The 1st nite that her car was in h his garage, the police came around and told him that the official policy was that they she uld have nothing to do with COFO. He said that anyone who could pay him, could use his garage..regardless of color or occupation. Visited the Freedom House a few times. Then someone in the City Hall called him up while he was fixing Emmy's car and told him that the building he had [redacted] had leased for 4 months was now in an area that was being re-zoned and that he could no longer use it as a garage. He told all this to Emmy and expressed fear. He wanted to remain neutral in the Civil rights battle, cuz he's a small man in town, and they could ruin him. Would like to help in small inconspicuous ways only. Then on Mon. Emmy was arrested. After she was released, Tues. morning, Oct.6. Police had her car in a garage outside of town on highway # 45 south.This one has a big thing with the high way patrol...drink there althe county is dry, and this guy fixes their cars and gets the cars of the people that they arrest. When she was released she asked Big Red to go and get her car at this other garage(tow it). She said that she would understand if he were reluctant to do this, but he said he'd go.Went out and get the car and was seen by 5 hp-men That nite got a call from tha guy who owns tha garage and he asked him to come down for a drink. When he gotthere he found 3 uniformed hp-men. Didn't get their [redacted]. They start to drink, and note of his COFO affiliations are mentioned, so he can't prove that any of this has any connection. Suddenly one of the hp-men starts beating on him, and he fought back..very big man."nd one starts in..both in uniform. Guy's about 50. REally beat him. His garage was closed for about 3 days because his hand was in such bad shape that he couldn't use it. So scared that at first he didn't say anything to Emmy about it but finally did, He doesn't want COFO to do anything about it. Hunter has all this.

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Vicksburg 10:25 The K[illegible]an ledger was distributed to the Negro tonight. This the first time for such perilous activity by the White Shirts from the Magnolia Cleaners.

Greenwood 11:45 John Ball was picked up by officer Moody in Holmes County and is presently in Lexington jail on a faulty muffler charge. The girls that were with him were driven to Greenwood. He worked with the project this summer. The arrest was made parked ojtside a cafe and when they came out [redacted] he was arrested. This is third hand information. Will call Moody later tonight. Nier will be staying there tonight and will attempt to take care of the situation.

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OCT 15 - PAGE I

Natchez 9:55 Owens call. Lady who has been working with project is having menstral bleeding that is uncontrolled. MORR. Dr. [redacted] Stevers, unsympahtetic but will treat any one in need.

Marks 9:25 A local lady was arrested when she went down to find out how she did on her voter registration. The police picked her as she went home. The local office will check on her charge and bond.

Mound Bayou..John Bradford is ill and should spend 5-6 days in the hospitel. Althe Dr. recoemends this, doubt that he will go. If he does, he'll let us know in Jaxkson.

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...disregard the naytice about their phone...it is NOT being taken out..Rev. Carter is taking care of it.

Marks ..Rev. Young. Albert Harris jailed about 2 weeks ago for passing by and looking into a white women's house. Tallahatchie County Jail. Mind unknown.
S.H. Hazzard. wouldn'd chop cotton for $3 a day, and so he thinks that he owes the boss man some money, so he's in jail. Tallahatchie County Jail.

Moss Point- 12,45 Mary 1 room: Charles Glenn has been moved to county farm , work .

Aberdeen 1:45 Bob Brown--asked mayor for permission for ~~g~~ known demonstration through town--mayor said no.

Marks ...bail on Albert Harris is $1500 for peeping. Hazzard, had been in a state hospital [illegible], and allegedly his mother signed a committment for the hospital again yesterday. and the SHERIFF IS GOING TO MAKE HIM DOWN THERE TONIGHT. Sheriff didn't disagree that the bond was exorbitant and ridiculous, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hier, the sheriff said that he'd dare try to reduce the bail on Harris. Feel that he's at least a little obligated to try and reduce the bond. The originaul report came from Joe Louis Hall. via Rev. Young. Hazzard has been in there for 3 months.

Marks ..2:30 J.D. Powells, Klondike Abbot, and Alan Goodner were just released on bond about ½ hr. ago. Goodners was an appeal bond.He had been convicted of gambling fine $100, and his appeal bond was $200. Powells and Abbots had appearance bond set $350. Denton, chancellor of the juvenile court will be out of town until,1 tomorrow morning, Hier left his card smkr. Their return date on the bonds are March 8, 1965, Circuit Court. Upon talking with Apsey last nite that he had them prepared last nite(the bond forms). It was not necessary to do this, and that they were stalling us. Apsey should be told, and theyo should be pressure applied so that all of this can be done w/o a lawyer. Next time there will be property bonds posted, and we will have to work on making them accept this. Lamon doesn't have to post a bond, he SHOULD be allowed to be released in the custody of his parents. They have the money for Lamon Abbot, but Hier deem't think that it should be paid/ Try and keep up the liason with the sherrif.Laywers have been notified.

McComb: 5:00; A public Health inspector was in to see the project today. He claims that the project is running a public eating establishment, and that they are taking money from those they feed. Insists that everyone envolved with the feed get a public health card. Inspector's name is ~~Mr~~ Jenkins. There is a state law stating that a family of four, can in some cases ~~f~~ run as a resturang.

Jackson..Apsey about Jimmy Rose. Have put the hearing off until Fri. and he can get out on either $100 cash bond, or $225 surety bond or if he pleads guilty he can come out on a $100 fine. Charges are disturbing the peace and abusive language. We are going to go his $100 bond here at COFO.

Jackson 7s:45 James Herring was nearly forced off the road going and coming to Hattiesburg from Jackson. They left around 12:30. The car,license Minds MD 9327, is a red '64 Olds. Outside of McGee on US 49 the car attempted to run them off the road and then again about 13 miles out of Hattiesburg. Returning from Hattiesburg the car attempted to run them off again between Mt. Olive and Collins. The car itself left the road in the attempt and was caught by the traffic and held several car lengths behind the rest of the way back to Jackson. There were 6 or 7 people in the car, one being a small child. Mrs. Henderson of Batesville was with Herring at the time.

Belzoni: Find out what's happening on bail and court case--~~[illegible]~~ did it get it into federal courts? Call back. Call Atty. Rosenthal. He said Ben Smith is getting bond by this ~~,~~ day and they will be out then. Removals will occur after indictments in Feb.

Marks 10:25 Allen Goodner reported that the police will be watching them very closely as long as he si there. Another lady is goign down to find out if she passed the test. The cops will tell on the immediate family about the first arrest.

Bruce: Joel Bernard and Eddie Brooks are now working in Calhoun Co. out of West Point. They arrived Oct. 14, p.m. They weren't able to find a place to spnd stay, are sleeping in the car. no phone number to call. Contacts for a meeting place so far no good. Please call West Point and tell them about it. 11:00 a.m. lo

Marks: 11:15 Allen Goodner on a collect call for anyone: 326-7143. Arrest of a woman Mrs. Daisy Campbell"for trying to register"--went back this morning to see if she passed. Her nephew, Theodis McComb, talked to deputy, & Fowler. Kithman Allen called jail; they refused information.
11:30D. Powell rearrested, although he had gotten out yesterday. They say they don't know him, he's not there. 3263131 jail. Police are looking for Klondike, according to his mother. it was JD's mother who reported JD's arrest to Allen
Jackson is to call them back at 1pm. Mother and father and Joe Bateman are going to the jail to find out what happened. The jail would not give info over the phone.

Ruleville 12:10PM Linda Davis read in the local paper that a special chapter of the Citizens' council has been formed in Ruleville--"Ruleville Citizens' Council." Officers; Bill Loyd, Pres.; DeWitt Jones, V.P.,; E.P. Tolbert, Jr., Treas; Joe Cahill, Sect.; Albert Whatley, Public affairs; Laurence Jones," Information and Education; John Windham, Membership and Finance.

Cleveland 12:20: Cynthia Washington is going home for a week--grandfather died.

Philadelphia : another imprisonment for debt - $47.50 paid on $18.50 debt. A justice summons. James Kenneth Pickens defendant. Alan shiffman suggests making this a case. Hunter will try to get at this. The man out.
Alan Shiffman wants to know what about his bond forfeitture when his case was removed

Marks: J. D. Powell charged with tearing up mattress in jail, Sheriff and with disturbing the peace. Deputy Faust wants Klondike Abbot to come down so he can also be charged with the same thing. Deputy Faust wen8t tell anyone anything to anyone till the parents of both appear with Abbot. The woman who was arrested earlier today only has the "charge" of trying to register to vote.

Marks, 2:20 - Joe Bateman - Bateman, Klondike's mother, J.D. Powell's step-father, Mr. Evans, and his mother went to the courthouse to see what the charges are against Klondike. Mrs. Evans & Klondike's mother went inside; others stayed outside. Deputy Faust told them that he would tellk not talk to them without Klondike & refused to tell them his charges. J.D., in jail; Faust refuse dto tell anything about Powell's charges or bail. Secret message from Powell says charges are ripping a mattress & disturbing peace kk. Would make it light on Lonnie (Klondike's brother) if Klondike came to jail - said police.

Greenwood: Stopped when crossing road construction, car stalled, was about to let us go and then asked who owned car, Ans. Mrs. Gray cop glanced down saw Ossy bumper sticker and called someone for intruction. Sheriff and cops held conference and took Ted Jacqueney and finally decided to book him on reckless driving after another conference. Pushed him around becususe he insisted on calling k Mrs Gray by Mrs. and not just Gray(officer involved was R. W. Palmertree-- Badge # 39 and W D Robinson #48) Ted now out.

Belzoni ..Bill Ware has been arrested for distributing leaflets sans permit. In the Belzoni Jail. Picked up at about 4:30 . Report came in at 5:10. Call the police dep't. at about 6:30. Belzoni 307. Nobody there knew anything about anyting.
5:35...3 more people have been arrested. Robert Bess, Ellis Jackson, Joe Louis Stigler. Wouldn't give Mathew eiether their charges or the jail thththey are in.

Belzoni: 6:25 Robert Bass called from jail. All four are in jail on criminal syndicalism. Bail not yet set, but probably $1,000 (the previous cases were first set at $1,000 then reduced to $500. Atty. Rosenthal is going up tomorrow to get them out with $2,000 sent by the Marquess fund). Trial is either 10am or 2pm this Monday, Oct. 19. They were merely walking down railroad st., which is downtown Negro section Belzoni. There were severel Negro young people around, but no disturbance. Two police, in a car, stopped them and said that Captain Nicholson (spelling?) wanted to see them. They refused to get until told they were arrested. One of the officers was Shenk Abels (sp?) Each defendant was carrying one FDP leaflet. They were not passing them out. Atty. Ben Smith is handling

Jackson: Chico Noblett and Anne Pearl Avery going to Natchez checked in for security. Plan to get to Natchez by about 8:45pm.

Tchula 9351 Mary Brumber. Wants Wendy to call her as to whether or not she has a band for them this St. night.

Tupelo : Huey Schrader's case is continued until Friday Nov. 6. at 1:30pm before J.P. Higginson. - Atty. Harry Kier.

Rulesville : Ollie Young of Rulesville who testafied at Cecil Campbell trail in Sunflower county is dead. He was reported drowned in Itta Bena, however there is a question of whether or not it was an accident. He was heard calling for help but no one saw him. The Klans were distributing newsletters today in the white section. CONFIRM Contact F.B.I.

Marks ... Mr. Kier on Daisy Cambell who was arrested for tryibg to register. Oneof the officers told her sister if she hadn't tried to register to vote she wouldn't be in so much trouble.
On the 3 who were just bailed out...Dep Sheriff Pumxxx Faus told Mrs. Cannon (the Abbot kids mother) that if Clendike would give himself up,Lamon (who's being held in juvenile court) would have an easier time of it. Faus came over to thw masonic hall but they would not let him in...searching fos Clendike. because he didn't have a warrant. When Mr. Kier went over to the jail to bail the kids out, Faus showed him some matboss stuffing which he said that Clendike had destroyed. A "Ten" prisoner verified this. The 3 boys denied this. Upon release but admitted singing Freedom and religious songs. Sheriff livesright next to the jail and was probably disturbed. Presume that they're after Clendike for this destruction of public properjy.

Greenwood: Atty. Rosenburg of the Justice Department called to say that the trial of U.S. v. City of Greenwood is postponed and that all people such as Bob Moses and Guyot are now not to come Monday to Greenville. We should know by the end of the week when it might be. Hunter reported the Belzoni criminal syndicalism and Marks Miss. Campbell jail situations.

Stanford ... Ron Kaufman...checked in this AM at 8:30. Laughrun

Atlanta 10:25 Bob Moses: Drew Pearsen is going to bail out the 15 local people in Mocomb arrested last week for criminal syndicalism. He is doing it, he says, for the sake of the dedication of his former secretary, Margaret , who is teaching literacy in Batesville (new volunteer as of 2 weeks ago). He is sending

it directly to the sheriff. Bob and he thought this could turn into a revolving bail fund, working through the NAACP to get it back and get it revovolving. McComb rejoicing!.

Mmmgx Margaret Laughrun's statement: "Shay "Why can't he be doing it for the people instead? This kind of thing has been going on a long time--why did he wait till now? Anyway, I'm glad they're getting out."=

Jackson .....while there was afreedom school meeting at Mt. Nebo, which is on a dead end street, a white Chryuler license # H2951 drove up . It is on Tupelo St.It drove by several times and had 3 men in it.Before this a car with 2 white women drove up, made a U-turn and said some deregatory things.

TCHULA: Don Hamer returner from an action groups meeting in Lexington, was stopped by Highway Patrol outside of Lexington. Patrolman R.L. Moody asked to see Hamer's license. He showed it to officer Moody. Moody told him to get in the police car and told the four other boys to get out and walk home. Hamer is white. The other four are local Negroes. The car has been impounddd,and Hamer is in Lexington Jail. The Sheriff Smith says he knows nothing about it, however it was confirmed by jailers that he is in the jail. Highway Patrol do not know, the patrolman I spoke with said Moody would know,his charge that he could contact Moody by radio, but that he had no intention of doing that. Jailer said."He's in jail, but I didn't even know his name until you people called." He said that he could not tell me what his charges were, and that no one else could unless we come up there. The n he hung up. John Allen at Tchula COFO, said he would call Moody at 12:00. "He usually tells us." Which speaks well for Moody's business!

MARKS: 12:00; Mrs. Daisey Campbell has been released in her cousin's custody. Her trial is at 9:00. Told her not to come with any COFO workers. Charged with assaulting a Registrar. Tried to reach lawyers; they are asleep!! They want Lawrence Guyot to take the case. He is in Laurel. Don't know yet if he can be reached. [illegible] .Sp Klondike is going to the country tonight. He will return to Marks tomorrow for a mass meeting. Will probably be arrested Saturday, says Allan Goodner.

TCHULA:12:30; Officer Moody reports that Hamer was arrested for improper lights. Bail will be set in the morning. "He can get out in the morning." Said Officer MOODY.

OCTOBER 16, 1964 PAGE 1 PAGE 1

Vicksburg 8:30 Man called ffom Water Ways Experiment and asked for Telephone number of the project. They are collecting books to help replace thode ruined in the bombing.

Itta Bena 8:40 Had a mass meeting last night with 60 people in attendence,. While the meeting was going on there was a fire in Negro lady's home and a 14 year old girl was burned to death. A boy tried to go in as he knew she was there, but police and firemen prev onted him, saying that shesms at the mass meeting. The mother and a sister are in the hospital. McGees are investigating the situation

Vicksburg 9:00 William Willis who works Water Ways Experiment Station (federal) said his wife asked him to call and see if they could donate books to help rebuild the library. he is coming over on Sat. to talk and see the bit. He is friend of people that the project is acquainted with in Vicksburg. Will try to get more involment from the WW project. This sounds like a goody thing if it comes off.

Belize 9:25 Clemson reports that Penn. Sate College will be attempting be adopt the Biloxi project. They,Quakers and Unitarians, have accept supprte of several students already. They will send list to add to mailings to Atlanta and us. They are receiving two tons of cloths and books. Contact has been made with several small colleges in the Penn satet college area but need to be worked.
Tchula

Holly Springs.Eleve Sellers. says that there is a Freedom Day going on there now. About 25-30 people started at 9 this AM. 11:25 as of now no trouble. Rainy day Freedom Day Program...when it rains and the people aren't out in the fields, they come in and register.

Meridian .. forced to take down the Goldwater posters that they had jamtogut up by the police. Took down 2, and asked if they could keep the rest of the up and was told yes, until after the meeting that is now in progress.

Itta Bena--followup by communications on 14 year old girl who died in fire. stories conflict as to whether police or firemen prevented boy from entering house. ; he had been in house once, but not in kitchen where girl was. He says someone told him girl was not in house. : ; he's not clear who said it. case closed stmod unable to establish deliberate dereliction by authorities.

Mc Comb..Mrs. Quinnie 4-year old son has been again subpoenaed to testify at the hearing on the bombing. Mrs. Quinn has also had her beer license revoked as of this coming Mon. Said something about her having too much hard liquor found on her premises...which is a big fat lie cus she absolutely refused to serve this. The health dep't is still trying to classify the COFO freedom house as a boarding house. Also they have received 3 more ministers.

Hillsdale Don Hamer was arrested by highway patrolman Moody for improper tag lights on Thur. Oct 15. Hamer is out on bond now ($30). Hamer was in Holmes County jail, Lexington Trail date is unknown. Officer Moody took a camera from Hamer. This morning when the camera was returned the film was missing. The film contained shots of Negroes on the court house lawn attempting to register . Off. Moody said that he "would make it worse" if we didn't stop telling on him (to the FBI) Larry Stevens was stopped by Moody this morning outside of Tchula on the way to Lexington. It is unknown wether he was arrested or not. Will begin checking then call back.

Gulfport Oct 16 some time during the day. The charges on Henry Bailey of False Prentense which were of the quantity six, each worth $1000.00, were dropped.

Jackson 4:15 Debbie can't find her green Crayon(trade mark- registered) to color the leaves on her daisies. Bl_t Debbie.... The A-V program strickes Vicksburg.

Gulfport : Henry Bailey arrested Sept 24th for false pretenses (supposedly 7 bad checks) who had $6,000 bail set , got out today, charges dropped. - Many Henry Arensen.

Baleom: Atty. Rosenthal : the jail wouldn't let the people out on the $50 $500 each but demanded $1,000. He and Ben Smith are working on removals for the new cases to be filed Monday.

Greenwood: Trial of U.S. v Greenwood according to paper now subk set for Wed. 21st. That means that Bob Moses, etc., has to be there. We use to tell Atlanta

Moss Point: 6:22 James Jones, a local guy wonders if he can get a lawyer. Some police beat him up in August. Henry Arensen already knows about it.

Indianola: 6:27 Rev. Marsh is definitely missing. (Fred Winn talking) since since the early part of september. He was active in CR CT, and was fired from being a school bus driver for that activity. He disappeared with his car ('57 black and white ford) . Fred will be taking with Mrs. Marsh Tomorrow. Rev. Marsh is 50.

Philadelphia: Alan shiffman wants to know about his case. ATty. Frank Jones. $500 bond.